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## P R E F A C E

The present "Survey" analyzes Canadian production for 1940 in the manner standardized during recent years. The dollar values of gross and net production for the year under review, as compared with the corresponding values for 1939, are shown for the nine main industrial groups, and also for the nine provinces.

The text and the percentage analyses are based entirely on the net totals, which are obtained by the method outlined on page 7 of the text. Changes in the net output of each industry and of each province, both in actual value and in relation to the Canadian aggregate, are shown by percentage tables. Net production value in the forestry, fisheries and manufacturing industries is subjected to a detailed breakdown.

Finally, gross and net output values during 1939 and 1940 are given by industrial groups for the individual provinces. Percentage tables show the relative productive importance of the nine industrial groups within each province for 1940 and for the preceding year.

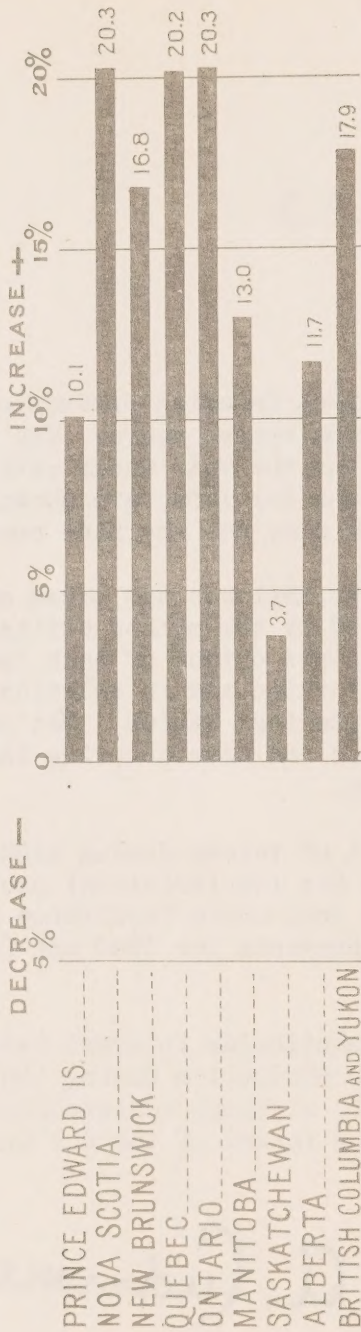
The present report is of particular interest insofar as it outlines the increase in Canadian production during the first complete war year. It is hoped that, although comparatively brief, it will aid the reader in gauging the impact of the war on the Canadian economy.

*S. A. Cudmore.*

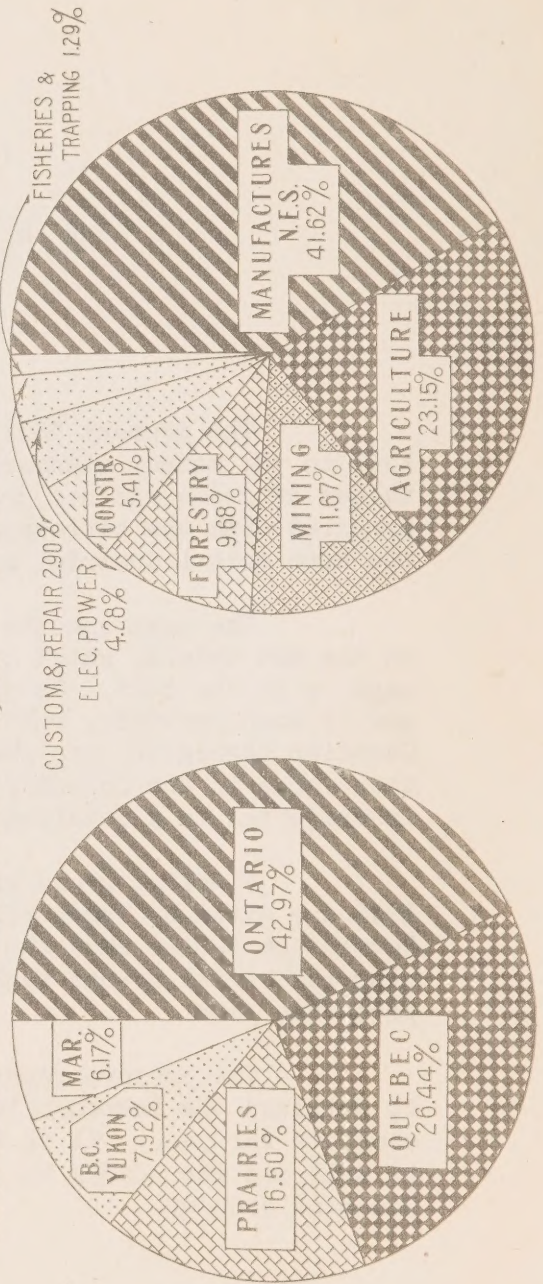
Acting Dominion Statistician.

# VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

PERCENTAGE CHANGE — 1940 COMPARED WITH 1939



## NET PRODUCTION 1940 INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

Acting Dominion Statistician:  
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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940.

Largely due to requirements of war, Canadian production showed a notable expansion in 1940 as compared with the preceding year. The total net output of the nine main productive industries stood at \$3,824 million, 18 p.c. greater than the total of \$3,241 million recorded in 1939. The increase was well distributed throughout the entire field, with the manufacturing industries recording the greatest advance.

Production in agriculture, the leading industry in the primary group, rose by nearly \$59 million, although the percentage gain was only 7.1 p.c. The output of the forestry group recorded an expansion of no less than 36.2 p.c. standing at \$370 million, or \$98 million above the total for 1939. Progress in the mining industry was also very substantial, production rising \$53 million above the high level of the preceding year to \$446 million, a percentage advance of 13.4. Output of the electric power stations was \$14 million or 9.3 p.c. greater than in 1939.

Production in the fisheries group rose nearly \$4 million to \$38 million, a gain of 10.8 p.c. Trapping receipts mounted by over \$3 million, with the percentage increase of 41.5 being the highest in the group.

With marked advances being recorded by the basic industries of agriculture, forestry and mining, the net value of primary production posted a gain of 13.7 p.c. over the preceding year. The total primary output stood at \$1,914 million or \$231 million above the figure recorded for 1939.

As stated above, the manufacturing industries were the main single factor in Canadian industrial expansion during the current year. Output rose from \$1,531 million in 1939 to \$1,942 million, a gain of \$411 million or 26.9 p.c. These totals include some industrial enterprises also listed under "primary industries", but the value of output in the latter is deducted in obtaining the grand total for Canada.

The value of output in the construction industry increased by 12.6 p.c. to \$207 million as compared with \$184 million in the preceding year. Custom and repair stood at nearly \$111 million, posting an advance of \$14 million over the total of \$97 million recorded in 1939.

The total value of production in the secondary industries was, therefore, \$2,260 million representing a gain of \$449 million or 24.8 p.c. over the aggregate of \$1,811 million listed in the preceding year. The proportionate and actual increases alike were thus much greater than in the primary productive groups.

All indications pointed to a further substantial increase in Canadian production being recorded in 1941. The average index of industrial production during that year advanced 10.4 p.c. above the level reached in 1940, with the corresponding gain in manufacturing being 12 p.c. Wholesale prices rose to 89.9, 8.4 p.c. higher than the index recorded in the preceding year.

Preliminary estimates show a further increase of 4.6 p.c. in Canada's mineral production during 1941, output rising to a new maximum from \$530 million to \$554 million. The corresponding gain in the Bureau index of mineral production was 2.7 p.c. Another indication of increased economic activity in Canada during 1941 is found in the expansion of Canadian exports, which rose 37.5 p.c. over the preceding year to the record level of \$1,641 million.



TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 AND 1940

Division of Industry	1 9 3 9		1 9 4 0		Change in Net Value in 1940 from 1939	Percentage Change in Net Value in 1940 from 1939	Percentage of net value by industry to Total Net Production 1940
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture .....	1,204,940,000	826,390,000	1,265,112,000	885,115,000	+ 58,725,000	+ 7.1	23.15
Forestry .....	466,032,290	271,723,416	627,365,611	370,121,275	+ 98,397,859	+ 36.2	9.68
Fisheries .....	52,883,913	34,378,681	60,053,631	38,106,690	+ 3,728,009	+ 10.8	1.00
Trapping .....	7,919,412	7,919,412	11,207,930	11,207,930	+ 3,288,518	+ 41.5	0.29
Mining .....	663,342,816	393,232,044	748,344,045	446,080,729	+ 52,848,685	+ 13.4	11.67
Electric Power .....	151,880,969	149,863,892	166,228,773	163,780,757	+ 13,916,865	+ 9.3	4.28
Total Primary Production .....	2,546,999,400	1,683,507,445	2,878,311,990	1,914,412,381	+ 230,904,936	+ 13.7	30.07
Construction .....	373,203,680	183,706,338	474,122,778	206,893,992	+ 23,187,654	+ 12.6	5.41
Custom and Repair ..	163,259,301	96,652,386	180,126,000	110,745,000	+ 14,092,614	+ 14.6	2.90
Manufactures (a) ..	3,474,783,528	1,531,051,901	4,529,173,316	1,942,471,238	+ 411,419,337	+ 26.9	50.80
Total Secondary Production (b) ..	4,011,246,509	1,811,410,625	5,183,422,094	2,260,110,230	+ 448,699,605	+ 24.8	59.11
GRAND TOTAL .....	5,937,918,043	3,241,131,299	7,260,597,365	3,823,676,973	+ 582,545,674	+ 18.0	100.00

(a) The item "Manufactures" includes: - Sawmills, pulp and paper mills, fish canning and curing and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication amounting in 1939 to a gross of \$620,327,866 and a net of \$253,786,771 and in 1940 to a gross of \$801,136,719 and a net of \$350,845,638 is eliminated from the grand total.

(b) Secondary production includes the above mentioned duplication. The percentage of the net manufactures, n.e.s. to the total net production in 1940 was 41.6.

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 AND 1940.

	1 9 3 9		Percentage of Total Net Value	1 9 4 0		Percentage of Total Net Value	Percentage Change Net Value in 1940 from 1939
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island ....	23,440,331	12,554,392	0.39	25,121,038	13,826,491	0.36	+ 10.1
Nova Scotia .....	182,992,827	109,739,925	3.39	232,102,253	132,038,545	3.45	+ 20.3
New Brunswick .....	139,137,627	77,156,799	2.38	164,896,487	90,119,421	2.36	+ 16.8
Quebec .....	1,593,963,500	841,474,236	25.96	1,960,693,108	1,011,051,952	26.44	+ 20.2
Ontario .....	2,583,701,052	1,365,101,538	42.12	3,237,922,599	1,642,788,599	42.97	+ 20.3
Manitoba .....	287,553,175	156,371,495	4.82	338,704,815	176,734,411	4.62	+ 13.0
Saskatchewan .....	333,182,212	212,101,124	6.54	358,173,074	219,966,345	5.75	+ 3.7
Alberta .....	338,739,829	209,850,313	6.48	398,076,785	234,388,768	6.13	+ 11.7
British Columbia - Yukon - Northwest Territories ..	455,207,490	256,781,477	7.92	544,907,206	302,762,441	7.92	+ 17.9
GRAND TOTAL .....	5,937,918,043	3,241,131,299	100.00	7,260,597,365	3,823,676,973	100.00	+ 18.0



### Relative Importance of the Branches of Production.

The expansion in manufactures during the year under review is reflected in the section of Table 1 showing percentages of net production value by industries. Total manufactures constituted 50.8 p.c. of the entire net output as compared with 47.2 p.c. in 1939. Eliminating the items which are also included with the extractive industries, manufactures were 41.6 p.c. of the total in 1940, and 39.4 p.c. in 1939. The proportion claimed by agriculture fell off somewhat from 25.50 to 23.15. Mining remained the third largest contributor providing 11.7 p.c. of the revenue in 1940 as compared with 12.1 p.c. in the preceding year. The forestry industry furnished 9.7 p.c. of the Canadian total, construction being responsible for 5.4 p.c. Electric power provided 4.3 p.c. of the total net value, followed by custom and repair, fisheries and trapping.

### Comparison of 1940 with 1939 by Province.

Each province recorded, as in 1939, an increase in value of net production as compared with the preceding year. Generally speaking the greater relative gains were made by the eastern provinces. Ontario's net output increased from \$1,335 million to \$1,643 million, an advance of 20.3 p.c. Quebec's percentage gain was almost identical at 20.2 p.c., production rising from \$841 million to \$1,011 million. The percentage advance in Nova Scotia was the same as for Ontario with production in New Brunswick rising by 18.8 p.c., and in Prince Edward Island by 10.1 p.c.

Manitoba recorded the largest percentage increase of the three Prairie Provinces, value of output rising 13.0 p.c. The corresponding gains in Alberta and Saskatchewan, were 11.7 p.c. and 3.7 p.c., respectively. Production in British Columbia rose substantially from \$287 million to \$303 million, an advance of 17.9 p.c.

### Relative Production by Provinces, 1940.

The relative importance of the nine provinces to Canadian production remained substantially the same as in 1939. The position of Ontario and Quebec as the principal producers was rather more than maintained, with Ontario's share in the Dominion's total output rising to nearly 43 p.c., as compared with 42 p.c. in 1939. Quebec's contribution also increased somewhat, standing at 26.44 p.c. British Columbia retained third position with 7.22 p.c., output in this province increasing at exactly the same rate as in Canada as a whole.

A certain relative recession was noted in the Prairie Provinces. Alberta replaced Saskatchewan as the fourth ranking contributor, accounting for 6.13 p.c. of the total production. Saskatchewan's share dropped to 5.75 p.c. and that of Manitoba to 4.62. It should be remembered, however, that absolute increases in production were recorded in all cases.

Little relative change was noted in the contribution of the Maritime Provinces. Nova Scotia's quota was slightly higher at 3.45 p.c. with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island supplying 2.36 p.c. and 0.36 p.c., respectively, of the Dominion output.

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FOR 1939 AND 1940  
INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0
	\$	\$
Total Agricultural Production .	826,390,000	885,115,000
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	55,685,197	71,817,471
Pulpwood	58,302,668	74,347,132
Hewn railway ties	2,048,186	1,788,001
Firewood	33,058,240	33,297,756
All other forest products	8,653,107	13,317,515
Less supplies	- 34,000,000	- 44,377,218
Total Woods Operations .....	123,747,398	150,190,657
Saw mill products	44,852,358	61,700,043
Pulp and paper mill products	103,123,660	158,230,575
Total Milling Operations .....	147,976,018	219,930,618
Total Forestry Production .....	271,723,416	370,121,275
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	9,123,446	8,695,655
Sales to canning and curing establishments	12,807,991	14,934,744
Value added domestically	2,135,940	1,312,791
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	16,008,545	20,175,697
Less fuel, electricity and supplies	- 5,697,241	- 7,012,197
Total Fisheries Production .....	34,378,681	38,106,690
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life) .....	7,919,412	11,207,930
Total Mineral Production .....	393,232,044	446,080,729
Electric Light and Power .....	149,863,892	163,780,757
Total Primary Production .....	1,683,507,445	1,914,412,381
Total Construction .....	183,706,338	206,893,992
Custom and Repair .....	96,652,386	110,745,000
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	292,129,840	295,582,069
Animal products	122,821,410	141,233,679
Textiles	181,927,898	240,338,903
Wood and paper	303,662,441	396,891,501
Iron and steel	275,774,796	429,461,950
Non-ferrous metals	155,808,806	210,352,784
Non-metallic minerals	85,511,631	97,693,069
Chemicals	89,046,832	104,121,900
Miscellaneous	24,368,247	26,795,383
Total Manufactures (a) .....	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238
Total Secondary Production .....	1,811,410,625	2,260,110,230
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,241,131,299	3,823,676,973

(a) Includes duplication.

(a) The item "Total Manufactures" includes the following industries which are also shown elsewhere, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand total -

	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0
	\$	\$
Saw mills and pulp and paper mills	147,976,018	219,930,618
Fish canning and curing	10,311,304	13,163,500
Mineral industries	95,499,449	117,751,520
Total .....	253,786,771	350,845,638
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	1,277,265,130	1,591,625,600



## APPENDIX A

### EXPLANATION OF GENERAL METHOD

#### Definition of "Production".

The term "Production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptance, i.e., as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc., -- in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in the broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities "place", "time" and "possession", and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are not on that account any less useful to a civilized society, -- representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

#### "Gross" and "Net" Production.

The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. Following Resolution 23 of the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, deductions were made in all branches of industry with the exception of trapping, where it is felt they are unimportant. These eliminations include such items as seed and feed in agriculture, lumbering supplies, fishermen's supplies, salt and containers, process supplies for mines, and similar deductions for other industries. Depreciation, depletion and other miscellaneous expense such as taxes, advertising, etc., are considered more germane to a study of national income and are consequently not taken into account in an estimate of net production.

The cost of fuel and purchased electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935. This resolution has been complied with for the years 1935 to 1940, and, as far as possible, revisions have been effected for previous years. It is felt that this further refinement will establish a uniform system, conforming with the practice of most other Commonwealth countries and the United States.

For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figure should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes.

#### Interpretation of Items.

The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing process. The close association between the two at points and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up Table 3, the following notes are appended:

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1939 AND 1940, BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1939		1940		1939		1940	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture . . .	15,774,000	8,431,000	14,551,000	8,754,000	27,569,000	21,132,000	29,128,000	22,931,000
Forestry . . . . .	679,109	493,737	676,478	468,919	16,497,802	10,466,856	22,681,154	14,239,017
Fisheries . . . . .	1,336,634	867,861	1,013,765	643,888	12,136,646	8,005,779	14,111,813	8,918,492
Trapping . . . . .	4,377	4,377	2,360	2,360	180,484	180,484	105,910	105,910
Mining . . . . .	-	-	-	-	28,955,090	23,804,419	32,230,387	26,189,233
Electric Power . .	326,420	266,412	343,850	283,174	5,548,336	5,072,208	6,157,997	5,446,451
Construction . .	1,948,064	1,116,959	4,147,583	1,878,393	19,890,449	9,787,395	28,637,404	13,047,663
Custom and Repair	571,408	338,284	1,134,794	697,694	4,783,497	2,831,914	6,610,624	4,064,342
Manufactures (a)	3,543,681	1,243,979	3,856,544	1,270,233	83,139,572	35,885,563	113,814,650	46,548,446
GRAND TOTAL (a)	35,440,331	19,554,392	25,121,032	13,826,491	182,992,827	109,739,925	232,102,253	132,038,545

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1939		1940		1939		1940	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture . . .	31,255,000	19,192,000	33,204,000	20,804,000	199,307,000	133,446,000	217,323,000	151,712,000
Forestry . . . . .	34,022,200	18,816,348	48,017,548	28,288,701	176,834,286	101,755,803	244,543,719	144,778,418
Fisheries . . . . .	6,103,515	3,942,157	5,974,830	3,799,081	2,415,207	1,915,927	2,523,813	1,877,485
Trapping . . . . .	754,736	754,736	631,074	631,074	1,081,129	1,081,129	1,338,113	1,338,113
Mining . . . . .	3,929,992	3,600,454	3,400,509	3,024,317	163,440,306	81,600,118	191,168,991	98,134,979
Electric Power . .	3,789,079	3,594,362	4,151,784	3,844,833	56,155,440	56,120,938	61,132,195	61,094,889
Construction . .	14,886,121	8,553,866	13,002,828	6,177,402	118,529,680	60,007,310	127,438,996	60,561,073
Custom and Repair	3,346,816	1,981,374	4,557,188	2,801,848	44,161,641	26,144,471	47,607,302	29,269,903
Manufactures (a)	66,058,151	27,041,195	89,281,008	38,253,475	1,045,757,585	470,385,279	1,357,375,776	595,552,909
GRAND TOTAL (a)	139,137,627	77,156,799	164,896,487	90,119,421	1,593,963,500	841,474,236	1,960,693,108	1,011,051,952

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1939		1940		1939		1940	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture . . .	372,249,000	245,079,000	380,392,000	266,575,000	96,466,000	70,701,000	102,751,000	72,790,000
Forestry . . . . .	117,598,252	67,720,835	152,174,507	86,441,535	5,820,349	3,717,261	7,598,804	4,886,418
Fisheries . . . . .	3,010,252	3,010,252	3,035,100	3,035,100	1,655,273	1,655,273	1,988,545	1,988,545
Trapping . . . . .	1,550,387	1,550,387	2,187,625	2,187,625	583,449	583,449	1,196,198	1,196,198
Mining . . . . .	308,175,159	188,867,969	345,156,479	209,277,055	28,619,359	12,401,404	30,082,102	14,055,270
Electric Power . .	52,136,189	52,100,287	58,294,696	58,271,225	8,467,519	8,393,044	8,790,666	8,714,430
Construction . .	144,829,394	68,535,712	192,304,380	78,658,818	14,848,706	6,569,460	25,232,785	10,912,979
Custom and Repair	64,373,142	38,110,035	73,851,660	45,405,450	11,134,284	6,591,692	10,537,371	6,478,523
Manufactures (a)	1,745,674,707	791,428,569	2,302,014,654	1,004,529,583	134,293,595	48,810,544	167,919,165	62,352,598
GRAND TOTAL (a)	2,583,701,052	1,365,101,538	3,237,922,599	1,642,788,599	287,553,175	156,371,495	338,704,815	176,774,411

(a) See page 10 for note in regard to duplication.



## 1. Agriculture.

The annual estimates prepared by the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau have been accepted as a basis of gross and net. Provincial distribution of the net has been arranged on the experience of decennial and quinquennial returns.

## 2. Forestry.

Under the head of "Forestry", an attempt is made to show the extent of operations in the woods, or the products of round or unmanufactured timber as distinguished from the product of milling operations, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as pulp and paper, lumber, lath, shingles and cooperage stock.

## 3. Fur Production.

It will be noted that the general item of fur production is limited to wild life output. To obtain a total of the pelts produced in Canada, it will be necessary to add the wild life output to that of the production of pelts on fur farms.

## 4. Mineral Production.

The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of industries duplicated in mining and manufacturing (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned. The industrial value of the products is used.

## 5. Total Manufactures.

The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", namely, fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, and certain mineral industries. The duplication of these items is eliminated from item "manufactures, n.e.s.", and, therefore, from the grand total. It should be noted that "central electric stations" and "dyeing, cleaning, and laundry work" have been dropped from the Census of Manufactures, the latter having been transferred to "service".

## 6. Manufactures, n.e.s.

The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of all duplicated items as displayed in Table 3 that are frequently included under the heading of manufactures; hence it is obvious that the grand total is obtained by adding the values for manufactures, n.e.s., and for the other eight divisions.

## Change in Method of Compilation beginning 1935.

Attention is drawn to important changes in the method of compilation as used in the present bulletin. The most important change in the method of compilation during recent years, was the application to all industries of the resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, of 1933, which provided for the additional deduction of the cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies from the amount of gross production. Comparability in the totals of net production was consequently broken with the results for the years prior to 1935 and for that period estimates were revised on the new basis.



TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1939 AND 1940, BY INDUSTRIES (Concluded).

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1939		1940		1939		1940	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	235,300,000	167,385,000	233,948,000	166,379,000	185,747,000	128,559,000	209,784,000	139,901,000
Forestry .....	3,018,165	2,269,352	4,220,595	2,444,888	4,883,771	3,563,998	7,308,275	5,320,228
Fisheries .....	478,511	478,511	403,510	403,510	430,724	430,724	450,574	450,574
Trapping .....	589,538	589,538	1,258,243	1,258,243	737,285	737,285	1,892,664	1,892,664
Mining .....	13,140,601	6,391,404	15,685,066	8,652,006	29,558,706	26,049,861	33,425,561	29,593,293
Electric Power ..	5,105,620	4,330,867	5,421,115	4,591,186	5,814,827	5,542,712	6,075,059	5,809,751
Construction ...	13,429,064	7,772,854	21,243,412	9,069,545	17,856,669	8,987,693	27,350,018	11,446,288
Custom and Repair	7,918,076	4,687,641	8,898,224	5,470,803	9,207,825	5,451,195	9,582,703	5,891,634
Manufactures (a)	60,650,589	20,283,273	76,284,332	25,857,683	87,474,080	32,618,153	107,313,964	37,747,215
GRAND TOTAL (a)	335,182,212	212,101,124	358,173,074	219,966,345	338,739,829	209,850,313	398,076,785	234,388,768

	British Columbia - Yukon - N. W. T.			
	1939		1940	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	41,273,000	32,465,000	44,081,000	34,769,000
Forestry .....	106,678,356	62,919,226	140,144,531	83,253,151
Fisheries .....	25,317,151	14,072,197	30,551,681	16,990,015
Trapping .....	2,438,027	2,438,027	2,595,743	2,595,743
Mining .....	87,523,603	50,816,415	97,194,950	57,144,576
Electric Power .....	14,537,559	14,443,062	15,861,411	15,724,818
Construction .....	26,985,533	12,375,089	34,765,372	15,141,831
Custom and Repair .....	17,762,612	10,515,780	17,346,134	10,664,743
Manufactures (a) .....	248,191,568	103,355,346	311,313,223	130,358,996
GRAND TOTAL (a) .....	455,207,490	256,781,477	544,907,206	302,762,441

(a) Duplication by Provinces. The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the grand total for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces -

	1939		1940	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	743,362	208,217	605,336	172,170
Nova Scotia .....	15,708,049	7,126,693	21,375,686	9,452,009
New Brunswick .....	25,007,983	10,319,693	37,324,282	17,505,310
Quebec .....	213,718,774	90,982,739	289,758,797	133,267,817
Ontario .....	225,895,410	91,301,508	271,438,502	111,592,792
Manitoba .....	14,335,359	3,051,632	17,391,821	6,650,710
Saskatchewan .....	6,447,952	2,087,316	9,189,423	4,660,519
Alberta .....	2,971,058	2,090,308	5,106,033	3,663,879
British Columbia - Yukon - N. W. T. ....	115,499,919	46,618,665	148,946,839	63,880,432
C A N A D A .....	620,327,866	253,786,771	801,136,719	350,845,638

Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of  
the totals for Gross and Net Production, 1939 - 1940.

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method
Agriculture	Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics	Gross is the total given in Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. The value of seed and feed used is the deduction.
Forestry	Annual bulletins on operations in the woods, sawmilling and pulp and paper industries.	Gross is sum of products of woods operations, sawmilling and the pulp and paper industries. Cost of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electricity make up the deduction.
Fisheries	Annual report of Fisheries Statistics	Gross equals fish caught and landed, factory output and value added domestically. Net is the historical figures given in report, less fuel, electricity, supplies, salt, containers, etc.
Trapping	Reports on Fur Farms, and Production of Raw Furs.	From the fur production of the season 1940-41 was deducted the value of pelts sold by fox farms and miscellaneous fur farms, during the calendar year.
Mining	Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada	Industrial total, i.e., net value of sales was taken as net production. Value of ores used by smelters and cost of fuel, purchased electricity, process supplies, freight and treatment charges are added to make up the gross.
Electric Power	Annual report on Central Electric Stations in Canada	Total revenue, interprovincial sales excluded, is regarded as the gross, and cost of fuel used in generating plants is deducted to give the net.
Construction	Report on the Construction Industry	Total value of work performed regarded as the gross. Cost of materials deducted for net.
Custom and Repair	Special tabulation Repair and Service groups. Basis 1930 Census of Merchandising and Service	Net obtained by deducting cost of materials and supplies from gross receipts. Includes "dyeing, cleaning, etc." and automobile garages.
Manufacturing	General report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.	Census of Manufacturing does not include "Central Electric Stations" and "Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work". Gross and net given in bulletin "Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries in Canada".



TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA, BY INDUSTRIES  
TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1939 AND 1940.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
Agriculture .....	67.2	63.3	19.3	17.3	24.8	23.1	14.9	15.0
Forestry .....	3.9	3.4	9.5	10.8	24.4	31.4	12.1	14.3
Fisheries .....	6.9	4.7	7.3	6.8	5.1	4.2	0.2	0.2
Trapping .....	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1
Mining .....	-	-	21.4	19.8	4.7	3.4	9.7	9.7
Electric Power .....	2.1	2.0	4.6	4.1	4.7	4.3	6.7	6.1
Construction .....	8.9	13.6	8.9	9.9	11.1	6.8	7.1	6.0
Custom and Repair ....	2.7	5.0	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.9
Manufactures, n.e.s. ..	8.3	8.0	26.2	28.1	21.6	23.0	45.1	45.7
GRAND TOTAL ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) .....	9.9	9.2	32.7	35.3	35.0	42.4	55.9	58.9

	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
Agriculture .....	18.0	16.2	45.2	41.2	78.9	75.9
Forestry .....	5.0	5.3	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.1
Fisheries .....	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2
Trapping .....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6
Mining .....	13.8	12.7	7.9	7.9	3.0	3.9
Electric Power .....	3.8	3.5	5.4	4.9	2.0	2.1
Construction .....	5.0	4.8	4.2	6.2	3.7	4.1
Custom and Repair .....	2.8	2.8	4.2	3.7	2.2	2.5
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	51.3	54.4	29.2	31.5	8.6	9.6
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) ...	58.0	61.1	31.2	35.3	9.6	11.8

	Alberta		British Columbia - Yukon		C A N A D A	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
Agriculture .....	61.3	59.7	12.6	11.5	25.50	23.15
Forestry .....	1.7	2.3	24.5	27.5	8.39	9.68
Fisheries .....	0.2	0.2	5.5	5.6	1.06	1.00
Trapping .....	0.4	0.8	(x) 1.0	(x) 0.9	0.24	0.29
Mining .....	12.4	12.6	19.8	18.9	12.13	11.67
Electric Power .....	2.6	2.5	5.6	5.2	4.62	4.28
Construction .....	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.67	5.41
Custom and Repair .....	2.6	2.5	4.1	3.5	2.98	2.90
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	14.5	14.5	22.1	21.9	39.41	41.62
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) ...	15.5	16.1	40.3	43.1	47.24	50.80

(x) Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**  
**IN**  
**CANADA**  
**1941**



OTTAWA  
1943

Price 25 cents





## P R E F A C E

The present "Survey" analyzes Canadian production for 1941 in the manner standardized during recent years. The dollar values of gross and net production for the year under review, as compared with the corresponding values for 1940, are shown for the nine main industrial groups, and also for the nine provinces.

The text and the percentage analyses are based entirely on the net totals, which are obtained by the method outlined in the text. Changes in the net output of each industry and of each province, both in actual value and in relation to the Canadian aggregate, are shown by percentage tables. Net production value in the forestry, fisheries and manufacturing industries is subjected to a detailed breakdown.

Finally, gross and net output values during 1940 and 1941 are given by industrial groups for the individual provinces and the Territories. Percentage tables show the relative productive importance of the nine industrial groups within each province for 1941 and for the preceding year.

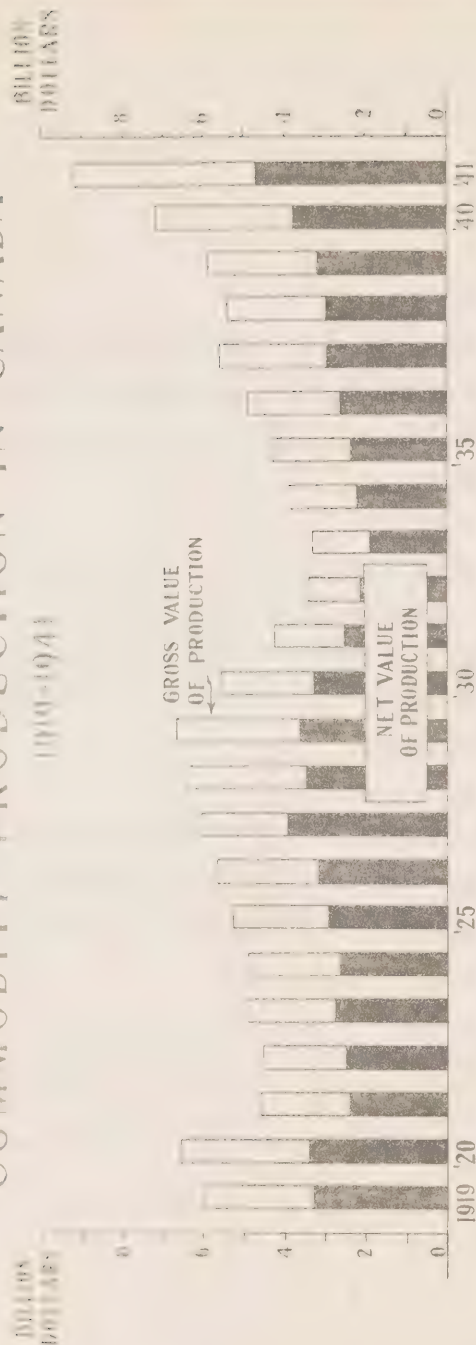
The present report is of particular interest insofar as it outlines the increase in Canadian production during the second complete war year. It is hoped that, although comparatively brief, it will aid the reader in gauging the impact of the war on the Canadian economy.

*S. A. Cadmore.*

Dominion Statistician.



# COMMODITY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

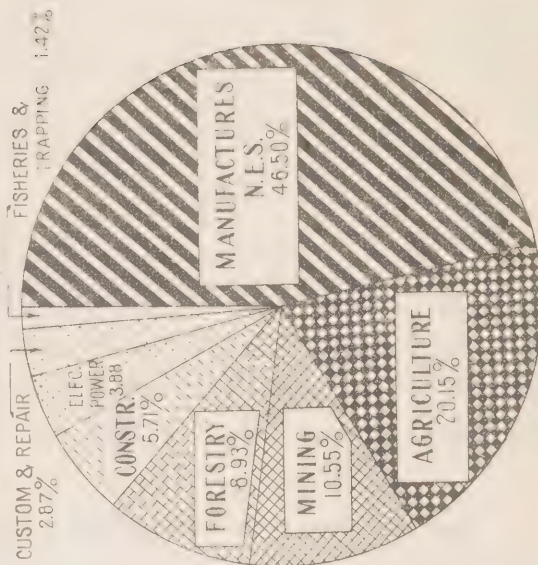


## NET PRODUCTION

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION

1941

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION



## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:  
Chief, Business Statistics Branch:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
Sydney B. Smith, M. A.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941.

Stimulated by heavy war demands, commodity production recorded marked expansion in 1941 over the preceding year. The value of net production after deduction of the cost of materials, rose from \$3,824 million to \$4,720 million. The consequent gain was nearly \$900 million or 23.4 p.c. Production in 1941 was greater than in any previous year, the standing in 1929, the culmination of the last major prosperity period, having been \$3,658 million.

Economic factors, indicating the progress of commodity producing activities, recorded further expansion in 1942 and 1943. The index of industrial production, published in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics, averaged 227.2 in 1942 against 179.4 in the preceding year, a gain of more than 28 p.c. The general index of employment rose from 162.3 to 173.7, a gain of 14 p.c. A composite obtained by weighting the employment indexes for six of the nine industrial groups, showed an advance of 16 p.c. An estimate of the number employed in the nine industries computed in connection with the National Income study was 9.6 p.c. greater in 1942 than in the preceding year.

The general indexes of production and employment showed conclusively that the volume of output was considerably greater in the later year. As the index of wholesale prices rose 6.3 p.c. from a position of 80 in 1941, it is also evident that the value of production recorded an even greater increase.

The commodity-producing division as contrasted with the commodity handling and facilitating industries, plays a most important role as an originator of income. The share in the inter-war period was somewhat less than half the total of income produced. Being greatly affected by external demand and price decline, a marked reaction was shown during the thirties. Owing to the extraordinarily high levels reached since the outbreak of hostilities, an upward trend was shown in the net value of commodity production during the 23 years from 1919 to 1941.

The three groups engaged in secondary production achieved an outstanding expansion in 1941 over the preceding year. The aggregate net production of manufactures, construction, and custom and repair rose about one-third in this comparison. The total was nearly \$3,010 million compared with \$2,260 million in 1940. The greatest gain, amounting to \$662 million, was recorded by manufacturing activities. After eliminating the production of the processing industries, the net output of manufacturing was 46.6 p.c. of total commodity production, the relative importance in 1940 having been 41.6 p.c.

The construction industry, favored by large contracts for war plants, showed marked acceleration in operations during 1941. The gross value was greater than in any other year since the last Great War. The net value was \$269.6 million against \$208.9 million in 1940, a gain of 30.3 p.c. It was estimated that custom and repair activities showed considerable expansion, the net value rising from \$110.7 million to \$135.3 million. The group produced less than 3 p.c. of the output of the nine main branches concerned with commodity production.

Gain in the net output of agriculture was the main influence in the expansion of primary production during 1941. The net value produced by agriculture was \$951 million against \$885 million in the preceding year. The agricultural output constituted nearly 45 p.c. of the aggregate for the six main branches engaged in primary production. The net value of farm products was greater during 1941 than at any time in the preceding eleven years, the total for 1929 having been \$1,020 million. The heavy output of animal products to meet expanded overseas demand was the main element in the acceleration during the year under review.

Mining was second in importance among the primary industries, producing more than 23 p.c. of the aggregate. The gain in 1941, despite minor change in prices, was 11.6 p.c. The total, which had been \$446 million in 1940, rose to \$498 million. Due in part to the marked development of the last quarter century and to the war demand of the year, the production of the mining industry reached an historical maximum in 1941.

The increase in the net output of the forestry industry was nearly 14 p.c., the total having been \$421 million. As measured by net production in 1941, the group followed mining in order of importance. The standing in the year in question was higher than in any other similar period since the end of the last War.

The output of the electric power industry reached a new high point in history. The net value was \$193 million in 1941, a gain of 11.8 p.c. over the preceding year. The industry has achieved marked expansion since the end of the last War. The net revenue was slightly more than \$45 million in 1919 and steady gains were recorded until an intermediate maximum of \$123 million was reached in 1930. The advance was resumed in 1934 and marked gains have been shown annually since that time.

Large percentage gains were shown in the operations of the fisheries and trapping industries during 1941. The net output of the fisheries rose nearly 36 p.c., while the returns from trapping were about 35 p.c. greater. The net value of fresh, cured and canned fish sold was \$51.8 million against \$38.1 million in the preceding year. The furs obtained by trapping were valued at \$16.1 million compared with \$11.2 million. Fisheries reached a higher standing than in any year since the last World War, while the revenue of trappers exceeded any other year since 1929.



TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 AND 1941

Division of Industry	1940		1941		Change in Net Value in 1941 from 1940	Percentage Change in Net Value in 1941 from 1940	Percentage of net value by industry to Total Net Production 1941
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Agriculture .....	1,265,112,000	885,115,000	1,451,770,000	951,025,000	65,910,000	+ 7.4	20.14
Forestry .....	627,565,611	370,121,275	711,004,566	421,419,139	51,297,864	+13.9	6.93
Fisheries .....	60,053,631	38,106,690	82,522,675	51,769,638	13,662,948	+35.9	1.10
Trapping .....	11,207,930	11,207,930	15,138,040	15,138,040	3,930,110	+35.1	0.32
Mining .....	748,344,045	446,080,729	866,293,332	497,904,632	51,823,903	+11.6	10.55
Electric Power .....	166,228,773	163,780,757	186,080,354	183,146,426	19,365,669	+11.8	3.88
Total Primary Production .....	2,878,311,990	1,914,412,381	3,292,808,957	2,120,402,875	205,990,494	+10.8	44.92
Construction .....	474,122,778	208,893,992	639,750,624	269,561,885	62,667,893	+30.3	5.71
Custom and Repair ..	180,126,000	110,745,000	199,377,000	135,287,000	24,542,000	+22.2	2.87
Manufactures (a) ...	4,529,173,316	1,942,471,238	6,076,308,124	2,605,119,788	662,648,550	+34.1	55.19
Total Secondary Production (b) ...	5,183,422,094	2,260,110,230	6,915,435,748	3,009,968,673	749,858,443	+33.2	63.77
GRAND TOTAL .....	7,260,597,385	3,823,676,973	9,250,795,729	4,720,073,033	896,396,060	+23.4	100.00

(a) The item "Manufactures" includes: Sawmills, pulp and paper mills, fish canning and curing and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication amounting in 1940 to a gross of \$801,136,719 and a net of \$360,845,638 and in 1941 to a gross of \$967,448,976, and a net of \$410,298,515 is eliminated from the grand total.

(b) Secondary production includes the above mentioned duplication. The percentage of the net manufactures, n.e.s. to the total net production in 1941 was 46.50.

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 AND 1941.

	1940		Percentage of Total Net Value	1941		Percentage of Total Net Value	Percentage Change Net Value in 1941 from 1940
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island ....	25,121,038	13,826,491	0.36	28,010,446	13,200,776	0.28	- 4.52
Nova Scotia .....	232,102,253	132,058,545	3.45	265,262,337	136,855,941	2.90	+ 3.65
New Brunswick .....	164,896,487	90,119,421	2.36	206,698,123	103,968,110	2.20	+15.37
Quebec .....	1,960,693,108	1,011,051,952	26.44	2,596,572,315	1,279,353,703	27.10	+26.54
Ontario .....	3,237,922,599	1,642,788,599	42.97	4,245,649,428	2,087,958,441	44.24	+27.10
Manitoba .....	338,704,815	176,734,411	4.62	414,912,902	205,348,561	4.35	+18.19
Saskatchewan .....	358,173,074	219,966,345	5.75	355,149,603	228,318,037	4.84	+ 3.80
Alberta .....	398,076,785	234,388,768	6.13	443,175,858	276,898,177	5.87	+18.14
British Columbia .....	537,099,969	296,398,765	7.75	686,866,789	379,925,005	8.05	+28.19
Yukon - Northwest Territories...	7,807,237	6,363,676	0.17	9,497,928	8,246,282	0.17	+29.57
GRAND TOTAL .....	7,260,597,385	3,823,676,973	100.00	9,250,795,729	4,720,073,033	100.00	+23.44

### Relative Importance of the Branches of Production.

The last column in Table 1 indicates the relative contribution of each of the nine groups to the net commodity production in 1941. Manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and forestry, in that order, were the leaders, together accounting for 86 p.c. of the total.

### Provincial Distribution.

Prince Edward Island alone recorded a decrease in net production in 1941 from 1940, amounting to about 4.5 p.c. The Territories showed the greatest relative advance, commodity production being increased by nearly 30 p.c. in the one year. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec followed with increases of 28 p.c., 27 p.c. and 26 p.c., respectively. In the Prairie Provinces, Alberta was in first place with a net gain of 18 p.c. over 1940.

With regard to the relative importance of the Provinces as commodity producers, Ontario ranked first, with Quebec and British Columbia occupying second and third places, as in 1940. In addition, each of these Provinces recorded a slight increase in relative importance, the gain being made at the expense of the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces, which contributed a slightly smaller proportion than during the preceding year. The relative contribution of the territories remained the same.

### The Importance of Commodity Production in Canada's Economy

Production in the economic sense includes much more than the tangible production contributed by the industrial groups discussed in this report. Transportation, banking, and trade and numerous other services also contribute to the nation's economy and must be taken into consideration when attempting a complete survey of Canada's productive capacity. In order to assist in placing the commodity producing group in the proper perspective with regard to its importance to the whole economy, an historical table is presented, comparing production in the commodity group with the total production, which includes the various service groups. The basis used for the comparison is the income originating which represents the true net value of production for a nation, deductions being made for general expenses and depreciation in addition to cost of materials.

### Fixed Capital

Chart 2 shows the growth in value of the fixed capital (including land) used in the commodity producing industries.



TABLE 8. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FOR 1940 AND 1941

INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1
	\$	\$
Total Agricultural Production	885,115,000	951,025,000
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	71,817,471	86,514,625
Pulpwood	74,347,132	88,193,045
Sawn railway ties	1,788,001	1,547,780
Firewood	33,297,756	26,662,296
All other forest products	13,317,515	10,245,343
Less supplies	- 44,377,218	- 42,959,245
Total Woods Operations .....	150,190,657	170,203,844
Saw mill products	61,700,043	76,680,254
Pulp and paper mill products	158,230,575	174,555,041
Total Milling Operations .....	219,930,618	251,215,295
Total Forestry Production .....	370,121,275	421,419,139
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	8,695,655	14,114,188
Sales to canning and curing establishments	14,834,744	20,263,678
Value added domestically	1,312,791	- 31,282
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	20,175,697	27,912,413
Less fuel, electricity and supplies	- 7,012,197	- 10,489,359
Total Fisheries Production .....	38,106,690	51,769,638
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life) .....	11,207,930	15,138,040
Total Mineral Production .....	446,080,729	497,904,632
Electric Light and Power .....	163,780,757	183,146,426
Total Primary Production .....	1,914,412,381	2,120,402,875
Total Construction .....	206,898,992	269,561,885
Custom and Repair .....	110,745,000	135,287,000
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	295,582,069	349,912,287
Animal products	141,233,679	165,416,939
Textiles	240,338,903	290,105,448
Wood and paper	396,891,501	463,967,834
Iron and steel	429,461,950	735,511,841
Non-ferrous metals	210,352,784	288,823,325
Non-metallic minerals	97,693,069	117,425,887
Chemicals	104,121,900	157,304,350
Miscellaneous	26,795,383	36,651,877
Total Manufactures (a) .....	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788
Total Secondary Production .....	2,260,110,230	3,009,968,673
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,823,676,973	4,720,073,033

(a) The item "Total Manufactures" includes the following industries which are also shown elsewhere, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand total -

	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1
	\$	\$
Saw mills and pulp and paper mills	219,930,618	251,215,295
Fish canning and curing	13,163,600	17,423,054
Mineral industries	117,751,520	141,660,166
Total .....	350,845,638	410,298,515
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	1,591,625,600	2,194,821,273

APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL METHOD

Definition of "Production".

The term "Production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptance, i.e., as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc., -- in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in the broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities "place", "time" and "possession", and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are not on that account any less useful to a civilized society, -- representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

"Gross" and "Net" Production.

The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. Following Resolution 23 of the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, deductions were made in all branches of industry with the exception of trapping, where it is felt they are unimportant. These eliminations include such items as seed and feed in agriculture, lumbering supplies, fishermen's supplies, salt and containers, process supplies for mines, and similar deductions for other industries. Depreciation, depletion and other miscellaneous expense such as taxes, advertising, etc., are considered more germane to a study of national income and are consequently not taken into account in an estimate of net production.

The cost of fuel and purchased electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935. This resolution has been complied with for the years 1935 to 1941, and, as far as possible, revisions have been effected for previous years. It is felt that this further refinement will establish a uniform system, conforming with the practice of most other Commonwealth countries and the United States.

For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figure should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes.

Interpretation of Items.

The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing process. The close association between the two at points and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up Table 3, the following notes are appended:



TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1940 AND 1941, BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	14,551,000	8,754,000	18,487,000	8,673,000	29,128,000	22,931,000	36,416,000	21,334,000
Forestry .....	676,478	468,919	688,543	513,132	22,661,154	14,239,017	21,903,514	13,152,207
Fisheries .....	1,013,765	643,888	1,330,512	872,679	14,111,813	8,918,492	17,804,868	11,523,628
Trapping .....	2,360	2,360	3,000	3,000	106,910	106,910	142,947	142,947
Mining .....	-	-	-	-	32,230,387	26,189,233	31,219,817	24,555,707
Electric Power .	343,650	283,174	427,499	344,527	6,157,997	5,446,451	7,082,788	6,263,583
Construction ...	4,147,583	1,878,393	1,938,721	843,633	28,637,404	13,047,663	33,152,991	13,884,887
Custom and Repair	1,134,794	697,694	1,255,905	852,157	6,610,624	4,064,342	7,316,145	4,964,153
Manufactures (a)	3,866,544	1,270,233	4,649,476	1,347,990	113,814,650	48,548,446	133,873,428	51,318,369
GRAND TOTAL (a)	28,131,088	13,326,431	28,010,446	13,200,776	232,102,253	132,038,546	265,262,337	136,855,941

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	33,204,000	20,801,000	41,900,000	20,017,000	217,323,000	151,712,000	274,066,000	151,184,000
Forestry .....	48,017,548	28,288,701	56,634,118	32,470,701	244,543,719	144,778,418	275,860,091	160,199,517
Fisheries .....	5,974,830	3,799,081	7,784,596	5,017,233	2,523,813	1,877,485	3,593,914	2,661,923
Trapping .....	631,074	631,074	627,236	627,236	1,338,113	1,338,113	1,390,570	1,390,570
Mining .....	3,400,509	3,024,317	3,653,443	3,231,658	191,168,991	98,134,979	255,268,789	127,649,905
Electric Power .	4,151,784	3,844,833	4,458,262	4,091,635	61,132,195	61,094,889	69,504,635	69,461,306
Construction ..	13,002,828	6,177,402	18,550,864	8,530,432	127,438,996	60,561,073	181,859,687	76,552,556
Custom and Repair	4,567,188	2,801,848	5,043,555	3,422,153	47,607,302	29,269,903	52,688,205	35,750,011
Manufactures (a)	38,221,308	13,223,471	41,433,726	17,296,960	1,357,375,776	596,562,909	1,841,088,523	816,086,832
GRAND TOTAL (a)	184,090,427	98,119,421	206,694,123	103,968,110	1,960,693,108	1,011,051,962	2,596,572,316	1,279,353,703

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	380,342,000	266,575,000	475,074,000	298,239,000	102,751,000	72,790,000	125,714,000	85,185,000
Forestry .....	152,174,507	86,441,535	169,108,924	99,209,131	7,598,804	4,886,418	8,782,093	5,852,461
Fisheries .....	3,036,100	3,035,100	3,518,402	3,518,402	1,988,545	1,988,545	3,233,115	3,233,115
Trapping .....	2,187,625	2,187,625	2,775,536	2,775,536	1,196,198	1,196,198	2,001,632	2,001,632
Mining .....	345,158,479	209,277,065	374,173,095	219,459,986	30,082,102	14,065,270	30,864,263	11,898,109
Electric Power .	58,294,696	58,271,225	65,339,994	65,315,655	8,790,666	8,714,430	9,404,906	9,326,481
Construction ...	192,304,380	78,658,818	261,238,765	108,171,486	25,232,785	10,912,979	29,609,648	10,742,642
Custom and Repair	73,851,660	45,406,450	81,760,501	55,481,831	10,537,371	6,478,583	11,661,975	7,912,886
Manufactures (a)	2,302,014,654	1,004,529,583	3,121,756,568	1,360,055,756	167,919,165	62,352,698	211,534,751	74,450,721
GRAND TOTAL (a)	3,237,922,599	1,642,788,599	4,245,649,428	2,087,958,441	338,704,815	176,734,411	414,912,902	205,348,561

(a) See page 10 for note in regard to duplication.

## 1. Agriculture.

The annual estimates prepared by the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau have been accepted as a basis of gross and net. Provincial distribution of the net has been arranged on the basis of the relative farm cash income.

## 2. Forestry.

Under the head of "Forestry", an attempt is made to show the extent of operations in the woods, or the products of round or unmanufactured timber as distinguished from the product of milling operations, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as pulp and paper, lumber, lath, shingles and cooperage stock.

## 3. Fur Production.

It will be noted that the general item of fur production is limited to wild life output. To obtain a total of the pelts produced in Canada, it will be necessary to add the trapper's output to that of the production of pelts on fur farms.

## 4. Mineral Production.

The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of industries duplicated in mining and manufacturing (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned. The industrial value of the products is used.

## 5. Total Manufactures.

The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", namely, fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, and certain mineral industries. The duplication of these items is eliminated from item "manufactures, n.e.s.", and, therefore, from the grand total. It should be noted that "central electric stations" and "dyeing, cleaning, and laundry work" have been dropped from the Census of Manufactures, the latter having been transferred to "service".

## 6. Manufactures, n.e.s.

The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of all duplicated items as displayed in Table 3 that are frequently included under the heading of manufactures; hence it is obvious that the grand total is obtained by adding the values for manufactures, n.e.s., and for the other eight divisions.

## Change in Method of Compilation beginning 1935.

Attention is drawn to important changes in the method of compilation as used in the bulletins of the last seven years. The most important change in the method of compilation during recent years, was the application to all industries of the resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, of 1935, which provided for the additional deduction of the cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies from the amount of gross production. Comparability in the totals of net production was consequently broken with the results for the years prior to 1935 and for that period estimates were revised on the new basis.



TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1939 AND 1940, BY INDUSTRIES (Concluded).

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	233,948,000	166,879,000	205,781,000	167,861,000	209,784,000	139,901,000	203,803,000	161,587,000
Forestry .....	4,220,595	2,444,888	6,333,404	4,573,022	7,308,275	5,320,228	9,330,156	6,474,131
Fisheries .....	403,510	403,510	414,492	414,492	450,574	450,574	440,444	440,444
Trapping .....	1,258,243	1,258,243	1,947,747	1,947,747	1,892,664	1,892,664	1,952,287	1,952,287
Mining .....	15,685,066	8,652,006	22,025,878	9,336,756	33,425,561	29,593,293	39,779,583	36,187,469
Electric Power .	5,421,115	4,591,186	5,816,640	4,889,185	6,075,059	5,809,751	6,721,358	6,322,557
Construction ...	21,243,412	9,069,545	20,668,374	9,556,352	27,350,018	11,446,288	35,295,959	15,798,441
Custom and Repair	8,898,224	5,470,803	9,847,889	6,681,992	9,582,703	5,891,634	10,605,420	7,195,991
Manufactures (a)	76,284,332	25,857,683	96,020,975	28,172,441	107,313,964	37,747,215	142,651,493	45,958,219
GRAND TOTAL (a)	358,173,074	219,966,345	355,149,603	228,318,037	398,076,785	234,388,768	443,175,858	276,898,177

	British Columbia				Yukon - N. W. T.			
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	44,081,000	34,769,000	50,529,000	36,945,000	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	140,129,153	83,239,698	162,339,581	98,957,560	15,378	13,453	24,132	17,277
Fisheries .....	30,546,687	16,985,021	44,395,681	24,081,070	4,994	4,994	6,652	6,652
Trapping .....	1,079,387	1,079,387	1,624,891	1,624,891	1,516,356	1,516,356	2,672,194	2,672,194
Mining .....	91,244,144	52,513,427	102,906,245	60,323,299	5,950,806	4,631,149	6,402,219	5,301,743
Electric Power .	15,793,075	15,666,374	17,248,786	17,065,667	68,336	58,444	75,486	65,830
Construction ...	34,765,372	15,141,831	57,435,615	25,481,456	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair	17,346,134	10,664,743	19,197,405	13,025,826	-	-	-	-
Manufactures (a)	311,046,478	130,206,263	412,957,807	181,232,637	266,745	152,733	341,377	199,865
GRAND TOTAL (a)	537,099,969	296,398,765	686,866,789	379,925,005	7,807,237	6,363,676	9,497,928	8,246,282

(a) Duplication by Provinces. The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the grand total for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces -

	1940		1941	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	605,336	172,170	770,210	249,342
Nova Scotia .....	21,375,686	9,452,009	23,650,161	10,263,640
New Brunswick .....	37,324,282	17,505,310	44,387,676	20,736,898
Quebec .....	289,758,797	133,267,817	358,748,099	160,582,917
Ontario .....	271,438,502	111,592,792	309,096,557	124,268,342
Manitoba .....	17,391,821	6,650,710	17,893,481	5,254,486
Saskatchewan .....	9,189,423	4,660,519	13,706,796	5,114,950
Alberta .....	5,106,033	3,663,879	7,403,842	4,998,362
British Columbia .....	148,931,461	63,866,979	181,768,222	78,812,401
Yukon - N.W.T. ....	15,378	13,453	24,132	17,277
CANADA .....	801,136,719	350,845,638	957,445,976	410,298,515

Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of the totals for Gross and Net Production, 1940 - 1941.

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method
Agriculture	Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics	Gross is the total given in Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. The value of seed and feed used is the deduction.
Forestry	Annual bulletins on operations in the woods, sawmilling and pulp and paper industries.	Gross is sum of products of woods operations, sawmilling and the pulp and paper industries. Cost of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electricity make up the deduction.
Fisheries	Annual report of Fisheries Statistics	Gross equals fish caught and landed, factory output and value added domestically. Net is the historical figures given in report, less fuel, electricity, supplies, salt, containers, etc.
Trapping	Reports on Fur Farms, and Production of Raw Furs	From the fur production of the season 1941-42 was deducted the value of pelts sold by fox farms and miscellaneous fur farms, during the calendar year.
Mining	Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada	The industrial total, i.e., net value of sales was taken as net production. Value of ores used by smelters and cost of fuel, purchased electricity, process supplies, freight and treatment charges are added to make up the gross.
Electric Power	Annual report on Central Electric Stations in Canada	Total revenue, interprovincial sales excluded, is regarded as the gross, and cost of fuel used in generating plants is deducted to give the net.
Construction	Report on the Construction Industry	Total value of work performed regarded as the gross. Cost of materials deducted for net.
Custom and Repair	Special tabulation Repair and Service groups. Basis 1930 and 1941 Census of Merchandising and Service.	Net obtained by deducting cost of materials and supplies from gross receipts. Includes "dyeing, cleaning, etc." and automobile garages.
Manufacturing	General report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.	Census of Manufacturing does not include "Central Electric Stations" and "Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work". Gross and net given in bulletin "Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries in Canada".



TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA, BY INDUSTRIES  
TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1940 AND 1941.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Agriculture .....	63.3	65.7	17.3	15.6	23.1	19.3	15.0	11.8
Forestry .....	3.4	3.9	10.8	9.6	31.4	31.2	14.3	12.5
Fisheries .....	4.7	6.6	6.8	8.4	4.2	4.8	0.2	0.2
Trapping .....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
Mining .....	-	-	19.8	17.9	3.4	3.1	9.7	10.0
Electric Power .....	2.0	2.6	4.1	4.6	4.3	3.9	6.1	5.4
Construction .....	13.6	6.4	9.9	10.2	6.8	8.2	6.0	6.0
Custom and Repair .....	5.0	6.5	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	8.0	8.3	28.1	30.0	23.0	25.6	45.7	51.2
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) .....	9.2	10.2	35.3	37.5	42.4	45.5	58.9	63.7

	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Agriculture .....	16.2	14.3	41.2	41.5	75.9	73.5
Forestry .....	5.3	4.7	2.8	2.9	1.1	2.0
Fisheries .....	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.2
Trapping .....	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9
Mining .....	12.7	10.5	7.9	5.8	3.9	4.1
Electric Power .....	3.5	3.1	4.9	4.5	2.1	2.1
Construction .....	4.8	5.2	6.2	5.2	4.1	4.2
Custom and Repair .....	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.9	2.5	2.9
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	54.4	59.2	31.5	33.6	9.6	10.1
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) .....	61.1	65.1	35.3	36.3	11.8	12.3

	Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon-N.W.T.		CANADA	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Agriculture .....	59.7	58.3	11.7	9.7	-	-	23.15	20.14
Forestry .....	2.3	2.3	28.1	26.0	0.2	0.2	9.68	8.93
Fisheries .....	0.2	0.2	5.7	6.3	0.1	0.1	1.00	1.10
Trapping .....	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	23.8	32.4	0.29	0.32
Mining .....	12.6	13.1	17.7	15.9	72.8	64.3	11.67	10.55
Electric Power .....	2.5	2.3	5.3	4.5	0.9	0.8	4.28	3.88
Construction .....	4.9	5.7	5.1	6.8	-	-	5.41	5.71
Custom and Repair .....	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.4	-	-	2.90	2.87
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	14.5	14.8	22.4	26.9	2.2	2.2	41.62	46.50
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) .....	16.1	16.6	43.9	47.7	2.4	2.4	50.80	55.19

TABLE 6. - NATIONAL INCOME ORIGINATING IN THE COMMODITY PRODUCING DIVISION AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES  
BEFORE DEDUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL BALANCE ON DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

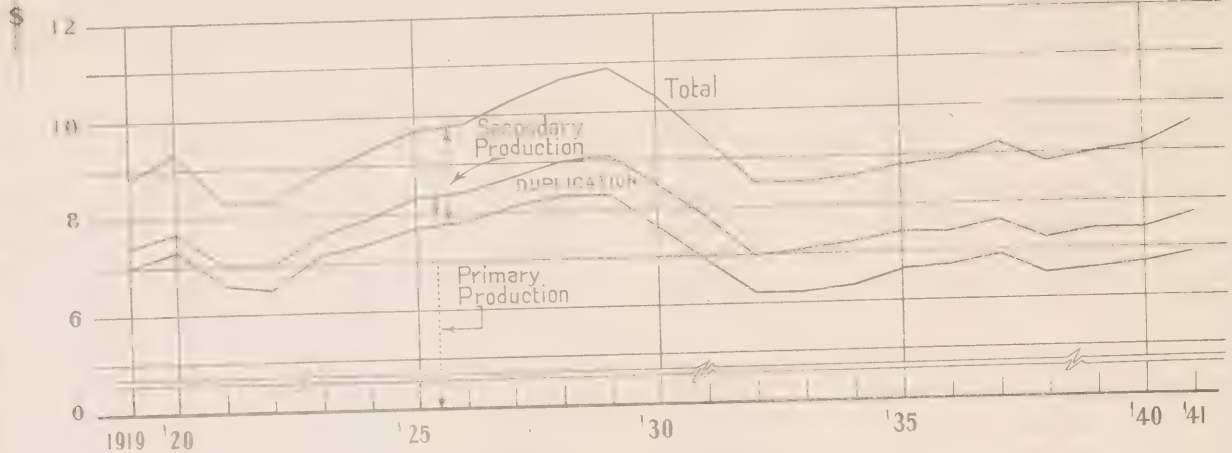
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Year	Primary Production	Secondary Production	Total (1) + (2)	All Industries	P e r c e n t a g e s		
					(3) to (4)	(1) to (4)	(2) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1919	1,260,862	902,697	2,163,559	3,990,413	54.2	31.6	22.6
1920	1,419,552	1,053,594	2,473,146	4,769,653	51.8	29.7	22.1
1921	877,661	725,877	1,603,538	3,698,220	43.4	23.7	19.7
1922	954,311	727,223	1,681,534	3,862,175	43.5	24.7	18.8
1923	1,020,989	776,977	1,797,966	4,059,059	44.3	25.2	19.1
1924	1,084,323	729,422	1,813,745	4,067,146	44.6	26.7	17.9
1925	1,304,252	771,327	2,075,579	4,448,580	46.7	29.4	17.3
1926	1,281,530	870,802	2,152,332	4,725,035	45.5	27.1	18.4
1927	1,336,185	968,562	2,304,747	4,964,860	46.4	26.9	19.5
1928	1,503,212	1,081,550	2,584,762	5,504,767	47.0	27.3	19.7
1929	1,404,724	1,192,546	2,597,270	5,544,519	46.8	25.3	21.5
1930	1,032,534	1,063,398	2,095,932	4,759,219	44.0	21.7	22.3
1931	729,992	835,542	1,565,534	3,872,835	40.4	18.8	21.6
1932	568,421	584,136	1,152,557	3,088,205	37.3	18.4	18.9
1933	599,464	532,440	1,131,904	2,963,004	38.2	20.2	18.0
1934	782,226	601,769	1,383,995	3,386,764	40.9	23.1	17.8
1935	863,014	682,767	1,545,781	3,610,954	42.8	23.9	18.9
1936	995,093	777,365	1,773,458	4,093,055	43.3	24.3	19.0
1937	1,180,851	931,127	2,111,978	4,627,704	45.6	25.5	20.1
1938	1,151,825	922,636	2,074,461	4,569,168	45.4	25.2	20.2
1939	1,275,608	983,331	2,258,939	4,853,287	46.5	26.2	20.3
1940	1,440,378	1,181,067	2,621,445	5,681,764	46.1	25.3	20.8
Average 1919-1940	1,094,000	858,918	1,952,916	4,324,563	45.2	25.3	19.9
Average 1919-1929	1,222,509	890,962	2,113,471	4,612,221	46.8	27.1	19.7
Average 1930-1940	965,481	826,871	1,792,352	4,136,904	43.3	23.3	20.0

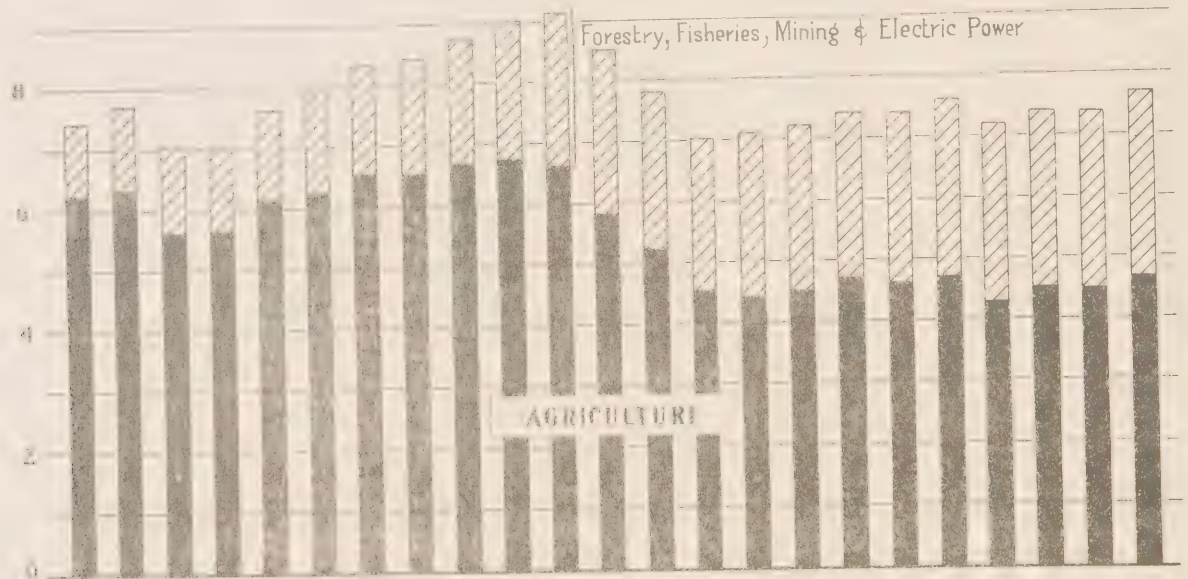


# VALUE OF FIXED CAPITAL (INCLUDING LAND) IN COMMODITY PRODUCTION

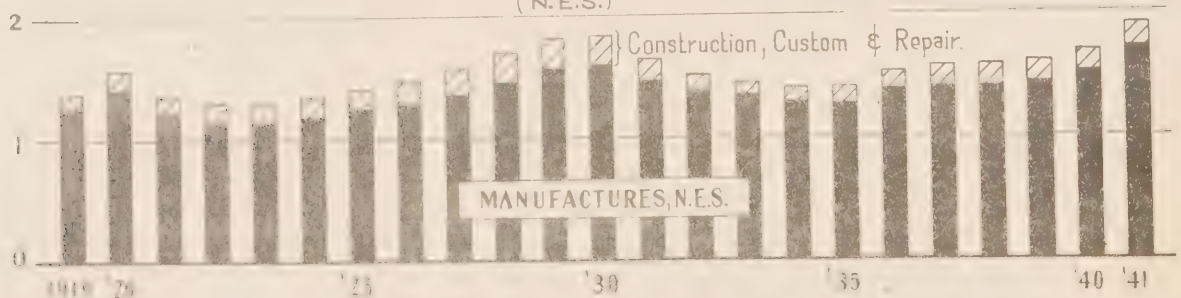
BILLION



## PRIMARY PRODUCTION



## SECONDARY PRODUCTION (N.E.S.)









Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH**

**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**  
**IN**  
**CANADA**  
**1942**



OTTAWA  
1944

Price 25 cents





## P R E F A C E

The present "Survey" analyzes Canadian production for 1942 in the manner standardized during recent years. The dollar values of gross and net production for the year under review, as compared with the corresponding values for 1941, are shown for the nine main industrial groups, and also for the nine provinces.

The text and the percentage analyses are based entirely on the net totals which are obtained by the method outlined in the text. Changes in the net output of each industry and of each province, both in actual value and in relation to the Canadian aggregate, are shown by percentage tables. Net production value in the forestry, fisheries and manufacturing industries is subjected to a detailed breakdown.

Finally, gross and net output values during 1941 and 1942 are given by industrial groups for the individual provinces and the Territories. Percentage tables show the relative productive importance of the nine industrial groups within each province for 1942 and for the preceding year.

The present report is of particular interest insofar as it outlines the increase in Canadian production during the third complete war year. It is hoped that, although comparatively brief, it will aid the reader in gauging the impact of the war on the Canadian economy.

*S. A. Cadmore.*

Dominion Statistician.

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1942.

Canadian production showed a notable expansion in 1942 as compared with the preceding year. The total net output of the nine main productive industries, after deduction of the cost of materials, rose from \$4,720 million to \$6,258 million. The consequent gain was \$1.5 billion or 33 p.c. Production in 1942 was greater than in any previous year, the standing in 1929, the culmination of the last major prosperity period, having been \$3,658 million.

The evidence points to a marked gain in commodity production in 1942<sup>2</sup> over the preceding year. Statistics indicate that the upward trend of Canadian production was extended and progress made toward new records under the continuance of war demands.

With marked increases being recorded by the basic industries of agriculture, electric power and mining, the net value of primary production showed an outstanding gain of 38 p.c. over the preceding year. The total primary output stood at \$2,924 million or \$803 million above the figure recorded for 1941.

The three groups engaged in secondary production achieved expansion in 1942 over the preceding year. The aggregate net production of manufactures, construction, and custom and repair rose about one-quarter in this comparison. The total was \$3,760 million compared with \$3,010 million in 1941. After eliminating the production of the processing industries, the net output of manufacturing was 46.1 p.c. of total commodity production, the relative importance of 1941 having been 46.5 p.c.

Agriculture, the leading industry in the primary group, rose by \$741 million, a percentage gain of 78 p.c. Manufacturing industries in the secondary group recorded the next greatest advance of \$705 million or 27 p.c.

The output of the forestry group recorded an expansion of 1.8 p.c. standing at \$429 million, or \$8 million above the total for 1941.

Production in the fisheries group rose \$13 million to \$65 million, a gain of 25 p.c. Trapping receipts mounted by nearly \$9 million, with the percentage increase of 57 p.c. being the highest in the group.

Mining was next in importance to agriculture among the primary industries, producing 23 p.c. of the aggregate. The gain in 1942, despite minor change in prices, was 3 p.c. The total, which had been \$498 million in 1941, rose to \$514 million. Due in part to the marked development of the last quarter century and to the war demand of the year, the production of the mining industry reached an historical maximum in 1942.

The output of the electric power industry was fourth in importance among the primary industries reaching a new high point in history. The net value was \$200 million in 1942, a gain of 9 p.c. over the preceding year. The industry has achieved marked expansion since the end of the last War. The net revenue was slightly more than \$45 million in 1919 and steady gains were recorded until an intermediate maximum of \$125 million was reached in 1930. The advance was resumed in 1934 and marked gains have been shown annually since that time.

The value of output in the construction industry increased by 15 p.c. to \$311 million as compared with \$270 million in the preceding year. Custom and repair stood at nearly \$140 million, posting an advance of \$4 million over the total of \$135 million recorded in 1941.

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1941 AND 1942.

Division of Industry	1 9 4 1		1 9 4 2		Change in Net Value in 1942 from 1941	Percentage Change in Net Value in 1942 from 1941 p.c.	Percentage of net value by industry to Total Net Production 1942 p.c.
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Agriculture .....	1,431,770,000	951,025,000	2,136,529,000	1,691,540,000	740,515,000	+ 77.85	27.03
Forestry .....	711,004,556	421,419,139	763,988,245	429,079,260	7,660,121	+ 1.82	6.86
Fisheries .....	82,522,675	51,769,638	103,118,177	64,821,702	13,052,064	+ 25.21	1.04
Trapping .....	15,138,040	15,138,040	23,801,213	23,801,213	8,663,173	+ 57.23	0.38
Mining .....	866,293,332	497,904,632	946,021,397	514,109,951	16,206,319	+ 3.25	8.21
Electric Power .....	186,080,354	183,146,426	203,835,365	200,345,240	17,198,814	+ 9.39	3.20
Total Primary Production .....	3,292,808,957	2,120,402,875	4,177,293,397	2,923,697,365	803,294,491	+ 37.65	46.72
Construction .....	639,750,624	269,561,885	635,649,570	310,917,190	41,355,305	+ 15.34	4.97
Custom and Repair ..	199,377,000	135,287,000	205,364,000	139,349,000	4,062,000	+ 3.00	2.23
Manufactures, Total	6,076,308,124	2,605,119,788	7,553,794,972	3,309,973,758	704,853,970	+ 27.06	52.89
n.e.s.	5,118,859,148	2,194,821,273	6,483,286,475	2,884,501,057	689,679,784	+ 31.42	46.09
Total Secondary Production .....	6,915,435,748	3,009,968,673	8,394,808,542	3,760,239,948	750,271,275	+ 25.00	60.08
Duplication .....	957,448,976	410,298,515	1,070,508,497	425,472,701	15,174,186	+ 3.70	6.80
GRAND TOTAL .....	9,250,795,729	4,720,073,033	11,501,593,442	6,258,464,613	1,538,391,580	+ 32.59	100.00

Processing Industries

	1 9 4 1		1 9 4 2		Change in Net Value in 1942 from 1941	Percentage Change in Net Value in 1942 from 1941 p.c.	Percentage of net value by industry to Total Net Production 1942 p.c.
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Fish curing & packing	48,176,091	17,423,054	59,440,876	20,933,851	3,510,797	+ 20.15	4.92
Sawmilling .....	163,412,292	76,660,254	192,919,077	91,206,949	14,546,695	+ 18.98	21.44
Pulp and paper .....	334,429,175	174,555,041	336,697,277	164,600,420	-10,054,621	- 5.76	38.66
Non-ferrous metal smelting & refining	379,322,270	119,736,294	447,617,196	126,381,047	6,144,753	+ 5.13	29.59
Cement .....	14,323,372	9,279,164	15,628,403	10,223,916	34,752	+ 10.07	2.40
Clay products .....	7,575,336	5,806,763	7,081,723	5,630,460	176,279	- 3.04	1.32
lime .....	6,357,941	4,161,412	6,530,839	5,332,279	229,136	- 5.51	0.92
Salt .....	3,852,499	2,676,533	4,593,003	3,173,755	497,222	+ 18.58	0.75
T O T A L .....	957,448,976	410,298,515	1,070,508,497	425,472,701	15,174,186	+ 3.70	100.00

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 AND 1942.

	1941		Percentage of Total Net Value	1942		Percentage of Total Net Value	Percentage Change Net Value in 1942 from 1941
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	28,010,446	13,200,776	0.28	36,611,034	21,404,746	0.34	+ 62.15
Nova Scotia .....	265,262,337	136,855,941	2.90	317,004,810	175,667,076	2.81	+ 28.36
New Brunswick .....	205,698,123	103,968,110	2.20	228,822,689	128,162,880	2.05	+ 23.27
Quebec .....	2,596,572,315	1,279,353,703	27.10	3,198,620,365	1,665,325,431	26.61	+ 30.17
Ontario .....	4,245,649,428	2,087,958,441	44.24	5,005,454,849	2,529,183,058	40.41	+ 21.13
Manitoba .....	414,912,902	205,348,561	4.35	515,521,633	295,240,285	4.72	+ 43.77
Saskatchewan .....	355,149,603	228,318,037	4.84	666,522,078	494,011,113	7.89	+116.37
Alberta .....	443,175,858	276,898,177	5.87	658,072,397	439,812,709	7.03	+ 58.84
British Columbia ...	686,866,789	379,925,005	8.05	863,796,680	500,027,020	7.99	+ 31.61
Yukon - Northwest Territories	9,497,928	8,246,282	0.17	11,166,898	9,630,295	0.15	+ 16.78
GRAND TOTAL .....	9,250,795,729	4,720,073,033	100.00	11,501,593,442	6,258,464,613	100.00	+ 32.69

Relative Importance of the Branches of Production.

The last column in Table 1 indicates the relative contribution of each of the nine groups to the net commodity production in 1941. Manufacturing, agriculture, mining and forestry, in that order, were the leaders, together accounting for 88 p.c. of the total.

Provincial Distribution

Each province of the Dominion participated in the advance of net production in 1942 over 1941, the total amounting to 32.6 p.c. The Prairie Provinces showed the greatest relative advance, commodity production in Saskatchewan having increased more than 116 p.c. Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Manitoba followed with increases of 62 p.c., 59 p.c. and 44 p.c., respectively.

With regard to the relative importance of the Provinces as commodity producers, Ontario held first place among the nine provinces in the creation of new wealth, producing 40.4 per cent of the Dominion total. Quebec followed with an output of 26.6 p.c. against 27.1 p.c. in the preceding year. British Columbia and Saskatchewan were in third and fourth places, respectively, the contribution in each case being about 8 per cent.

Alberta and Manitoba were in ~~first~~ and sixth places, respectively, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island following in the order named.



TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FOR 1941 AND 1942

INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2
	\$	\$
Total Agricultural Production	951,025,000	1,691,540,000
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	86,514,625	92,897,611
Pulpwood	88,193,045	103,619,151
Hewn railway ties	1,547,780	878,830
Firewood	26,662,296	27,264,486
All other forest products	10,245,343	9,711,813
Less supplies	- 42,959,245	- 61,000,000
Total Woods Operations	170,203,844	173,371,891
Saw mill products	76,660,254	91,206,949
Pulp and paper mill products	174,555,041	164,500,420
Total Milling Operations	251,215,295	255,707,369
Total Forestry Production	421,419,139	429,079,260
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	14,114,188	13,733,479
Sales to canning and curing establishments	20,263,678	28,001,244
Value added domestically	- 31,282	1,942,478
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	27,912,413	31,439,732
Less fuel, electricity and supplies	- 10,489,359	- 10,295,231
Total Fisheries Production	51,769,638	64,821,702
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life)	15,138,040	23,801,213
Total Mineral Production	497,904,632	514,109,951
Electric Light and Power	183,146,426	200,345,240
Total Primary Production	2,120,402,875	2,923,697,366
Total Construction	269,561,885	310,917,190
Custom and Repair	135,287,000	139,349,000
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	349,912,287	396,956,313
Animal products	165,416,939	203,152,956
Textiles	290,105,448	341,475,081
Wood and paper	463,967,834	488,433,355
Iron and steel	735,511,841	1,084,424,334
Non-ferrous metals	288,823,325	355,005,408
Non-metallic minerals	117,425,887	141,216,996
Chemicals	157,304,350	252,390,766
Miscellaneous	36,651,877	46,918,549
Total Manufactures (a)	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758
Total Secondary Production	3,009,968,673	3,760,239,948
GRAND TOTAL	4,720,073,033	6,258,464,613

(a) The item "Total Manufactures" includes the following industries which are also shown elsewhere, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand total -

	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2
	\$	\$
Saw mills and pulp and paper mills	251,215,295	255,707,369
Fish canning and curing	17,423,054	20,933,851
Mineral industries	141,660,166	148,831,481
Total	410,298,515	425,472,701
Manufactures (a)	2,194,821,273	2,834,811,057

## APPENDIX A

### EXPLANATION OF GENERAL METHOD

#### Definition of "Production".

The term "Production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptance, i.e., as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc., -- in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in the broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities "place", "time" and "possession", and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are not on that account any less useful to a civilized society, -- representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

#### "Gross" and "Net" Production.

The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. Following Resolution 23 of the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians of 1933, deductions were made in all branches of industry with the exception of trapping, where as it felt they are unimportant. These eliminations include such items as seed and feed in agriculture, lumbering supplies, fishermen's supplies, salt and containers, process supplies for mines, and similar deductions for other industries. Depreciation, depletion and other miscellaneous expense such as taxes, advertising, etc., are considered more germane to a study of national income and are consequently not taken into account in an estimate of net production.

The cost of fuel and purchased electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1933. This resolution has been complied with for the years 1933 to 1947, and, as far as possible, revisions have been effected for previous years. It is felt that this further refinement will establish a uniform system, conforming with the practice of most other Commonwealth countries and the United States.

For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figure should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes.

#### Interpretation of Items.

The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing process. The close association between the two at points and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up Table 3, the following notes are appended:



SECTION II. THE PROVINCES OF CANADA (CONTINUED)

Prince Edward Island					Nova Scotia			
	1941		1942		1941		1942	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	18,487,000	8,673,000	25,207,000	16,175,000	36,416,000	21,334,000	43,136,000	35,035,000
Forestry .....	698,843	513,132	758,593	522,005	21,903,514	13,152,207	21,645,927	12,203,421
Fisheries .....	1,330,512	872,679	2,489,337	1,472,443	17,804,863	11,523,628	22,733,069	14,051,653
Trapping .....	7,000	3,000	3,484	3,484	142,947	142,947	532,059	532,059
Mining .....	-	-	-	-	31,219,817	24,535,707	31,769,517	25,174,960
Electric Power .	427,499	344,527	461,129	363,543	7,082,788	6,263,563	7,528,632	6,591,643
Construction ...	1,938,721	843,633	1,468,348	718,901	33,152,991	13,884,887	54,259,398	25,021,299
Custom and Repair	1,255,905	852,157	920,000	624,000	7,316,145	4,964,153	6,776,000	4,598,000
Manufactures (a)	4,649,476	1,347,990	6,855,344	1,373,540	133,873,428	51,318,369	155,931,254	63,615,899
GRAND TOTAL (a)	28,010,446	13,200,776	36,611,034	21,404,746	265,262,337	136,855,941	317,004,819	175,667,078

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1 9 4 1		1 9 4 2		1 9 4 1		1 9 4 2	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	41,900,000	20,017,000	52,250,000	36,822,000	274,066,000	151,184,000	325,567,000	233,812,000
Forestry .....	56,634,118	32,470,701	65,012,465	35,307,891	275,860,091	160,199,517	299,728,675	165,274,650
Fisheries .....	7,784,595	5,017,233	9,045,755	6,009,078	3,593,914	2,661,923	5,506,973	3,892,537
Trapping .....	627,236	627,236	834,671	834,671	1,390,570	1,390,570	3,894,630	3,894,630
Mining .....	3,653,443	3,231,658	3,590,757	3,176,007	255,268,789	127,649,905	307,871,770	138,100,940
Electric Power .	4,458,262	4,091,635	4,699,269	4,248,379	69,504,635	69,461,306	78,371,204	78,325,236
Construction ...	18,550,864	8,530,432	14,194,800	6,363,514	181,859,687	76,552,556	205,400,748	110,790,354
Custom and Repair	5,043,555	3,422,153	4,306,000	2,922,000	52,688,205	35,750,011	57,097,000	38,743,000
Manufactures (a)	111,433,726	47,296,960	123,839,475	53,920,484	1,841,088,523	815,086,832	2,333,303,012	1,059,873,943
GRAND TOTAL (a)	205,698,123	103,968,110	228,822,689	128,162,880	2,596,572,315	1,279,353,703	3,198,620,365	1,665,325,431

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1941		1942		1941		1942	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	475,074,000	238,232,000	575,180,000	432,411,000	125,714,000	85,135,000	189,613,000	156,560,000
Forestry .....	169,108,924	99,209,131	183,258,555	101,677,304	8,782,093	5,852,461	8,807,565	5,577,879
Fisheries .....	3,518,402	3,518,402	4,135,205	4,135,205	3,233,115	3,233,115	3,577,616	3,577,616
Trapping .....	2,776,536	2,776,536	3,965,003	3,965,003	2,001,632	2,001,632	2,596,436	2,596,436
Mining .....	374,173,095	219,459,986	381,101,367	212,351,819	30,864,263	11,898,109	21,985,450	9,508,569
Electric Power .	65,339,994	65,315,655	71,340,714	71,319,438	9,404,906	9,326,481	9,931,783	9,832,040
Construction ...	261,238,765	108,171,486	217,829,022	98,442,143	29,609,648	10,742,642	22,091,947	9,545,292
Custom and Repair	81,760,501	55,481,831	82,368,000	55,891,000	11,661,975	7,912,886	12,436,000	8,432,000
Manufactures (a)	3,121,756,568	1,360,055,756	3,817,396,404	1,671,130,314	211,534,751	74,450,721	259,554,350	94,856,679
GRAND TOTAL (a)	4,245,649,428	2,087,958,441	5,005,454,849	2,529,183,058	414,912,902	205,348,561	515,521,633	295,240,285

(a) See page 10 for note in regard to duplicate.



## 1. Agriculture.

The annual estimates prepared by the Agriculture Branch of the Bureau have been accepted as a basis of gross and net. Provincial distribution of the net has been arranged on the basis of the relative farm cash income.

## 2. Forestry.

Under the head of "Forestry", an attempt is made to show the extent of operations in the woods, or the products of round or unmanufactured timber as distinguished from the product of milling operations, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as pulp and paper, lumber, lath, shingles and cooperage stock.

## 3. Fur Production.

It will be noted that the general item of fur production is limited to wild life output. To obtain a total of the pelts produced in Canada, it will be necessary to add the trapper's output to that of the production of pelts on fur farms.

## 4. Mineral Production.

The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of industries duplicated in mining and manufacturing (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned. The industrial value of the products is used.

## 5. Total Manufactures.

The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", namely, fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, and certain mineral industries. The duplication of these items is eliminated from item "manufactures, n.e.s.", and, therefore, from the grand total. It should be noted that "central electric stations" and "dyeing, cleaning, and laundry work" have been dropped from the Census of Manufactures, the latter having been transferred to "service".

## 6. Manufactures, n.e.s.

The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of all duplicated items as displayed in Table 3 that are frequently included under the heading of manufactures; hence it is obvious that the grand total is obtained by adding the values for manufactures, n.e.s., and for the other eight divisions.

## Change in Method of Compilation beginning 1935.

Attention is drawn to important changes in the method of compilation as used in the bulletins of the last seven years. The most important change in the method of compilation during recent years, was the application to all industries of the resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, of 1935, which provided for the additional deduction of the cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies from the amount of gross production. Comparability in the totals of net production was consequently broken with the results for the years prior to 1935 and for that period estimates were revised on the new basis.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1941 AND 1942, BY INDUSTRIES (Concluded).

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1941		1942		1941		1942	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	205,781,000	167,861,000	487,394,000	424,399,000	203,803,000	161,587,000	375,306,000	303,744,000
Forestry .....	6,333,404	4,573,022	6,794,677	4,438,131	9,330,156	6,474,131	10,249,943	6,573,763
Fisheries .....	414,492	414,492	585,782	585,782	440,444	440,444	492,182	492,182
Trapping .....	1,947,747	1,947,747	2,245,275	2,245,275	1,952,287	1,952,287	5,162,636	5,162,636
Mining .....	22,025,878	9,336,756	37,197,797	14,487,408	39,779,583	36,167,469	45,341,016	40,604,704
Electric Power .	5,816,640	4,889,165	6,041,038	4,989,788	6,721,358	6,322,557	7,200,736	6,686,179
Construction ...	20,668,374	9,556,352	15,602,922	8,124,167	35,295,959	15,798,441	33,389,725	16,908,496
Custom and Repair	9,847,889	6,681,992	9,758,000	6,621,000	10,605,420	7,195,991	11,324,000	7,684,000
Manufactures (a)	96,020,975	28,172,441	120,256,733	33,933,836	142,651,493	45,958,219	178,103,011	57,479,536
GRAND TOTAL (a)	355,149,603	228,318,037	666,522,078	494,011,113	443,175,858	276,898,177	658,072,397	439,812,709

	British Columbia				Yukon - N. W. T.			
	1941		1942		1941		1942	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ....	50,529,000	36,945,000	62,876,000	52,582,000	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	162,339,581	98,957,560	167,701,565	97,482,665	24,132	17,277	30,280	21,551
Fisheries .....	44,396,681	24,081,070	54,549,172	30,602,150	6,652	6,652	3,056	3,056
Trapping .....	1,624,891	1,624,891	1,655,137	1,655,137	2,672,194	2,672,194	2,911,862	2,911,862
Mining .....	102,906,245	60,323,299	109,479,585	64,378,171	6,402,219	5,301,743	7,694,138	6,327,373
Electric Power .	17,248,786	17,065,667	18,120,811	17,864,481	75,486	65,830	140,049	124,513
Construction ...	57,435,615	25,481,456	71,412,660	35,003,024	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair	19,197,405	13,025,826	20,379,000	13,828,000	-	-	-	-
Manufactures (a)	412,957,807	181,232,637	558,137,606	272,926,065	341,377	199,863	417,773	263,471
GRAND TOTAL (a)	686,866,789	379,925,005	863,796,680	500,027,020	9,497,928	8,246,282	11,166,898	9,630,295

(a) Duplication by Provinces. The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the grand total for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces -

	1941		1942	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	770,210	249,342	1,552,231	448,170
Nova Scotia .....	23,650,161	10,263,540	27,307,047	11,156,849
New Brunswick .....	44,387,676	20,736,898	48,940,503	21,441,144
Quebec .....	358,748,099	160,582,917	418,120,647	167,381,859
Ontario .....	308,096,357	124,268,342	331,119,421	122,140,168
Manitoba .....	17,893,481	5,254,486	15,072,514	5,252,226
Saskatchewan .....	13,706,796	5,114,950	19,354,146	5,813,274
Alberta .....	7,403,842	4,998,362	8,496,852	5,522,787
British Columbia .....	181,768,222	78,812,401	200,514,856	86,294,673
Yukon - N.W.T. ....	24,132	17,277	30,280	21,551
C A N A D A .....	957,448,976	410,298,515	1,070,508,497	425,472,701



Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of the totals for Gross and Net Production, 1941 - 1942.

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method
Agriculture	Bulletins on Agricultural Statistics	Gross is the total given in the publications of the Agriculture Branch. The value of seed and feed used is the deduction.
Forestry	Annual bulletins on operations in the woods, sawmilling and pulp and paper industries.	Gross is sum of products of woods operations, sawmilling and the pulp and paper industries. Cost of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electricity make up the deduction.
Fisheries	Annual report of Fisheries Statistics	Gross equals fish caught and landed, factory output and value added domestically. Net is the historical figure given in the report, less fuel, electricity, supplies, salt, containers, etc.
Trapping	Reports on Fur Farms, and Production of Raw Furs	From the fur production of the season 1941-42 was deducted the value of pelts sold by fox farms and miscellaneous fur farms, during the calendar year.
Mining	Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada	The industrial total, i.e., net value of sales was taken as net production. Value of ores used by smelters and cost of fuel, purchased electricity, process supplies, freight and treatment charges are added to make up the gross.
Electric Power	Annual report on Central Electric Stations in Canada	Total revenue, interprovincial sales excluded, is regarded as the gross, and cost of fuel used in generating plants is deducted to give the net.
Construction	Report on the Construction Industry	Total value of work performed regarded as the gross. Cost of materials deducted for net.
Custom and Repair	Special tabulation Repair and Service groups. Basis 1930 and 1941 Census of Merchandising and Service.	Net obtained by deducting cost of materials and supplies from gross receipts. Includes "dyeing, cleaning, etc." and automobile garages.
Manufacturing	General report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.	Census of Manufacturing does not include "Central Electric Stations" and "Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work". Gross and net given in bulletin "Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries in Canada".



TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA, BY INDUSTRIES  
TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1941 AND 1942.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Agriculture .....	65.7	75.6	15.6	19.9	19.3	28.7	11.8	14.0
Forestry .....	3.9	2.4	9.6	6.9	31.2	27.5	12.5	9.9
Fisheries .....	6.6	6.9	8.4	8.0	4.8	4.7	0.2	0.2
Trapping .....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2
Mining .....	-	-	17.9	14.3	3.1	2.5	10.0	8.3
Electric Power .....	2.6	1.7	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.3	5.4	4.7
Construction .....	6.4	3.4	10.2	14.2	8.2	5.0	6.0	6.7
Custom and Repair .....	6.5	2.9	3.6	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.8	2.4
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	8.3	7.1	30.0	29.9	25.6	25.3	51.2	53.6
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) .....	10.2	9.2	37.5	36.2	45.5	42.1	63.7	63.6

	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Agriculture .....	14.3	17.1	41.5	53.0	73.5	85.9
Forestry .....	4.7	4.0	2.9	1.9	2.0	0.9
Fisheries .....	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.1
Trapping .....	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5
Mining .....	10.5	8.4	5.8	3.2	4.1	2.9
Electric Power .....	3.1	2.8	4.5	3.3	2.1	1.1
Construction .....	5.2	3.9	5.2	3.2	4.2	1.6
Custom and Repair .....	2.7	2.2	3.9	2.9	2.9	1.3
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	59.2	61.2	33.6	30.3	10.1	5.7
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) .....	65.1	66.1	36.3	32.1	12.3	6.9

	Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon - N.W.T.		C A N A D A	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Agriculture .....	58.3	69.1	9.7	10.5	-	-	20.14	27.03
Forestry .....	2.3	1.6	26.0	19.5	0.2	0.2	8.93	6.85
Fisheries .....	0.2	0.1	6.3	6.1	0.1	0.1	1.10	1.04
Trapping .....	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	32.4	30.2	0.32	0.38
Mining .....	13.1	9.2	15.9	12.9	64.3	65.7	10.55	8.21
Electric Power .....	2.3	1.5	4.5	3.6	0.8	1.3	3.88	3.20
Construction .....	5.7	3.8	6.8	7.0	-	-	5.71	4.97
Custom and Repair .....	2.6	1.7	3.4	2.8	-	-	2.87	2.23
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	14.8	11.8	26.9	37.3	2.2	2.5	46.50	46.09
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production) .....	16.6	13.1	47.7	54.6	2.4	2.7	55.19	60.08







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Minister of Trade and Commerce

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**

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**IN**

**CANADA**

**1938 - 1943**



OTTAWA  
1946

Price 25 cents



## P R E F A C E

The present "Survey" analyses Canadian production from 1938 to 1943 in the manner standardized during recent years. The dollar values of gross and net production for the years under review, shown for the nine main industrial groups, and for the nine provinces, present a picture of expansion occasioned by war demand.

The text and the percentage analyses are based entirely on the net totals which are obtained by the method outlined in the text. Changes in the net output of each industry and of each province, both in actual value and in relation to the Canadian aggregate, are shown by percentage tables. Net production value in the manufacturing industries is subjected to a detailed breakdown.

Finally, gross and net output values during the period are given by industrial groups for each of the provinces and the Territories. Percentage tables show the relative productive importance of the nine industrial groups within the province for the five years.

The present report is of particular interest insofar as it outlines the increase in Canadian production from 1938 to the fourth complete war year. It is hoped that although comparatively brief, it will aid the reader in gauging the impact of the war on the Canadian economy.

*Herbert Marshall*

H. Marshall,  
Dominion Statistician.





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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

The industrial expansion of Canada occasioned by war demand was one of the remarkable achievements of the last six years. The gross revenues of nine industrial groups engaged in the production of commodities recorded an increase of 125 p.c. in 1943 over 1938, the last full year of peace-time conditions. The total was \$11,960 million, constituting up to that time a maximum in Canadian industrial history.

Aside from trapping, a small industry greatly affected by price changes, the outstanding advance was recorded by manufactures. The total revenue of the group rose from \$3,333 million in 1938 to \$8,733 million, representing a gain of no less than 161.6 p.c. Fisheries including the curing and packing plants and forestry embracing, sawmilling and pulp and paper, the secondary phases of these industries, showed increases in gross revenue of 123 p.c., and 91 p.c., respectively.

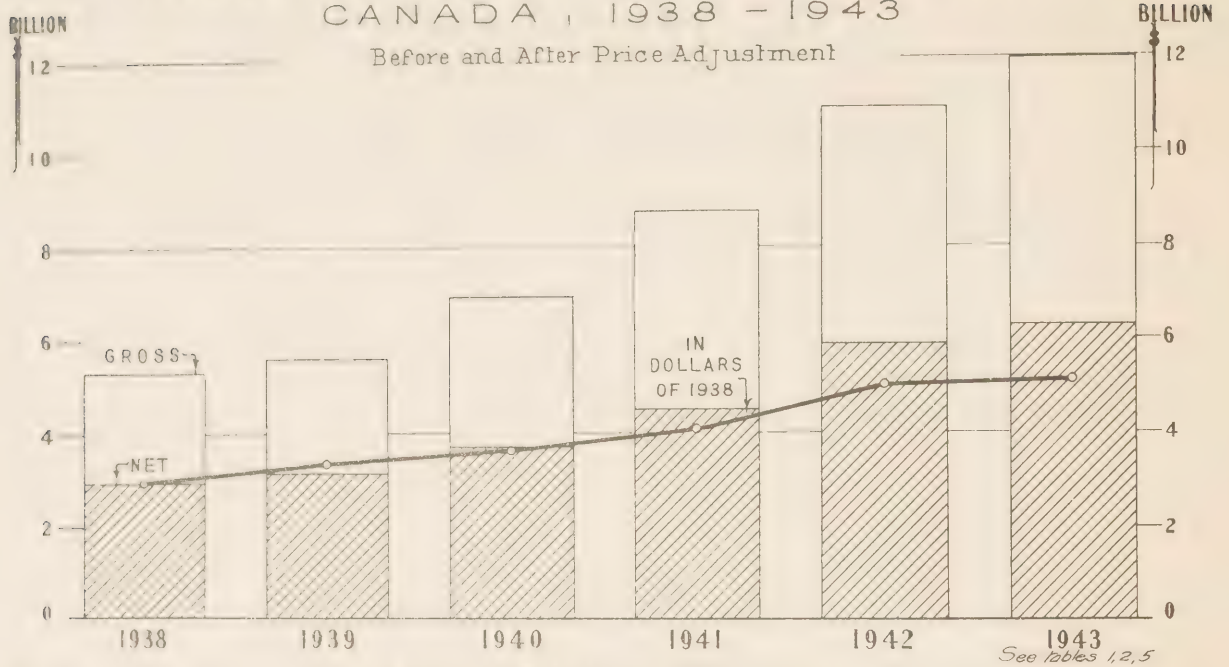
The gross revenue of agriculture from farming operations computed on a new basis rose from \$827 million to \$1,524 million. As the increase was 84.4 p.c., agriculture was fifth in relative expansion among the nine industries, the absolute advance having been second only to manufactures. (See Table 1 and Chart 1.)

The subsequent analysis is confined to the net production of commodities, net production signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the cost of raw materials, fuel and purchased electricity consumed in the production process. It is observed that owing to the prosperous conditions occasioned by the war each of the nine industrial groups participated in the advance. The net production of commodities on this footing was \$6,261 million, an increase of 116.0 p.c. over 1938. The gain in manufactures and agriculture was 167 p.c. and 90 p.c., respectively. The two groups contributed nearly 83 p.c. of the entire advance in the net value of commodities.

Chart 1

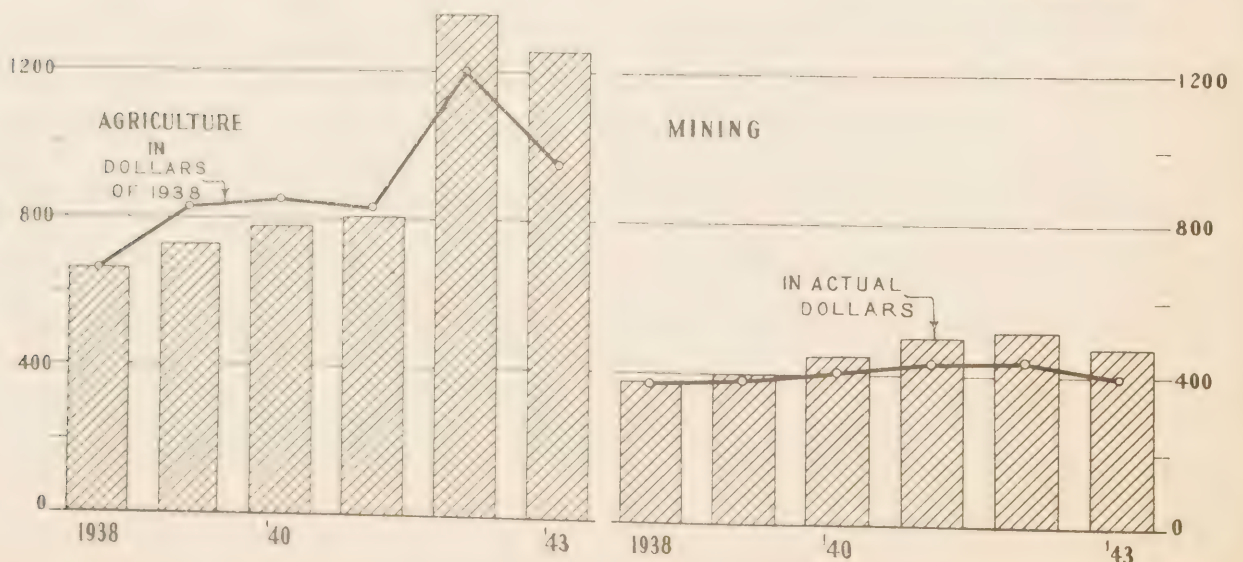
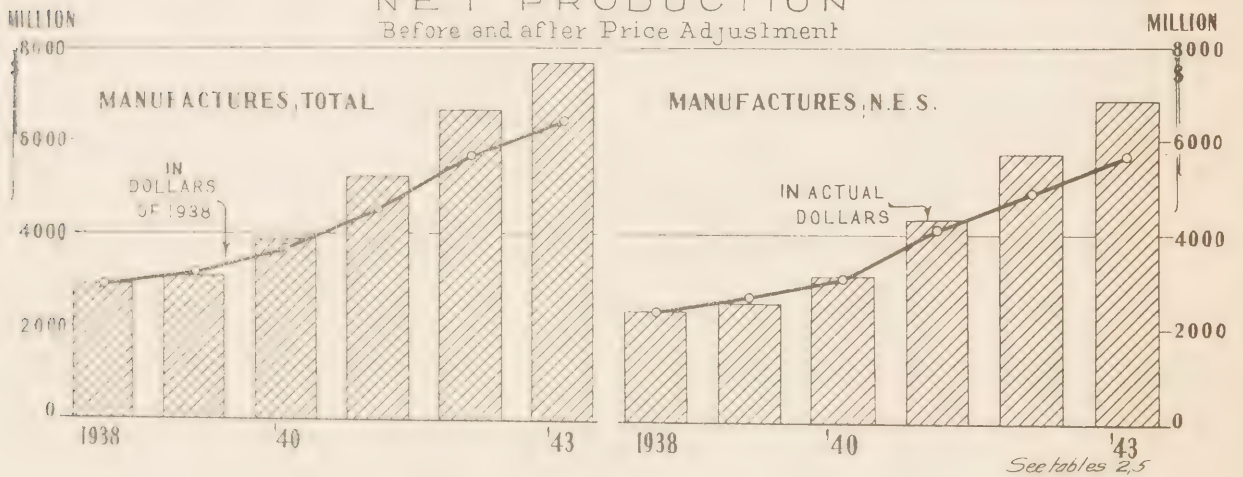
# VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION CANADA, 1938 - 1943

Before and After Price Adjustment



## NET PRODUCTION

Before and after Price Adjustment





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

CANADA

Table 1. - Gross Value of Production

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	826,737,000	900,384,000	970,014,000	1,013,763,000	1,615,453,000	1,524,379,000
Forestry .....	425,019,266	466,032,290	627,365,611	711,004,556	763,988,245	810,154,089
Fisheries .....	53,082,700	52,883,913	60,053,631	82,522,675	103,118,177	118,610,634
Trapping .....	6,572,824	7,919,412	11,207,930	15,138,040	23,801,213	21,579,615
Mining .....	653,781,836	663,342,816	748,344,045	866,293,332	946,021,397	974,414,921
Electric Power .....	144,331,627	151,880,969	166,228,773	186,080,354	203,835,365	204,801,508
Less:						
Duplication Forest Production	34,798,138	37,202,976	43,693,007	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614
Total - Primary Production ..	2,074,727,115	2,205,240,424	2,539,520,983	2,833,201,814	3,609,242,957	3,589,939,153
Construction .....	353,223,285	373,203,680	474,122,778	639,750,624	635,649,570	572,426,551
Custom and Repair .....	156,890,000	160,374,000	164,481,000	192,733,000	208,379,000	213,622,000
Manufactures - Total .....	3,337,681,366	3,474,783,528	4,529,173,316	6,076,308,124	7,553,794,972	8,732,860,999
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	2,727,450,017	2,854,455,662	3,728,036,597	5,118,859,148	6,482,557,206	7,583,964,183
Total - Secondary Production.	3,847,794,651	4,008,361,208	5,167,777,094	6,908,791,748	8,397,823,542	9,518,909,550
Less: Duplication .....	610,231,349	620,327,866	801,136,719	957,448,976	1,071,237,766	1,148,896,816
GRAND TOTAL .....	5,312,290,417	5,593,273,766	6,906,161,358	8,784,544,586	10,935,828,733	11,959,951,887

Table 2. - Net Value of Production

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	656,016,000	722,263,000	774,023,000	803,185,000	1,351,606,000	1,245,843,000
Forestry .....	244,564,571	271,723,416	370,121,275	421,419,139	429,079,260	462,815,227
Fisheries .....	35,593,009	34,378,681	38,106,690	51,769,638	64,821,702	74,655,678
Trapping .....	6,572,824	7,919,412	11,207,930	15,138,040	23,801,213	21,579,615
Mining .....	374,415,674	393,232,044	448,080,729	497,904,632	514,109,951	475,529,364
Electric Power .....	142,320,725	149,863,892	163,780,757	183,146,426	200,345,240	200,833,297
Less:						
Duplication Forest Production	34,798,138	37,202,976	43,693,007	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614
Total - Primary Production ..	1,424,684,665	1,542,177,469	1,761,627,374	1,930,962,732	2,536,788,926	2,417,255,567
Construction .....	176,661,077	183,706,338	206,893,992	269,561,885	310,917,190	293,538,167
Custom and Repair .....	108,936,000	108,821,000	111,608,000	130,778,000	141,395,000	144,952,000
Manufactures - Total .....	1,428,286,778	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	1,188,800,676	1,277,265,130	1,591,625,600	2,194,821,273	2,883,771,788	3,405,712,025
Total - Secondary Production.	1,713,883,855	1,823,579,239	2,260,973,230	3,005,459,673	3,762,285,948	4,254,903,708
Less: Duplication .....	239,486,102	253,786,771	350,845,638	410,298,515	426,201,970	410,701,516
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,899,082,418	3,111,969,937	3,671,754,966	4,526,123,890	5,872,872,904	6,261,457,759

Table 3. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value in 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	110.1	118.0	122.4	206.0	189.9	22.6	23.2	21.0	17.9	23.0	19.9
Forestry .....	100.0	111.1	151.3	172.3	175.4	189.2	8.5	8.7	10.1	9.3	7.3	7.4
Fisheries .....	100.0	96.6	107.1	145.4	182.1	209.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trapping .....	100.0	120.5	170.5	230.3	362.1	328.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Mining .....	100.0	105.0	119.7	133.0	137.3	127.0	12.9	12.6	12.2	11.0	8.8	7.6
Electric Power .....	100.0	105.3	115.1	128.7	140.8	141.1	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.2
Duplication Forest Production							1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0
Total - Primary Production ..	100.0	108.2	123.7	135.5	178.1	170.0	49.1	49.6	48.0	42.7	43.2	39.6
Construction .....	100.0	104.0	117.1	152.6	176.0	166.2	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.3	4.7
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	99.9	102.5	120.1	130.0	133.1	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.3
Manufactures - Total .....	100.0	107.2	136.0	182.4	231.7	267.2	(49.3)	(49.2)	(52.9)	(57.6)	(56.4)	(61.0)
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.0	107.4	133.9	184.6	242.6	286.5	41.0	41.0	43.8	48.5	49.1	54.4
Total - Secondary Production.	100.0	106.4	131.9	175.4	219.5	248.3	59.2	58.6	61.6	66.4	64.1	68.0
Duplication .....	100.0	106.0	146.5	171.3	178.0	171.5	8.3	8.2	9.6	9.1	7.3	6.6
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	107.3	126.7	156.1	202.6	216.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

CANADA

Table 4. - Volume of Production Expressed in Terms of 1938 equalling 100. (See also Table 5.)

Industry	Percentages of 1938 Net Values					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	126.0	129.4	126.6	183.8	145.7
Forestry .....	100.0	108.7	132.1	139.1	133.5	133.8
Forestry, n.e.s. (x) .....	100.0	109.4	135.8	146.1	138.6	134.5
Fisheries .....	100.0	94.8	92.9	112.6	118.0	117.8
Trapping .....	100.0	87.4	154.3	152.2	259.2	170.2
Mining .....	100.0	104.0	109.7	117.3	118.1	107.0
Electric Power .....	100.0	108.3	115.1	127.4	142.8	154.7
Construction .....	100.0	103.3	109.1	126.7	136.2	122.2
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	104.2	97.1	104.8	106.7	104.6
Manufactures - Total .....	100.0	111.3	130.5	160.6	197.2	224.4
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.0	111.5	128.5	162.5	206.4	240.5
Primary Production .....	100.0	115.0	122.9	126.9	154.5	134.2
Secondary Production .....	100.0	110.0	126.2	153.5	185.2	206.2
Deduction .....	100.0	110.0	140.6	150.8	151.5	144.0
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	112.5	123.4	140.7	172.9	176.0

(x) based on the value of woods operations after deduction of the output on wood lots of farms for sale or use by the farmer.

Table 5. - Adjustment of Net Production for Price Changes 1938-43, the Totals being Expressed in Dollars of 1938.

Industry and Nature of Price Index	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	656,016,000	722,263,000	774,023,000	803,185,000	1,351,606,000	1,245,843,000
Price Index Canadian farm products.	73.6	64.3	67.1	71.2	82.5	95.9
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	87.4	91.2	96.7	112.1	130.3
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	656,016,000	826,387,800	848,709,400	830,594,600	1,205,714,500	956,134,300
Forestry - Total .....	244,564,571	271,723,416	370,121,275	421,419,139	429,079,260	462,815,227
P. Index, Wood, Wood Products & Paper	77.5	79.2	88.8	96.0	101.8	109.6
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	102.2	114.6	123.9	131.4	141.4
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	244,564,571	265,874,180	322,967,950	340,128,440	326,544,330	327,309,210
Forestry, n.e.s. ....	209,766,433	234,520,440	326,428,268	379,818,996	382,104,820	398,814,613
P. Index, Wood, Wood Products & Paper	77.5	79.2	88.8	96.0	101.8	109.6
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	102.2	114.6	123.9	131.4	141.4
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	209,766,433	229,472,054	284,841,420	306,552,961	290,795,140	282,047,100
Fisheries .....	35,593,009	34,378,681	38,106,690	51,769,638	64,821,702	74,655,678
P. Index, Fishery Products .....	71.9	73.3	82.8	92.9	111.0	128.0
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	101.9	115.2	129.2	154.4	178.0
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	35,593,009	33,737,665	33,078,723	40,069,379	41,982,967	41,941,392
Trapping .....	6,572,824	7,919,412	11,207,930	15,138,040	23,801,213	21,579,615
P. Index, Furs .....	53.2	73.3	58.8	80.5	74.3	102.6
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	137.8	110.5	151.3	139.7	192.9
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	6,572,824	5,747,033	10,142,923	10,005,313	17,037,375	11,186,944
Mining .....	374,415,674	333,232,044	448,080,729	497,904,632	514,109,951	475,529,364
P. Index, Mineral Origin, Raw ...	81.5	82.3	88.9	92.5	94.8	96.7
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	101.0	109.1	113.4	116.3	118.7
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	374,415,674	389,338,650	410,706,440	439,069,330	442,054,980	400,614,450
Electric Power .....	142,320,725	149,863,892	163,780,757	183,146,426	200,345,240	200,833,297
Rate per M. k.w.h. ....	54.4	52.9	54.4	55.0	53.6	49.6
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	97.2	100.0	101.0	98.6	91.2
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	142,320,725	154,180,900	163,780,757	181,333,090	203,189,800	220,211,900
Construction .....	176,661,077	183,706,338	206,893,992	269,561,885	310,917,190	293,538,167
P. Index, Building materials ....	89.1	89.7	95.6	107.3	115.2	121.2
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	100.7	107.3	120.4	129.2	136.0
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	176,661,077	182,429,330	192,818,260	223,868,600	240,647,970	215,836,880
Custom and Repair .....	109,936,000	108,821,000	111,508,000	130,778,000	141,395,000	144,952,000
P. Index, General .....	78.6	75.4	82.9	90.0	95.6	100.0
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	95.9	105.5	114.5	121.6	127.2
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	109,936,000	113,473,400	105,789,570	114,216,590	116,278,780	113,955,970
Manufactures - Total .....	1,428,286,778	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541
P. Index, Chiefly and Fully manu- factured goods .....	78.2	75.3	81.5	88.8	91.9	93.1
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	96.3	104.2	113.6	117.5	119.1
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	1,428,286,778	1,589,877,000	1,864,175,300	2,293,739,200	2,816,998,900	3,304,377,400

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

The percentage increase in trapping was greater than in any of the nine groups considered in this connection, the total having been more than three times the pre-war level. The fisheries, including the primary and secondary phases of the industry, produced double the net value recorded in 1938. The increase in the output of central electric stations and mining was 41 p.c. and 27 p.c., respectively. The advance in the electric power output was continuous, year by year, while the maximum in mineral production was reached in 1942. The construction industry was more active in 1942 than in 1943, net production during the latter year having been two-thirds greater than in 1938.

The predominant expansion in manufactures during the war period is indicated by the relative importance of the group in the total net production during 1943 in comparison with the pre-war period. Excluding the processing industries operating in close co-operation with the three of the primary industries, the manufactures group contributed about 54 p.c. of the grand total in 1943 against 41 p.c. in 1939. Providing the processing industries were included with the group, the share of manufactures would have been 61 p.c. in 1943 compared with 49.2 p.c. in the pre-war year. Agriculture, of course, followed in relative importance, contributing 19.9 p.c. in 1943 compared with 22.6 p.c. before the war. The revised method of computing net farm production, described below, has led to a considerable reduction in the position of agriculture in relation to the other groups under consideration.

Owing to the dominant advance in manufacturing production each of the eight other groups except fisheries and trapping showed a decline in relative importance between 1938 and 1943. (See Table 3. and Charts 3 a and 4.)

Expansion in Volume

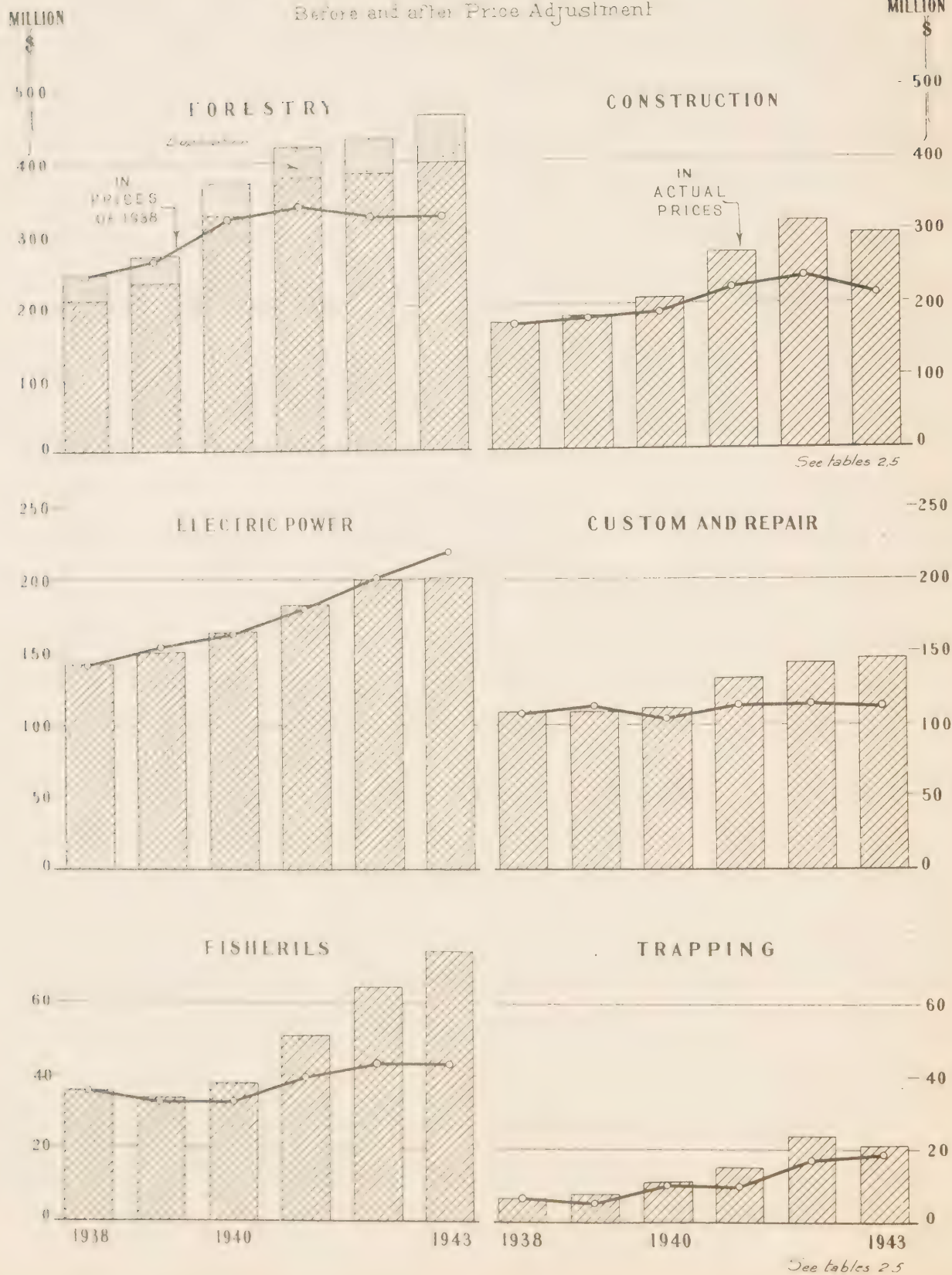
The placing of the statistics of net production on a volume footing is attempted in Table 5. Totals for each of the nine industrial groups were divided by price indexes transferred to the base of 1938. The marked war-time advance in



Chart 2

# NET PRODUCTION CANADA, 1938-1943

Before and after Price Adjustment





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

CANADA

Table 5. - Adjustment of Net Production for Price Changes 1938-43, the Totals being Expressed in Dollars of 1938 - Conc.

Industry and Nature of Price Index	1 9 3 8	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	1,188,800,676	1,277,265,130	1,591,625,600	2,194,821,273	2,883,771,788	3,405,712,025
P. Index, Chiefly and Fully manu- factured goods .....	78.2	75.3	81.5	88.3	91.9	93.1
Transferred to base of 1938 .....	100.0	96.3	104.2	113.3	117.5	119.1
Value ÷ Price Index on base 1938.	1,188,800,676	1,326,339,000	1,527,472,100	1,932,061,000	2,454,273,800	2,859,539,800
Total Primary .....	1,424,684,665	1,638,864,102	1,751,259,663	1,807,624,573	2,200,774,762	1,912,136,086
Total Secondary .....	1,713,883,855	1,885,779,730	2,162,783,620	2,631,344,390	3,173,925,650	3,534,170,250
Duplication .....	239,486,102	263,538,000	336,703,700	361,178,200	362,725,100	344,837,600
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,899,082,418	3,261,105,832	3,577,339,583	4,077,790,763	5,011,975,312	5,101,468,736

Table 6. - Net Value of Manufactures Production by Groups, 1938-43.

Industrial Group	1 9 3 8	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable Products .....	267,471,208	292,129,840	295,582,069	349,912,777	396,956,313	410,340,183
Animal Products .....	118,950,278	122,821,410	141,233,679	165,416,369	203,152,955	211,149,715
Textiles and Textile Products ...	159,978,801	181,927,898	240,338,903	290,103,442	341,475,061	334,242,717
Wood and Paper Products .....	277,002,267	303,662,441	396,891,501	463,967,834	488,433,855	509,835,982
Iron and Its Products .....	261,639,134	275,774,796	429,461,950	735,511,341	1,084,484,334	1,396,762,112
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	164,692,324	155,808,806	210,532,784	288,823,325	355,005,408	369,005,912
Non-metallic Mineral Products ...	74,967,075	85,511,631	97,693,069	117,425,287	141,217,808	146,480,170
Chemicals and Allied Products ...	80,506,965	89,046,832	104,171,900	187,304,350	252,300,766	279,483,873
Miscellaneous Industries .....	23,078,726	24,368,247	36,755,453	36,651,877	46,019,540	40,156,377
Total .....	1,428,286,778	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541

Table 7. - Percentage Analysis of Net Value of Manufactures, Totals for 1938 equalling 100.

Industrial Group	1 9 3 8	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3
Vegetable Products .....	100.0	109.2	110.5	130.8	148.4	153.4
Animal Products .....	100.0	103.3	118.7	139.1	170.9	177.5
Textiles and Textile Products ...	100.0	113.7	150.2	181.3	213.5	208.9
Wood and Paper Products .....	100.0	109.6	143.3	167.5	176.3	183.7
Iron and Its Products .....	100.0	105.4	164.1	281.1	414.5	533.9
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	100.0	94.6	127.7	175.4	215.6	224.1
Non-metallic Mineral Products ...	100.0	114.1	130.3	156.6	189.1	195.1
Chemicals and Allied Products ...	100.0	110.6	129.3	195.4	313.5	471.3
Miscellaneous Industries .....	100.0	105.6	116.1	158.8	203.3	260.7
Total .....	100.0	107.2	136.0	182.4	231.7	267.2

Table 8. - Net Value of Production in the Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1 9 3 8	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3
Fish curing and Packing .....	10,459,517	10,311,304	13,163,500	17,423,054	20,969,913	20,588,039
Smelting .....	39,264,528	44,852,358	61,700,045	78,680,254	91,206,949	91,714,000
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting .....	87,091,374	80,067,833	95,069,388	119,736,354	136,681,047	111,857,030
Pulp and Paper .....	89,034,186	103,123,660	158,230,875	174,555,041	168,193,627	105,865,944
Cement .....	5,947,766	6,273,172	6,715,422	9,379,164	10,213,916	7,158,763
Lay Products .....	3,482,235	4,043,738	4,922,319	5,806,763	5,630,484	5,346,386
Line .....	2,602,663	2,951,502	3,593,009	4,161,412	3,932,279	4,908,510
Alt .....	1,603,833	2,173,204	2,461,482	2,676,533	3,173,755	3,648,854
Total .....	239,486,102	253,786,771	350,845,638	410,298,515	427,801,370	427,701,516

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

CANADA

Table 9. - Net Value of Production by Provinces in Dollars

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island .....	8,394,139	9,704,116	10,866,790	11,564,062	15,027,897	19,428,160
Nova Scotia .....	97,169,450	100,427,047	122,247,203	130,513,302	158,568,888	183,565,443
New Brunswick .....	63,072,082	68,806,777	80,732,573	97,424,417	111,014,300	126,557,333
Quebec .....	737,605,195	810,804,624	973,090,049	1,259,456,590	1,587,011,607	1,817,829,691
Ontario .....	1,270,756,211	1,315,434,318	1,577,777,149	2,040,580,724	2,431,255,146	2,609,506,516
Manitoba .....	144,590,162	143,800,244	169,162,828	193,977,323	266,948,971	283,674,089
Saskatchewan .....	139,319,430	216,303,388	213,002,542	180,936,101	424,285,715	329,917,184
Alberta .....	205,865,189	198,234,754	231,759,134	230,171,177	383,620,661	319,209,886
British Columbia .....	238,035,399	241,313,490	286,707,018	373,253,912	485,509,424	563,951,164
Yukon and Northwest Territories ..	4,275,161	7,141,179	6,409,680	8,246,282	9,630,295	7,818,293
Total .....	2,899,082,418	3,111,969,937	3,671,754,966	4,526,123,890	5,872,872,904	6,261,457,759

Table 10. - Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island .....	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.31
Nova Scotia .....	3.35	3.23	3.33	2.88	2.70	2.93
New Brunswick .....	2.18	2.21	2.20	2.15	1.89	2.02
Quebec .....	25.10	26.06	26.50	27.82	27.02	29.04
Ontario .....	43.82	42.27	42.97	45.08	41.40	41.67
Manitoba .....	4.99	4.62	4.61	4.29	4.55	4.53
Saskatchewan .....	4.81	6.95	5.80	4.00	7.22	5.27
Alberta .....	7.10	6.37	6.31	5.09	6.53	5.10
British Columbia .....	8.21	7.75	7.81	8.25	8.27	9.01
Yukon and Northwest Territories ..	0.15	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.12
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 11. - Forest Products Duplication by Provinces in Dollars

(See page 37 for Description)

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island .....	400,000	390,992	380,007	338,557	341,849	527,387
Nova Scotia .....	3,053,602	3,152,964	3,603,000	3,068,486	3,026,753	4,030,038
New Brunswick .....	3,242,169	2,964,648	4,344,000	4,624,540	5,777,953	7,242,136
Quebec .....	11,516,340	15,548,141	18,759,000	18,870,102	22,522,617	30,561,650
Ontario .....	10,119,023	9,220,185	10,343,000	8,597,886	9,258,912	12,669,823
Manitoba .....	1,529,643	1,472,559	1,533,000	1,351,352	1,316,314	2,178,726
Saskatchewan .....	1,873,632	1,936,095	2,012,000	2,296,944	2,269,398	3,528,287
Alberta .....	1,750,750	1,466,364	1,773,000	1,538,009	1,594,048	2,131,639
British Columbia .....	1,312,979	1,061,028	946,000	914,267	866,596	1,130,928
Canada .....	34,798,138	37,202,976	43,693,007	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

the volume of production is indicated by Table 4 and Charts 1 and 2, the output of commodities rising 76 p.c. between 1938 and 1943. Manufactures n.e.s. showed the greatest percentage gain at 140.5 p.c. Important advances were shown by each of the nine main branches of production confirming the general nature of the war-time influences of expansion.

The advances in the net value of production by the nine divisions of manufactures from 1938 to 1943 are outlined in Tables 6 and 7. The Iron and Its Products and Chemical groups recorded the greatest expansion, showing increases of 434 p.c. and 371 p.c., respectively. The Miscellaneous and Non-ferrous Metal groups followed in the order named.

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION

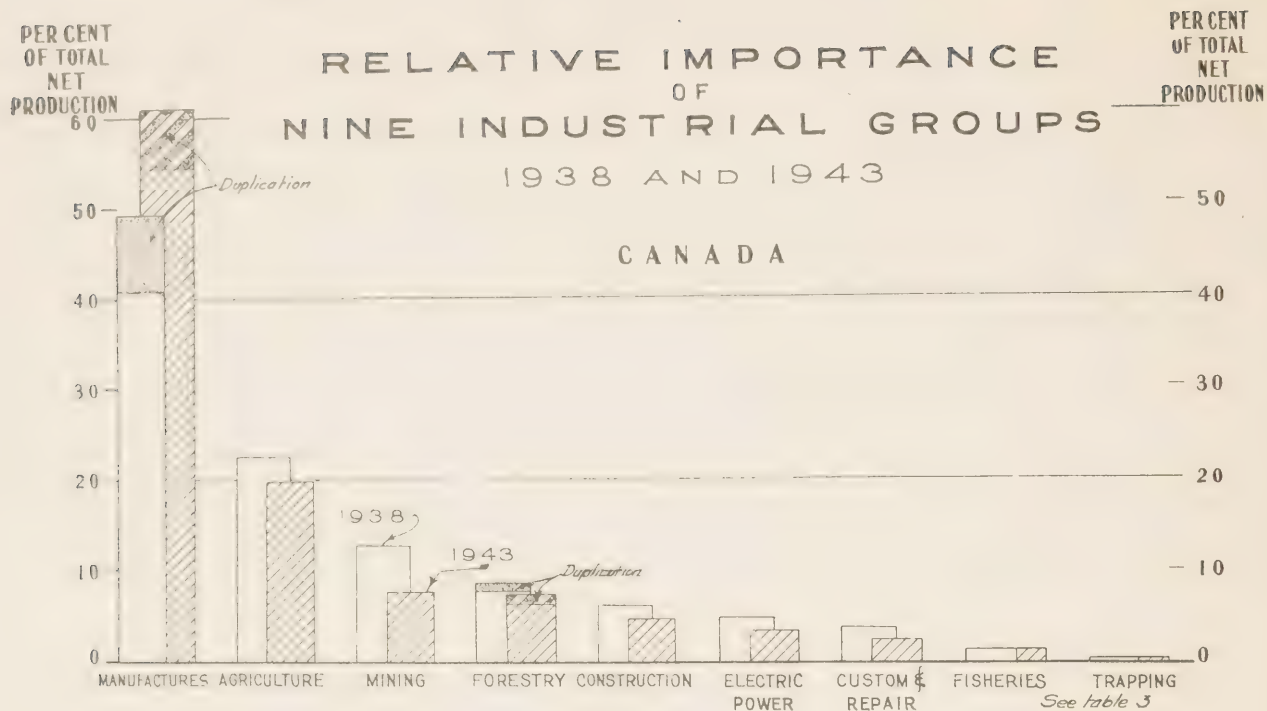
Ontario produced about 41.7 p.c. of the Canadian output in 1943 leading the other provinces by a considerable margin. The nation-wide total rose 116.0 p.c. between 1938 and 1943. Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island recorded percentage increases greater than the Dominion total during the six-year period. The same provinces consequently bettered their relative position in 1943 over that of 1938. Quebec, for example, produced 29.0 p.c. of the nation-wide total in 1943 compared with 25.1 p.c. in the pre-war year. The relative increase in the Quebec production during the six years was 150 p.c., having been greater than in any other province. (See Tables 9 and 10, and Charts 3 b and 3 c.)

Prince Edward Island.

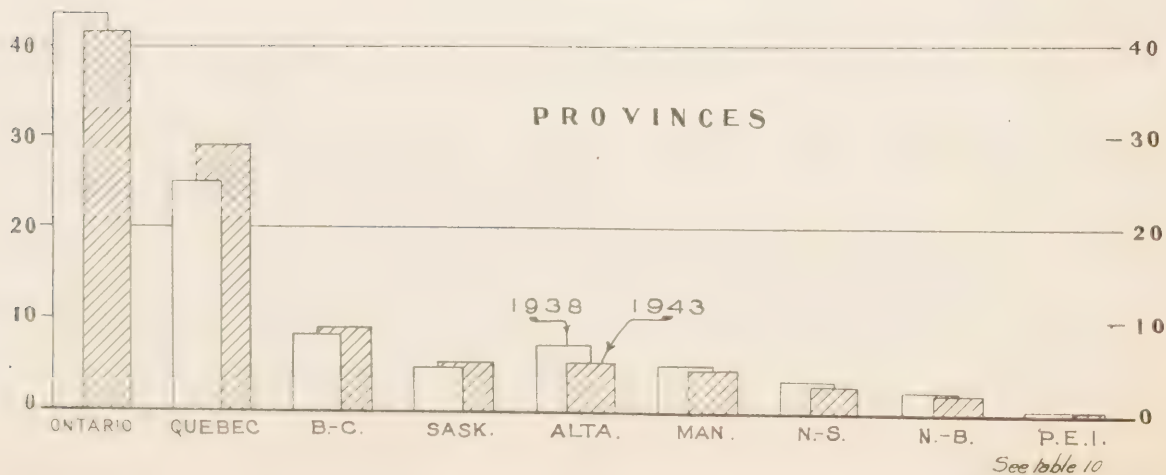
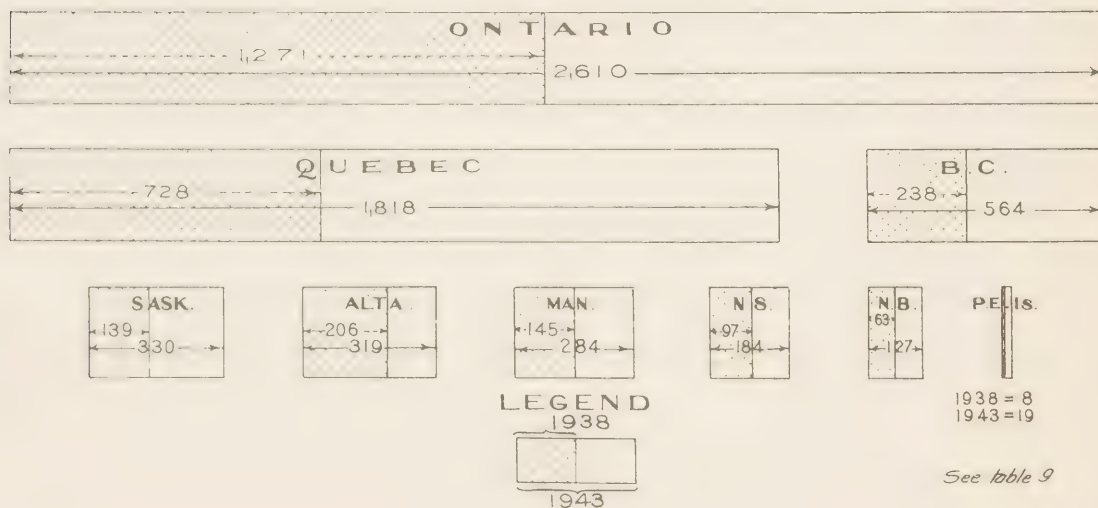
The net production of Prince Edward Island rose from \$8.4 million in 1938 to \$19.4 million in 1943. The percentage increase was fourth among the nine provinces. The predominance of agriculture as a source of income is apparent, the relative importance rising from 58.9 p.c. of the total in 1938 to 66.1 p.c. in the last year of the period under review. Manufactures and fisheries followed in the order named, but the gap from the productiveness of the principal activity was extreme. (See Tables 13 and 14, and Chart 6 a.)



Chart 3



**VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION IN MILLION DOLLARS  
1938 AND 1943**



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Table 12. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	7,250,000	8,073,000	9,016,000	10,433,000	13,772,000	17,078,000
Forestry .....	640,691	679,109	676,478	688,543	758,593	1,026,170
Fisheries .....	1,312,368	1,336,634	1,013,765	1,330,512	2,489,367	4,598,785
Trapping .....	5,740	4,377	2,360	3,000	3,484	5,226
Mining .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power .....	313,187	326,430	343,850	427,499	461,129	512,404
Construction .....	1,331,442	1,948,064	4,147,583	1,938,721	1,468,348	1,645,660
Custom and Repair .....	953,649	719,000	759,000	880,000	937,000	957,000
Manufactures, Total .....	3,570,667	3,543,681	3,856,544	4,649,476	6,855,344	9,577,446
Total .....	15,377,744	16,630,285	19,815,580	20,350,751	26,745,265	35,400,691
Less: Duplication .....	1,123,456	1,134,354	985,343	1,108,767	1,894,080	3,607,326
GRAND TOTAL .....	14,254,288	15,495,931	18,830,237	19,241,984	24,851,185	31,793,365

Table 13. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	4,943,000	5,822,000	6,357,000	7,630,000	10,128,000	12,856,000
Forestry .....	465,676	493,737	468,919	513,132	522,005	724,914
Fisheries .....	847,789	867,861	643,888	872,679	1,472,443	2,556,640
Trapping .....	5,740	4,377	2,360	3,000	3,484	5,226
Mining .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power .....	259,793	266,412	283,174	344,527	363,543	401,020
Construction .....	675,142	1,116,959	1,878,393	843,633	718,901	662,513
Custom and Repair .....	662,163	488,000	515,000	597,000	636,000	650,000
Manufactures, Total .....	1,131,902	1,243,979	1,270,233	1,347,990	1,973,540	3,021,848
Total .....	8,991,205	10,303,325	11,418,967	12,151,961	15,817,916	20,878,161
Less: Duplication (x) .....	597,066	599,209	552,177	587,899	790,019	1,450,001
GRAND TOTAL .....	8,394,139	9,704,116	10,866,790	11,564,062	15,027,897	19,428,160

(x) Net Production Processing

Industries .....	197,066	208,217	172,170	249,342	448,170	922,614
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Note: The Processing Industries consist of fish curing and packing, sawmilling, pulp and paper, smelting, cement, clay products, lime and salt. Forest products produced by farmers on wood lots included in the duplication line above, are also deducted.

Table 14. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value of 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	117.8	128.6	154.4	204.9	260.1	58.9	60.0	58.5	66.0	67.4	66.1
Forestry .....	100.0	106.0	100.7	110.2	112.1	155.7	5.5	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.5	3.7
Fisheries .....	100.0	102.4	75.9	102.9	173.7	301.6	10.1	8.9	5.9	7.5	9.9	13.2
Trapping .....	100.0	76.3	41.1	52.3	60.7	91.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining .....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power .....	100.0	102.5	109.0	132.6	139.9	154.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.1
Construction .....	100.0	165.4	278.2	125.0	106.5	98.1	8.0	11.5	17.3	7.3	4.8	3.4
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	73.7	77.8	90.2	96.0	98.2	7.9	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.2	3.3
Manufactures, Total .....	100.0	109.9	112.2	119.1	174.4	367.0	13.5	12.8	11.7	11.6	13.1	15.6
Duplication .....	100.0	100.4	92.5	98.5	132.3	242.9	7.1	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	7.5
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	115.6	129.5	137.9	179.0	231.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

NOVA SCOTIA

Table 15. - Gross Value of Production, in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	84,317,000	19,822,000	22,792,000	25,009,000	28,907,000	34,411,000
Forestry .....	18,969,645	16,477,802	22,621,154	21,903,514	21,645,927	24,878,791
Fisheries .....	12,316,472	12,136,546	14,111,913	17,904,868	22,733,069	32,498,782
Trapping .....	267,250	180,484	105,910	142,947	532,059	609,536
Mining .....	25,482,903	28,955,090	32,230,387	31,219,817	31,769,517	28,716,368
Electric Power .....	5,330,038	5,548,336	5,157,997	7,082,788	7,528,632	7,945,747
Construction .....	18,038,687	19,890,449	28,637,404	33,152,991	54,259,398	40,667,401
Custom and Repair .....	5,775,890	5,388,000	5,719,000	6,995,000	7,545,000	7,726,000
Manufactures, Total .....	74,860,605	83,139,572	113,814,650	133,973,428	155,931,264	188,463,088
Total .....	182,058,290	191,558,379	246,250,315	277,184,353	330,851,866	365,916,713
Less: Duplication .....	18,665,083	18,861,013	24,978,686	26,718,647	30,341,235	37,461,089
GRAND TOTAL .....	163,393,207	172,697,366	221,271,629	250,465,706	300,510,631	328,455,624

Table 16. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	18,603,000	14,148,000	16,926,000	18,277,000	20,450,000	25,373,000
Forestry .....	10,437,628	10,406,856	14,289,017	13,152,207	12,203,421	14,409,569
Fisheries .....	8,000,634	8,005,779	8,918,492	11,523,628	14,051,653	19,914,080
Trapping .....	267,250	180,484	105,910	142,947	532,059	609,536
Mining .....	20,324,347	23,504,419	26,189,233	24,535,707	25,174,960	21,979,202
Electric Power .....	4,854,842	5,072,208	5,446,451	6,263,583	6,591,643	6,945,316
Construction .....	9,705,582	9,787,395	13,047,663	13,884,887	25,021,299	20,763,145
Custom and Repair .....	4,010,329	3,656,000	3,881,000	4,747,000	5,119,000	5,243,000
Manufactures, Total .....	31,375,251	35,865,863	46,842,446	51,318,369	63,615,890	84,909,686
Total .....	107,338,863	110,706,704	135,302,212	143,845,328	172,759,925	200,146,537
Less: Duplication .....	10,169,413	10,279,657	13,055,009	13,332,026	14,191,037	16,581,094
GRAND TOTAL .....	97,169,450	100,427,047	122,247,203	130,513,302	158,568,888	183,565,443

Table 17. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value of 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	76.1	91.0	98.2	110.0	136.4	19.2	14.1	13.8	14.0	12.9	13.8
Forestry .....	100.0	102.2	139.1	128.5	119.2	140.8	10.5	10.4	11.6	10.1	7.7	7.8
Fisheries .....	100.0	99.3	110.6	143.0	174.2	247.1	8.3	8.0	7.3	8.8	8.9	10.8
Trapping .....	100.0	67.5	39.6	53.5	199.1	228.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Mining .....	100.0	116.2	129.5	121.3	124.5	108.7	20.8	23.4	21.4	18.8	15.9	12.0
Electric Power .....	100.0	104.5	112.2	129.0	135.8	143.1	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.2	3.8
Construction .....	100.0	100.8	134.4	143.1	257.8	213.9	10.0	9.7	10.7	10.5	15.7	11.4
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	91.2	96.8	118.4	127.6	130.7	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.9
Manufactures, Total .....	100.0	114.4	148.4	153.6	202.8	270.6	32.3	35.7	38.1	39.5	40.1	46.4
Duplication .....	100.0	101.1	128.4	131.1	139.6	163.1	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.2	8.9	9.6
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	103.3	125.8	134.3	163.2	188.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

Nova Scotia.

Net production in Nova Scotia rose 89 p.c. from 1938 to 1943, the outstanding development having been the expansion in manufacturing operations. The total output of manufactures was 46 p.c. of the net production of the nine groups operating in the province compared with 32 p.c. in the pre-war year. The output was valued at nearly \$85 million in 1943 against \$31 million, showing how fully the province shared in war production. Each of the groups recorded expansion, but mining and agriculture, holding second and third places, respectively, were of lesser relative importance in 1943 than in 1938. Construction and fisheries, on the other hand, improved their relative rating. (See Tables 16 and 17, and Chart 6 b.)

New Brunswick.

The output of New Brunswick, more than doubled in 1943 over the pre-war year, the rise having been from \$63 million to \$126.6 million. Taking manufactures, as a whole, the gain in relative importance was from 37.8 p.c. to 46.6 p.c. Forestry, including sawmilling and pulp and paper, advanced in relative importance about 2 p.c. to 31.2 p.c. Agriculture, occupying third place as a source of income, recorded a higher relative position in 1943 than in 1938. Construction, mining and electric power were relatively of lesser importance in the latest year for which complete statistics are available. The industrial structure of New Brunswick is in better balance than in either of the other provinces of the economic area, none of the groups occupying a predominant position. (See Tables 19, 20, and Chart 6 c.)

Quebec.

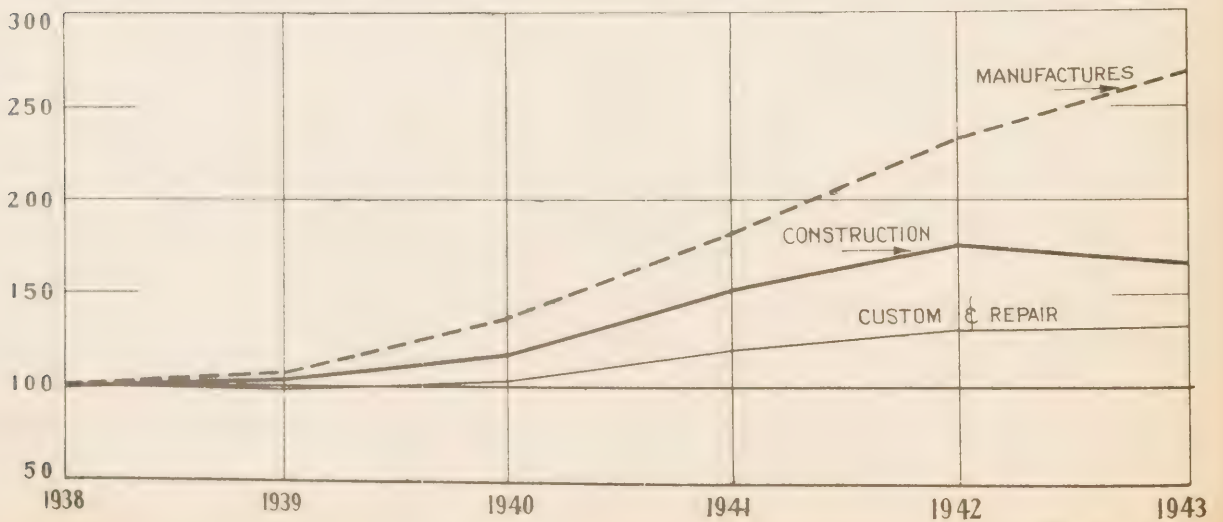
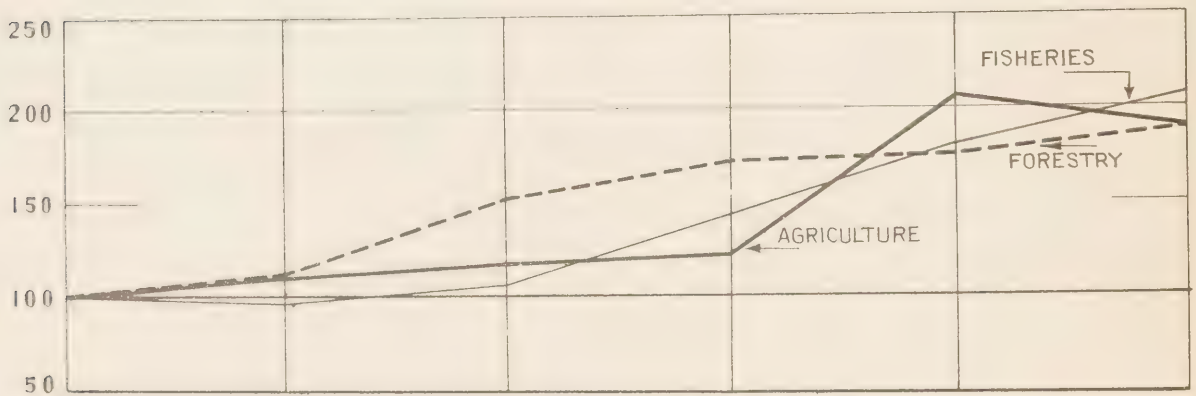
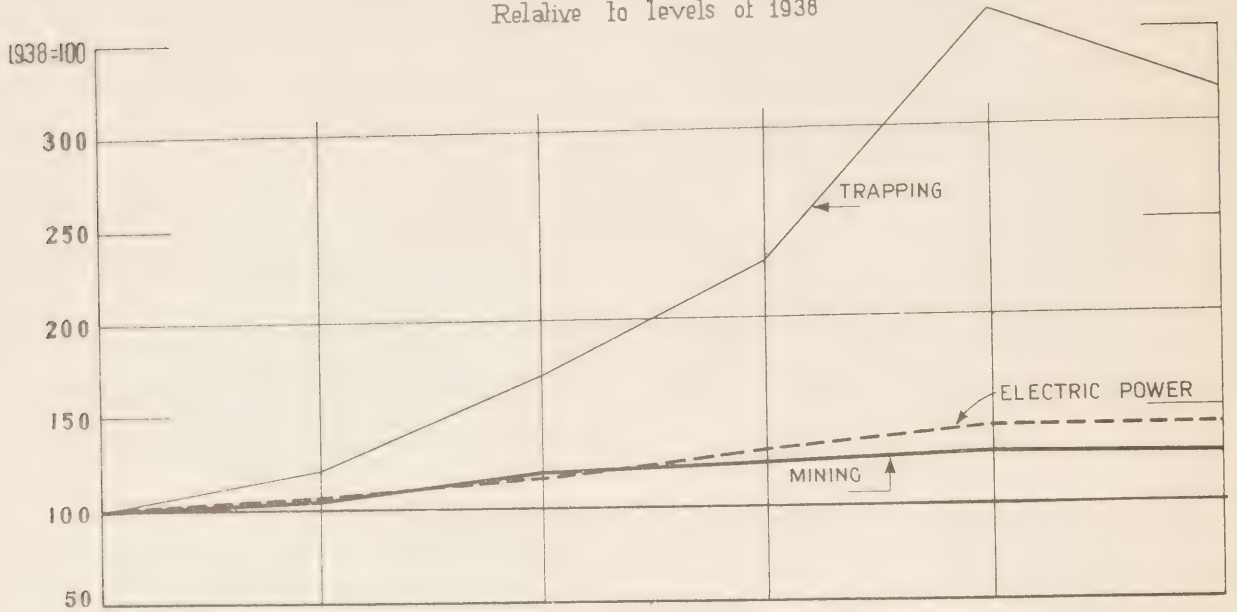
The percentage increase in Quebec during the five years ended in 1943 at 150 p.c. was greater than in any other province. Quebec produced 29 p.c. of the Canadian total in 1943 against 25.1 p.c. in the pre-war year.

The production of manufactures was greater than the sum of all other groups. The manufactures output in 1943 was 70.4 p.c. or 61 p.c. according as to whether the

Chart 4

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION CANADA, 1938 - 1943

Relative to levels of 1938



See table 3

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

NEW BRUNSWICK

Table 18. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	17,632,000	19,031,000	22,219,000	25,136,000	33,669,000	40,454,000
Forestry .....	32,382,183	34,022,200	48,017,548	56,634,118	65,012,465	71,365,324
Fisheries .....	4,773,409	6,103,515	5,974,830	7,784,595	9,045,755	15,173,442
Trapping .....	603,121	754,736	631,074	627,236	834,671	351,886
Mining .....	3,780,228	3,929,992	3,400,509	3,653,443	3,580,757	3,646,555
Electric Power .....	3,562,746	3,789,079	4,151,784	4,458,262	4,699,269	4,930,581
Construction .....	14,974,820	14,886,121	13,002,828	18,550,864	14,194,800	12,006,608
Custom and Repair .....	3,980,874	3,364,000	3,562,000	4,285,000	4,596,000	4,705,000
Manufactures, Total .....	58,570,952	66,058,151	89,281,008	111,433,726	123,839,475	140,934,877
Total .....	140,260,333	151,938,794	190,240,581	232,563,244	259,472,192	294,168,273
Less: Duplication .....	25,754,352	27,972,531	41,658,282	49,012,216	54,747,083	62,354,947
GRAND TOTAL .....	114,505,981	123,966,163	148,572,299	183,551,028	204,725,109	231,813,326

Table 19. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	12,072,000	13,505,000	16,146,000	18,612,000	25,283,000	31,204,000
Forestry .....	18,276,104	18,816,348	28,288,701	32,470,701	35,307,891	39,549,139
Fisheries .....	3,113,855	3,942,157	3,799,081	5,017,233	6,009,078	9,692,550
Trapping .....	603,121	754,736	631,074	627,236	834,671	351,886
Mining .....	3,506,250	3,600,454	3,024,317	3,231,658	3,176,007	3,249,933
Electric Power .....	3,356,595	3,594,352	3,844,533	4,091,635	4,248,379	4,442,564
Construction .....	8,177,241	8,553,866	6,177,402	8,530,432	6,363,514	5,914,640
Custom and Repair .....	2,764,105	2,283,000	2,417,000	2,908,000	3,119,000	3,193,000
Manufactures, Total .....	23,865,877	27,041,195	38,253,475	47,096,960	55,920,484	58,956,675
Total .....	75,735,148	82,091,118	102,581,883	122,785,855	138,262,024	156,554,388
Less: Duplication (x) .....	12,663,066	13,284,341	21,843,310	25,361,438	27,247,724	29,997,055
GRAND TOTAL .....	63,072,082	68,806,777	80,732,573	97,424,417	111,014,300	126,557,333
(x) Net Production in Processing Industries .....	9,420,897	10,319,833	17,505,310	30,736,395	21,469,771	22,754,919

Table 20. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value of 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	111.9	133.7	154.2	209.4	258.5	19.1	19.6	20.0	19.1	22.8	24.7
Forestry .....	100.0	103.0	154.8	177.7	193.2	216.4	29.0	27.3	35.0	33.3	31.8	31.2
Fisheries .....	100.0	126.6	122.0	161.1	193.0	311.3	4.9	5.7	4.7	5.1	5.4	7.6
Trapping .....	100.0	125.1	104.6	104.0	138.4	58.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3
Mining .....	100.0	102.7	86.3	92.2	90.6	92.7	5.6	5.2	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.6
Electric Power .....	100.0	107.1	114.5	121.9	126.6	132.4	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.5
Construction .....	100.0	104.6	75.5	104.3	77.8	72.3	13.0	12.4	7.7	8.8	5.7	4.7
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	82.6	87.4	105.2	112.8	115.6	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5
Manufactures, Total .....	100.0	113.3	160.3	198.2	226.0	247.0	37.8	39.5	47.2	48.2	48.3	46.6
Duplication .....	100.0	104.9	172.5	200.3	215.2	236.2	20.1	19.3	27.1	26.0	24.5	23.7
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	109.1	128.0	154.5	176.0	200.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

QUEBEC

Table 21. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	123,798,000	137,747,000	165,781,000	179,821,000	219,474,000	259,493,000
Forestry .....	151,050,149	176,534,320	244,543,719	275,860,091	299,728,675	317,794,106
Fisheries .....	2,306,750	2,415,207	2,523,813	3,593,914	5,506,973	7,620,898
Trapping .....	1,084,742	1,081,129	1,338,113	1,390,570	3,894,630	3,254,790
Mining .....	140,819,998	163,440,408	191,168,991	255,268,789	307,871,770	368,519,742
Electric Power .....	52,962,073	56,155,440	61,132,195	69,504,635	78,371,204	78,891,513
Construction .....	100,830,603	118,529,680	127,438,996	181,859,687	205,400,748	159,875,335
Custom and Repair .....	41,569,397	49,040,000	50,192,000	58,426,000	62,897,000	64,432,000
Manufactures, Total .....	923,128,849	1,045,757,885	1,397,375,775	1,841,088,523	2,333,303,012	2,852,191,853
Total .....	1,605,529,221	1,751,000,633	2,191,424,603	2,866,813,209	3,516,448,012	4,112,073,237
Less: Duplication .....	205,514,999	222,356,916	308,617,797	377,618,201	441,336,471	516,683,449
GRAND TOTAL .....	1,400,014,222	1,528,643,717	1,882,806,806	2,489,195,008	3,075,111,541	3,595,389,788

Table 22. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	97,892,000	111,193,000	125,728,000	146,263,000	174,779,000	211,072,000
Forestry .....	82,579,127	101,755,803	144,778,418	160,199,517	165,274,650	179,375,860
Fisheries .....	1,876,531	1,915,927	1,877,485	3,661,923	3,892,537	5,218,914
Trapping .....	1,058,752	1,081,129	1,338,113	1,390,570	3,894,630	3,254,790
Mining .....	69,593,807	81,600,118	100,134,979	127,649,905	138,100,940	134,500,359
Electric Power .....	52,930,122	56,120,938	61,094,889	69,461,306	78,325,236	78,804,576
Construction .....	52,157,674	60,007,310	60,561,073	76,552,556	110,790,354	79,787,352
Custom and Repair .....	28,863,528	33,276,000	34,051,000	39,644,000	42,678,000	43,720,000
Manufactures, Total .....	428,614,079	470,385,279	595,552,909	815,086,832	1,059,873,943	1,280,097,615
Total .....	815,565,620	917,335,504	1,125,116,866	1,438,909,609	1,777,609,290	2,015,831,466
Less: Duplication .....	87,960,425	106,530,880	152,026,817	179,453,019	190,597,683	198,001,775
GRAND TOTAL .....	727,605,195	810,804,624	973,090,049	1,259,456,590	1,587,011,607	1,817,829,691

Table 23. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value of 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	113.6	128.4	149.4	178.5	215.6	13.5	13.7	12.9	11.6	11.0	11.6
Forestry .....	100.0	123.2	175.3	194.0	200.1	217.2	11.3	12.5	14.9	12.7	10.4	9.9
Fisheries .....	100.0	102.1	100.1	141.9	207.4	278.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Trapping .....	100.0	102.1	126.4	131.3	367.9	307.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Mining .....	100.0	117.3	143.9	183.4	198.4	193.3	9.6	10.1	10.3	10.1	8.7	7.4
Electric Power .....	100.0	106.0	115.4	131.2	148.0	148.9	7.3	6.9	6.3	5.5	4.9	4.3
Construction .....	100.0	115.0	116.1	146.8	212.4	153.0	7.2	7.4	6.2	6.1	7.1	4.4
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	115.3	118.0	137.3	147.9	161.5	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.4
Manufactures, Total .....	100.0	109.7	139.7	156.2	247.3	295.7	58.8	58.1	61.2	64.8	66.8	70.4
Duplication .....	100.0	121.1	172.8	204.0	216.7	225.1	12.1	13.1	15.6	14.2	12.0	10.9
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	111.4	123.7	173.1	218.1	250.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943.

duplication of processing industries is included. Agriculture the next industry in order produced over 11.6 p.c. of the provincial total compared with 13.5 p.c. in 1938, indicating the marked disparity between the two most productive groups of the province. Due to the marked increase in manufacturing during the five years, the other groups with the exception of fisheries and trapping recorded a lower level of relative importance in 1943 than in 1938. (See Tables 22 and 23, and Chart 7 a.)

Ontario.

The advance in net production in Ontario was \$1,339 million during the five years ended 1943, exceeding the absolute gain in any other province. The provincial total rose steadily year by year from 1938 to 1943, the resulting level in the latter year having been \$2,610 million. The outstanding position of manufactures in the field of production is evident from the records of the province.

After eliminating the processing industries, the share of manufacturing n.e.s., was no less than two-thirds of the total. The proportion of the net production of the manufacturing total to the net output of the province was 70.7 p.c. During the pre-war year the relative importance of manufacturing was 60 p.c., including processing industries and 52 p.c., after the elimination of duplication. (See Tables 25 and 26, and Chart 7 b.)

Agriculture, the second industry of the province, produced 16.2 p.c. in 1938 and 13.3 p.c. in 1943. Manufacturing was the leading group in the pre-war year and the predominance was greatly accentuated during the war period.

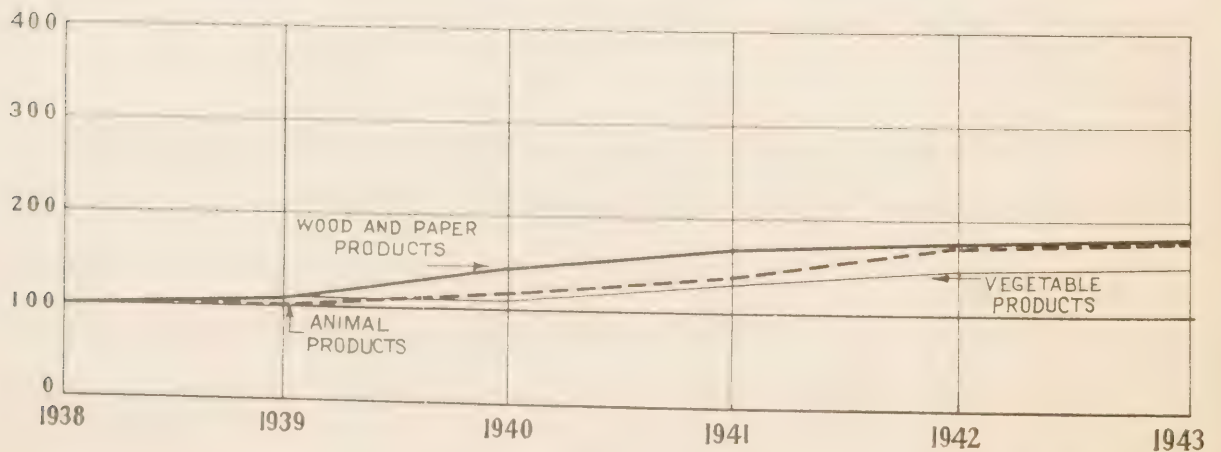
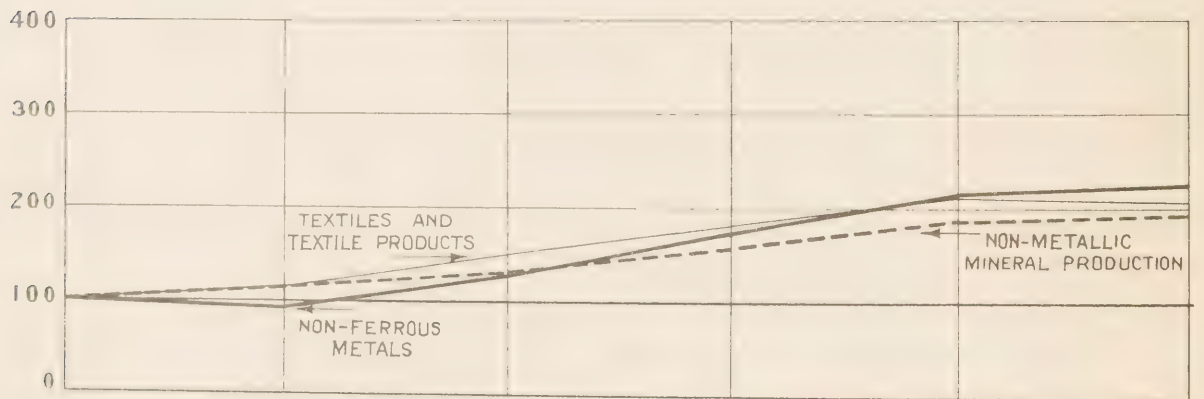
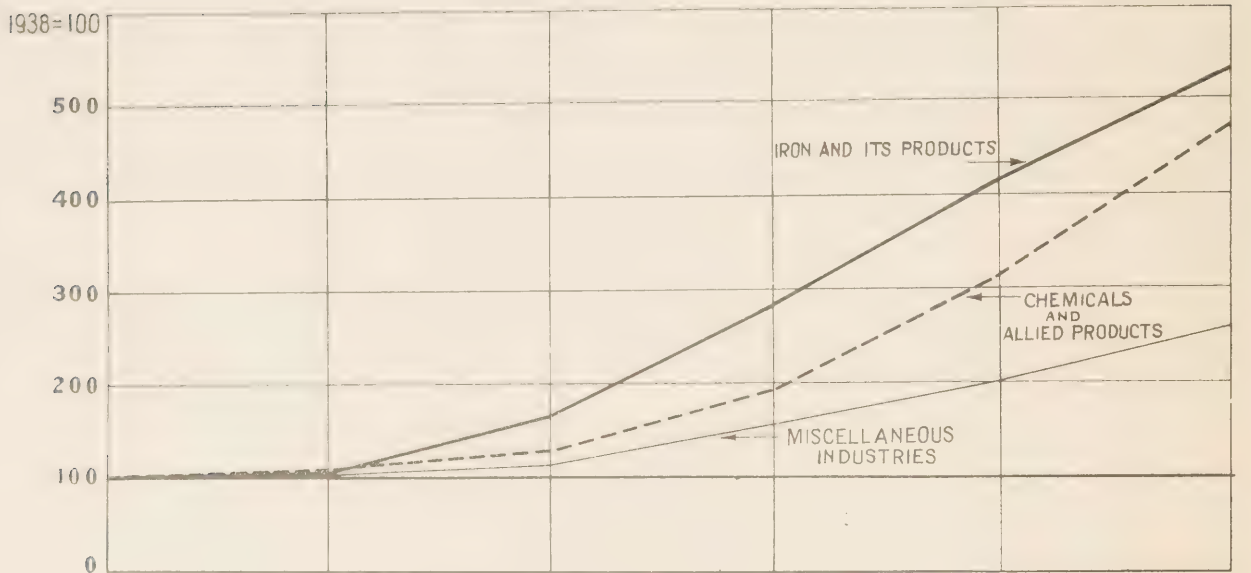
Manitoba.

Agriculture and manufacturing were the progressive groups in Manitoba during the war period, the increases in the net production of the two groups having been 134 p.c. and 105 p.c., respectively. Trapping and fisheries recorded greater percentage gains, but the advance of the two main groups was the determining factor in the wartime contribution of the province. Agriculture occupied first position

Chart 5

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION CANADA 1938-1943

Relative to levels of 1938. In the main manufacturing groups



See table 7



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

ONTARIO

Table 24. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	256,630,000	253,522,000	272,136,000	326,502,000	420,921,000	431,862,000
Forestry .....	110,175,793	117,598,202	152,174,607	189,108,934	153,258,555	136,131,836
Fisheries .....	3,353,775	3,010,252	3,035,100	3,518,402	4,135,205	5,292,268
Trapping .....	824,412	1,550,387	2,187,625	2,775,536	3,965,003	4,547,294
Mining .....	318,041,840	308,175,159	345,156,479	374,173,095	381,101,367	361,176,741
Electric Power .....	49,988,137	52,136,169	58,294,696	65,339,934	71,340,714	69,946,695
Construction .....	151,435,842	144,829,394	192,304,380	281,230,765	217,829,022	216,715,281
Custom and Repair .....	63,009,284	61,981,000	63,633,000	74,940,000	81,398,000	83,819,900
Manufactures, Total .....	1,712,496,421	1,745,674,707	2,302,014,654	3,121,756,668	3,317,396,404	4,221,101,063
Total .....	2,665,955,504	2,688,477,310	3,390,996,441	4,399,353,284	5,181,405,270	5,589,091,698
Less: Duplication .....	259,775,428	235,115,505	281,781,502	317,694,343	340,378,333	347,063,280
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,406,180,076	2,453,361,725	3,109,214,939	4,081,658,941	4,841,026,937	5,242,028,418

Table 25. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	205,605,000	200,686,000	214,135,000	264,091,000	344,400,000	346,241,000
Forestry .....	63,302,933	67,720,835	86,441,535	99,209,131	101,677,304	110,581,131
Fisheries .....	3,353,775	3,010,252	3,035,100	3,518,402	4,135,205	5,292,268
Trapping .....	824,412	1,550,387	2,187,625	2,775,536	3,965,003	4,547,294
Mining .....	181,897,886	188,667,969	209,377,055	219,459,986	212,351,819	183,488,086
Electric Power .....	49,952,866	52,100,287	58,271,225	65,315,655	71,319,438	69,027,773
Construction .....	73,036,721	68,535,712	78,658,818	108,171,486	98,442,143	112,054,213
Custom and Repair .....	43,750,302	42,035,000	43,177,000	50,000,000	55,125,000	56,070,000
Manufactures, Total .....	757,620,632	791,425,358	1,004,529,538	1,350,055,756	1,471,120,314	1,844,681,007
Total .....	1,379,344,527	1,415,956,012	1,590,712,941	2,173,446,152	2,362,056,226	2,712,453,352
Less: Duplication .....	108,588,316	100,521,683	121,935,732	132,566,228	131,209,080	138,046,826
GRAND TOTAL .....	1,270,756,211	1,315,434,329	1,577,777,149	2,040,879,924	2,230,847,146	2,574,406,526

Table 26. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value of 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	97.6	104.1	128.4	167.5	168.4	16.2	15.3	13.6	12.9	14.2	13.3
Forestry .....	100.0	107.0	136.6	156.7	160.6	174.7	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.2	4.2
Fisheries .....	100.0	89.8	90.5	104.3	123.3	157.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trapping .....	100.0	188.1	265.4	336.7	480.9	551.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining .....	100.0	103.8	115.1	120.7	116.7	100.9	14.3	14.3	13.3	10.7	9.7	7.0
Electric Power .....	100.0	104.3	116.7	130.8	142.8	138.2	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.6
Construction .....	100.0	93.8	107.7	148.1	134.8	153.4	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.0	4.3
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	96.1	98.7	116.2	126.2	123.5	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufactures, Total .....	100.0	104.5	132.6	179.5	230.6	243.5	60.3	60.2	53.7	56.6	58.7	70.7
Duplication .....	100.0	92.6	112.3	122.4	121.0	113.2	8.5	7.3	7.3	6.5	5.4	4.7
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	103.5	124.2	160.6	191.3	205.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

MANITOBA

Table 27. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	74,752,000	75,163,000	83,224,000	93,825,000	151,297,000	161,082,000
Forestry .....	5,111,243	5,820,349	7,598,804	8,782,093	8,807,565	11,104,181
Fisheries .....	1,811,124	1,655,273	1,988,545	3,233,115	3,577,616	4,564,551
Trapping .....	509,496	583,449	1,196,198	2,001,632	2,596,436	2,250,623
Mining .....	29,623,498	28,619,359	30,082,102	30,864,263	21,985,450	18,403,363
Electric Power .....	7,926,813	8,467,519	8,790,666	9,404,906	9,931,783	10,470,325
Construction .....	14,247,661	14,848,705	25,232,785	29,609,648	22,091,947	20,190,673
Custom and Repair .....	9,233,279	9,188,000	9,289,000	11,293,000	12,230,000	12,541,000
Manufactures, Total .....	131,770,280	134,293,595	167,919,165	211,534,751	259,554,350	304,867,912
Total .....	274,985,394	278,639,250	335,321,265	400,548,408	492,072,147	545,474,628
Less: Duplication .....	16,400,051	15,807,918	18,524,821	19,244,833	16,388,828	16,208,929
GRAND TOTAL .....	258,585,343	262,831,332	316,396,444	381,303,575	475,683,319	529,265,699

Table 28. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	59,627,000	59,959,000	66,927,000	75,415,000	129,725,000	139,603,000
Forestry .....	3,324,964	3,717,261	4,886,418	5,852,461	5,577,879	7,205,058
Fisheries .....	1,811,124	1,655,273	1,988,545	3,233,115	3,577,616	4,564,551
Trapping .....	509,496	583,449	1,196,198	2,001,632	2,596,436	2,250,623
Mining .....	15,144,672	12,401,404	14,065,270	11,898,109	9,508,569	8,973,959
Electric Power .....	7,850,699	8,393,044	8,714,430	9,326,481	9,832,040	10,365,180
Construction .....	6,230,265	6,569,460	10,912,979	10,742,642	9,545,292	10,054,475
Custom and Repair .....	6,411,093	6,235,000	6,303,000	7,663,000	8,298,000	8,509,000
Manufactures, Total .....	48,308,248	48,810,544	62,352,698	74,450,721	94,856,679	99,146,670
Total .....	149,217,561	148,324,435	177,346,538	200,583,161	273,517,511	290,672,516
Less: Duplication .....	4,627,399	4,524,191	8,183,710	6,605,838	6,568,540	6,998,427
GRAND TOTAL .....	144,590,162	143,800,244	169,162,828	193,977,323	266,948,971	283,674,089

Table 29. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value of 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	100.6	112.2	126.5	217.6	234.1	41.2	41.7	39.5	38.9	48.6	49.2
Forestry .....	100.0	111.8	147.0	176.0	167.8	216.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.5
Fisheries .....	100.0	91.4	109.8	178.5	197.5	252.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.6
Trapping .....	100.0	114.5	234.8	392.9	509.6	441.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8
Mining .....	100.0	81.9	92.9	78.6	62.8	59.3	10.5	8.6	8.3	6.1	3.6	3.2
Electric Power .....	100.0	106.9	111.0	118.8	125.2	132.0	5.4	5.8	5.2	4.8	3.7	3.7
Construction .....	100.0	105.4	175.2	172.4	153.2	161.4	4.3	4.6	6.5	5.5	3.6	3.5
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	97.3	98.3	119.5	129.4	132.7	4.4	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.0
Manufactures, Total .....	100.0	101.0	129.1	154.1	196.4	205.2	33.4	33.9	36.8	38.4	35.5	35.0
Duplication .....	100.0	97.8	176.9	142.8	141.9	151.2	3.2	3.1	4.8	3.4	2.5	2.5
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	99.5	117.0	134.2	184.6	196.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943.

among the groups, producing 49.2 p.c. of the output in 1943. The relative importance of manufacturing n.e.s. was indicated by a percentage of 33 p.c. of the total. The relative position of the intermediate industries such as mining, power, construction and custom and repair was somewhat lower in 1943 than in the pre-war year. (See Tables 28 and 29, and Chart 7 c.)

Saskatchewan.

The net production of Saskatchewan was 137 p.c. greater in 1943 than in 1938. Following climatic developments, intermediate high points were reached in 1939 and 1942. The heavy crop of 1942 contributed to the high level of net production at \$424.3 million reached in that year. The output of the province is subject to marked fluctuation from year to year due to the dominant position of agriculture as a source of revenue. Farming produced 75.6 p.c. of the net production in 1943 compared with 71.3 p.c. in 1938. The relative importance of Saskatchewan among the provinces in the net production of commodities was somewhat greater at the end of the period under review. The proportion rose from 4.8 p.c. in 1938 to 5.3 p.c. in the last year of the period. Manufacturing was second as a producer of revenue at 11.5 p.c. in 1943, while construction and mining were also of importance. (See Tables 31 and 32, and Chart 8 a.)

Alberta.

The net value of production was 55 p.c. greater in 1943 than in 1938. Producing 55.7 p.c. of the provincial total in 1943, agriculture recorded an increase of 35.6 p.c. in that year over 1938. The output of agriculture was consequently greater than the sum of all other activities concerned with the production of commodities.

Manufactures and mining were also important contributors of net revenue. The increase in manufactures in the five years ended 1943 was 114 p.c., while mining advanced about 67.5 p.c. (See Tables 34 and 35, and Chart 8 b.)



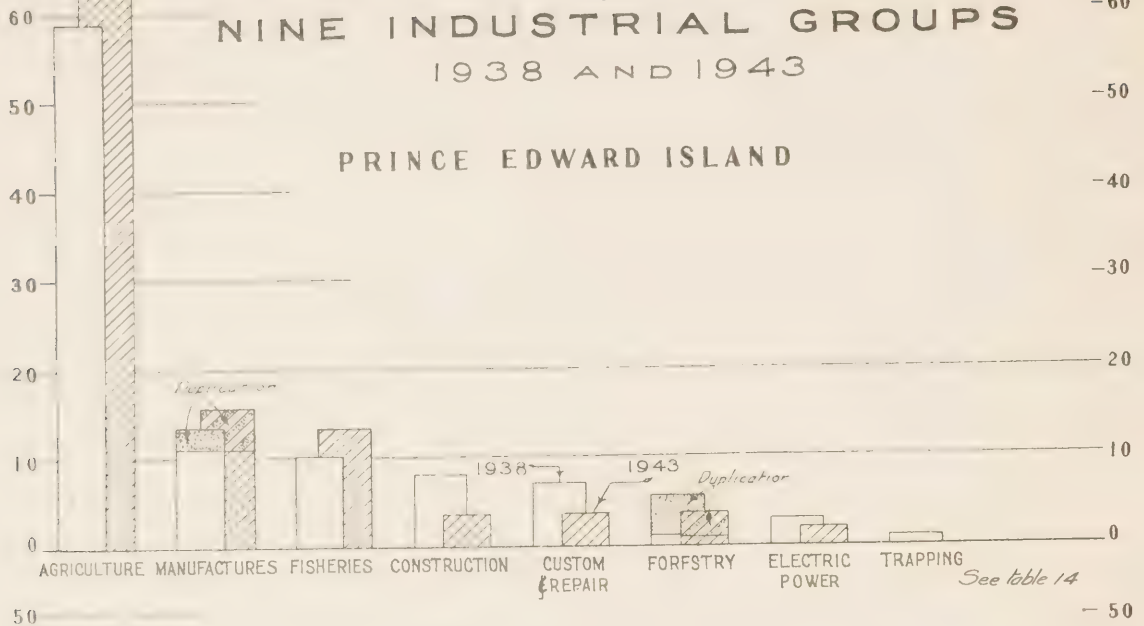
Chart 6

PER CENT  
OF TOTAL  
NET  
PRODUCTION

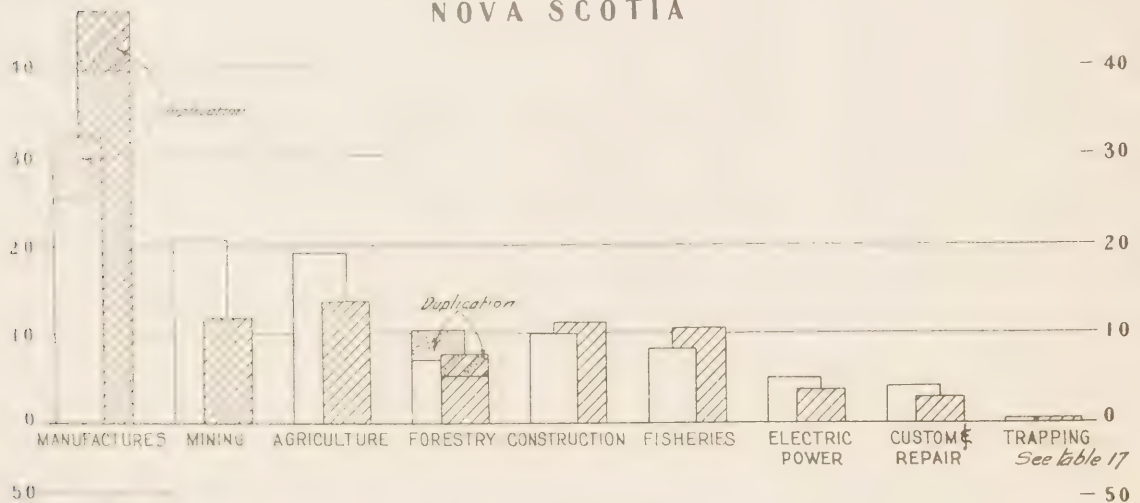
PERCENT  
OF TOTAL  
- NET  
PRODUCTION

# RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF NINE INDUSTRIAL GROUPS 1938 AND 1943

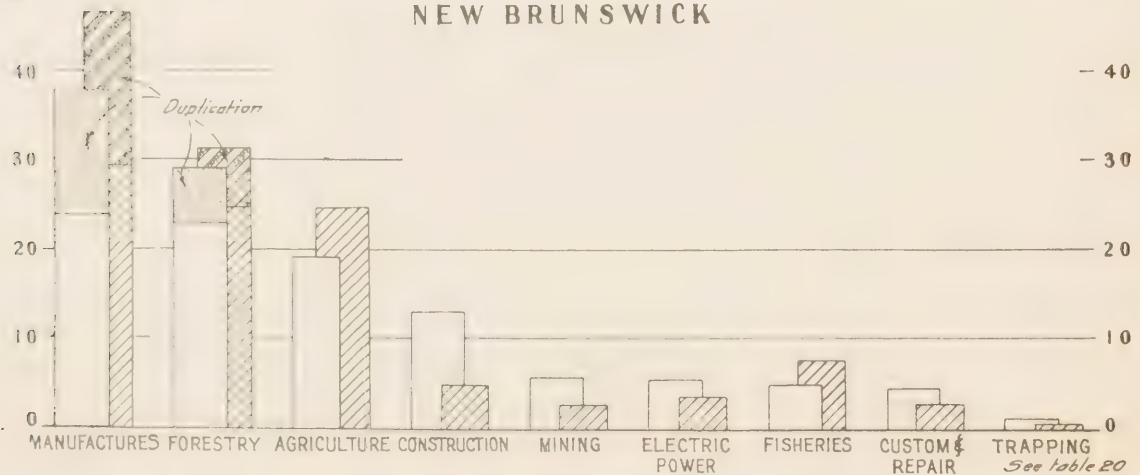
## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



## NOVA SCOTIA



## NEW BRUNSWICK



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

SASKATCHEWAN

Table 30. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	129,195,000	206,384,000	198,375,000	161,524,000	406,198,000	298,603,000
Forestry .....	2,904,224	3,018,165	4,220,595	6,333,404	6,794,677	8,723,249
Fisheries .....	468,646	478,511	403,510	414,492	585,782	1,154,544
Trapping .....	537,516	589,538	1,258,243	1,947,747	2,245,275	1,985,649
Mining .....	12,375,136	13,140,601	15,685,066	22,025,878	37,197,797	47,975,915
Electric Power .....	4,787,862	5,105,620	5,421,115	5,816,640	6,041,038	6,408,515
Construction .....	11,020,224	13,429,064	21,243,412	20,668,374	15,602,922	11,128,058
Custom and Repair .....	8,164,703	7,746,000	7,888,000	9,160,000	9,717,000	9,931,000
Manufactures, Total .....	61,027,853	60,650,589	76,284,332	96,020,975	120,256,733	152,123,360
Total .....	230,481,164	310,542,088	330,779,273	323,911,510	604,639,224	538,033,290
Less: Duplication .....	7,479,800	8,384,047	11,201,423	16,003,740	21,623,544	27,953,051
GRAND TOTAL .....	223,001,364	302,158,041	319,577,850	307,907,770	583,015,680	510,080,239

Table 31. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	99,342,000	172,955,000	162,046,000	123,242,000	356,970,000	249,573,000
Forestry .....	2,161,347	2,269,352	2,444,888	4,573,022	4,438,131	5,748,457
Fisheries .....	468,646	478,511	403,510	414,492	585,782	1,154,544
Trapping .....	537,516	589,538	1,258,243	1,947,747	2,245,275	1,985,649
Mining .....	7,029,842	6,391,404	8,652,006	9,336,756	14,437,408	23,507,079
Electric Power .....	4,019,721	4,330,867	4,591,186	4,889,185	4,989,788	5,189,906
Construction .....	7,208,193	7,772,854	9,069,545	9,556,352	8,124,167	6,765,644
Custom and Repair .....	5,669,131	5,256,000	5,352,000	6,216,000	6,594,000	6,739,000
Manufactures, Total .....	16,143,335	20,283,273	25,857,683	28,172,441	33,933,836	37,895,459
Total .....	142,579,731	220,326,799	219,675,061	188,347,995	432,368,387	338,558,738
Less: Duplication (x) .....	3,260,301	4,023,411	6,672,519	7,411,894	8,082,672	8,641,554
GRAND TOTAL .....	139,319,430	216,303,388	213,002,542	180,936,101	424,285,715	329,917,184

(x) Net Production in Processing Industries .....	1,386,669	2,087,316	4,660,519	5,114,950	5,813,274	5,113,267
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Table 32. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value of 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	174.1	163.1	124.1	359.3	251.2	71.3	80.0	76.0	68.1	84.1	75.6
Forestry .....	100.0	105.0	113.1	211.6	205.3	266.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.0	1.7
Fisheries .....	100.0	102.1	86.1	88.4	125.0	246.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Trapping .....	100.0	109.7	234.1	362.4	417.7	369.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.6
Mining .....	100.0	90.9	123.1	132.8	206.1	334.4	5.0	3.0	4.1	5.2	3.4	7.1
Electric Power .....	100.0	107.7	114.2	121.6	124.1	129.1	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.2	1.6
Construction .....	100.0	107.8	125.8	132.6	112.7	93.9	5.2	3.6	4.3	5.3	1.7	2.1
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	92.7	94.4	109.6	116.3	118.9	4.0	3.4	2.5	3.4	1.6	2.1
Manufactures, Total .....	100.0	125.6	160.2	174.5	210.2	234.7	11.6	9.4	12.1	18.6	9.0	11.5
Duplication .....	100.0	123.4	204.7	227.3	247.9	265.1	2.3	1.9	3.1	4.1	1.9	2.6
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	155.3	152.9	129.9	304.5	236.8	100.0	155.3	152.9	129.9	304.5	236.8

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

ALBERTA

Table 33. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	159,727,000	147,696,000	172,161,000	150,112,000	290,229,000	218,476,000
Forestry .....	4,809,359	4,883,771	7,308,775	9,330,156	10,249,943	10,861,502
Fisheries .....	492,943	430,724	450,574	440,444	492,182	795,000
Trapping .....	506,066	737,285	1,892,664	1,952,287	5,162,636	3,502,585
Mining .....	27,898,325	29,558,706	33,425,561	39,779,583	45,341,016	46,749,970
Electric Power .....	5,546,544	5,814,827	6,075,059	6,721,358	7,200,736	8,213,638
Construction .....	13,166,662	17,856,669	27,350,018	35,295,959	33,389,725	25,142,003
Custom and Repair .....	8,705,104	8,554,000	8,671,000	10,364,000	11,139,000	11,410,000
Manufactures, Total .....	86,675,500	87,474,080	107,313,964	142,651,493	178,103,011	211,159,142
Total .....	307,607,703	303,006,062	364,648,115	396,647,280	581,307,249	536,309,840
Less: Duplication .....	4,613,474	4,437,422	6,879,033	8,941,851	10,090,900	10,359,709
GRAND TOTAL .....	302,994,229	298,568,640	357,769,082	387,705,429	571,216,349	525,950,131

Table 34. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	131,057,000	118,057,000	139,052,000	116,562,000	249,272,000	177,747,000
Forestry .....	3,509,608	3,563,998	5,320,228	6,474,131	6,573,763	7,163,497
Fisheries .....	492,943	430,724	450,574	440,444	492,182	795,000
Trapping .....	506,066	737,285	1,892,664	1,952,287	5,162,636	3,502,585
Mining .....	24,931,056	26,049,861	29,593,293	36,167,469	40,604,704	41,767,222
Electric Power .....	5,253,250	5,542,712	5,809,751	6,322,557	6,686,179	7,726,030
Construction .....	7,011,373	8,987,693	11,446,288	15,798,441	16,908,496	14,261,968
Custom and Repair .....	6,044,357	5,804,000	5,884,000	7,032,000	7,558,000	7,742,000
Manufactures, Total .....	30,755,626	32,618,153	37,747,215	45,958,219	57,479,536	65,796,813
Total .....	209,561,279	201,791,426	237,196,013	236,707,548	390,737,496	326,502,110
Less: Duplication .....	3,696,090	3,556,672	5,436,879	6,536,371	7,116,835	7,292,234
GRAND TOTAL .....	205,865,189	198,234,754	231,759,134	230,171,177	383,620,661	319,209,876

Table 35. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value of 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	90.1	106.1	88.9	190.2	135.6	63.7	59.6	60.0	50.6	65.0	55.7
Forestry .....	100.0	101.5	151.6	184.5	187.3	204.1	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.8	1.7	2.1
Fisheries .....	100.0	87.4	91.4	89.3	99.8	161.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Trapping .....	100.0	145.7	374.0	385.8	1020.2	692.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1
Mining .....	100.0	104.5	118.7	145.1	162.9	167.5	12.1	13.1	12.2	15.7	10.6	13.1
Electric Power .....	100.0	105.5	110.6	120.4	127.3	147.1	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	1.8	2.1
Construction .....	100.0	128.2	163.3	225.3	241.2	203.4	3.4	4.5	4.9	6.9	4.4	4.1
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	96.0	97.3	116.3	125.0	128.1	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.1
Manufactures, Total .....	100.0	106.1	122.7	149.4	186.9	213.9	14.9	16.5	16.3	20.0	15.0	20.0
Duplication .....	100.0	96.2	147.1	176.8	192.6	197.3	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.1
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	96.3	112.6	111.8	186.3	155.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943.

British Columbia.

The net production of British Columbia was third as a commodity producer among the provinces, being surpassed by Ontario and Quebec only. As the net output of the provinces rose 137 p.c. in the five-year period, the relative importance among the provinces showed a betterment.

Manufactures was the outstanding industrial group, accounting even after the elimination of the processing industries for 46 p.c. of the provincial total. Providing the output of the eight duplicated industries were included, the proportion would be raised to 60.6 p.c. The increase in manufactures n.e.s. from 1938 to 1943 was no less than 430 p.c. The advance in manufacturing production overshadowed the gains in other industrial groups. The forestry industry, holding second place as a producer of revenue, recorded an increase of 61.5 p.c. in net output, while the proportion to the provincial total declined from 25.5 p.c. in 1938 to 17.4 p.c. in 1943. The reaction in the relative position of mining was even more substantial. (See Tables 37 and 38, and Chart 8 c.)

DESCRIPTION OF METHOD

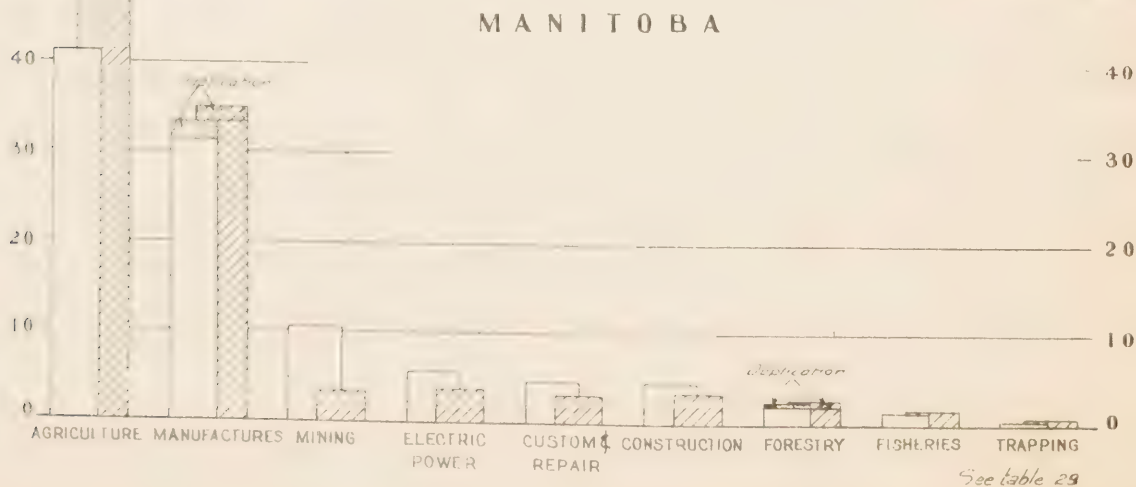
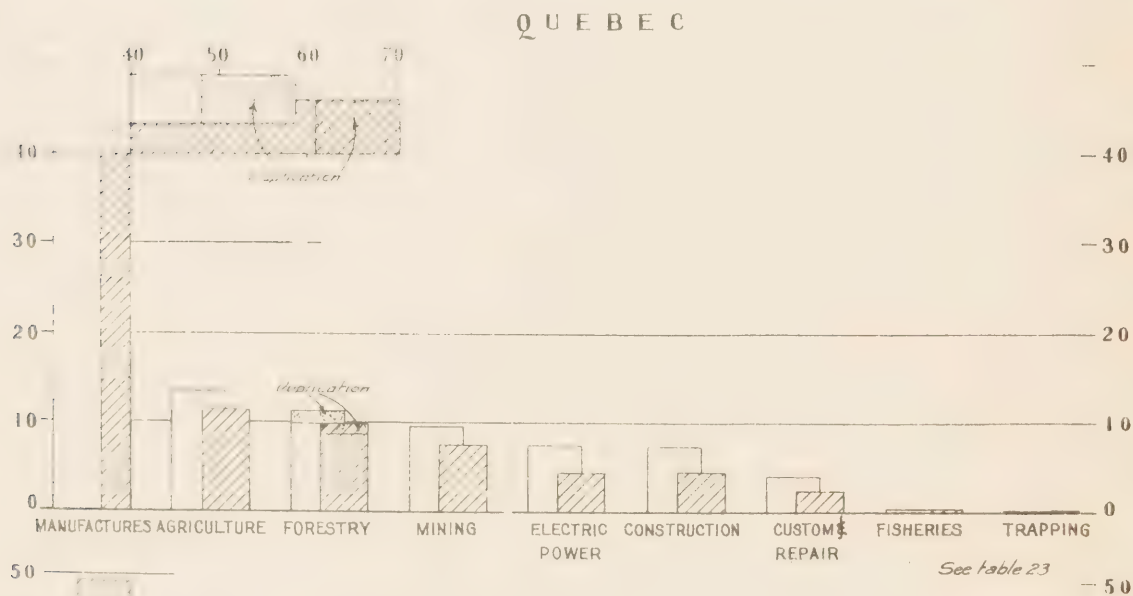
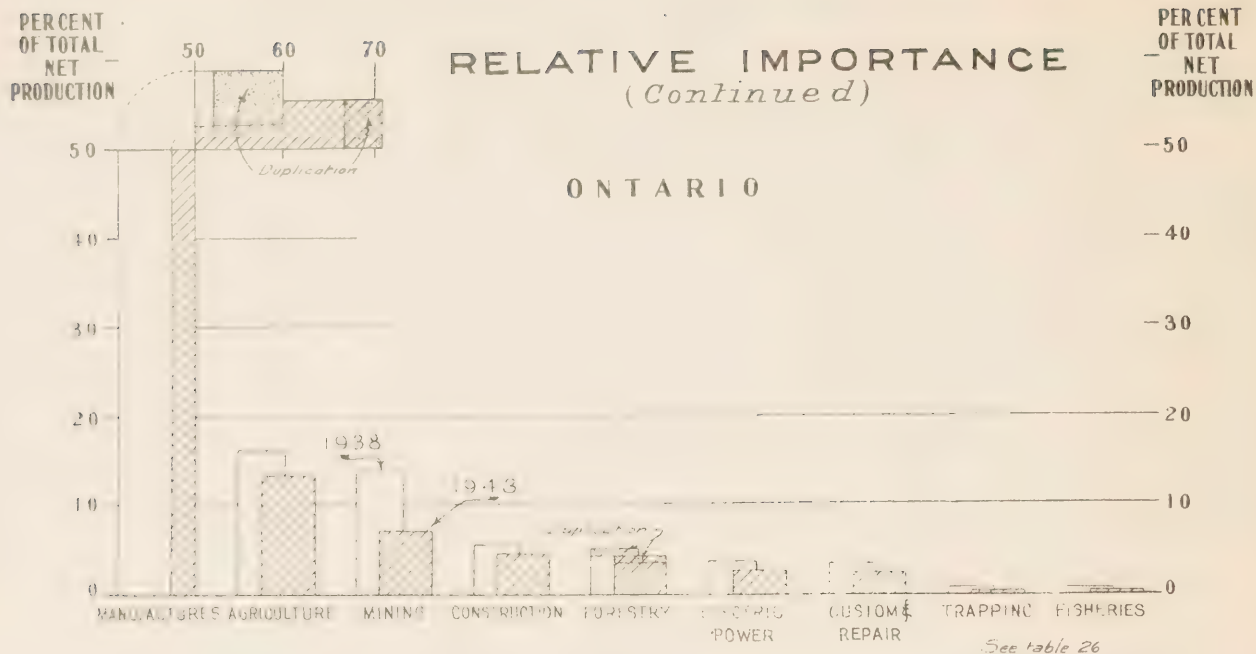
The scope of the report is limited to a discussion of the production of commodities, classified as primary and secondary operations. The activities of the transport, trade, finance, government and service groups are entirely excluded.

The term production is used in this connection in its popular acceptance as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and minerals, the catching of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, the building of structures and manufacturing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction, custom and repair and manufacturing are classified under secondary production.

Gross and Net Production.

The value of products is shown under two headings, namely gross and net.

Chart 7



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Table 36. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	33,736,000	32,946,000	34,310,000	41,401,000	50,926,000	63,220,000
Forestry .....	101,885,779	106,678,356	140,144,531	162,339,581	167,701,565	167,643,460
Fisheries .....	26,241,923	25,312,284	30,546,687	44,395,681	54,549,172	46,909,869
Trapping .....	652,987	895,489	1,079,387	1,624,891	1,655,137	1,576,025
Mining .....	83,206,626	80,173,961	91,244,144	102,906,245	109,479,585	94,198,614
Electric Power .....	13,817,888	14,430,242	15,752,756	17,248,786	18,120,811	18,242,533
Construction .....	26,177,344	26,985,533	34,765,372	57,435,615	71,412,660	85,055,532
Custom and Repair .....	15,498,120	14,394,000	14,778,000	16,390,000	17,920,000	18,401,000
Manufactures, Total .....	225,585,489	247,948,600	311,046,478	412,957,807	558,137,606	652,046,313
Total .....	528,802,156	549,764,465	673,667,355	856,699,606	1,049,902,536	1,147,293,346
Less: Duplication .....	105,702,844	116,550,947	149,892,839	182,682,439	201,381,452	191,179,698
GRAND TOTAL .....	423,099,312	433,213,518	523,774,516	674,017,117	848,521,084	956,113,648

Table 37. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	26,875,000	25,938,000	26,706,000	33,093,000	40,599,000	52,174,000
Forestry .....	60,707,184	62,919,226	83,253,151	98,957,560	97,482,665	98,041,647
Fisheries .....	15,562,422	14,067,330	16,985,021	24,081,070	30,602,150	25,464,636
Trapping .....	652,987	895,489	1,079,387	1,624,891	1,655,137	1,576,025
Mining .....	49,519,855	45,419,651	52,513,427	60,323,299	64,378,171	54,105,996
Electric Power .....	13,748,409	14,338,106	15,620,370	17,065,667	17,864,481	17,806,372
Construction .....	12,458,886	12,375,089	15,141,831	25,481,456	35,003,024	43,274,213
Custom and Repair .....	10,760,992	9,767,000	10,028,000	11,121,000	12,160,000	12,486,000
Manufactures, Total .....	90,471,828	103,263,292	130,206,263	181,232,637	272,926,065	341,699,478
Total .....	280,757,563	288,983,183	351,533,450	452,980,580	572,670,693	646,628,367
Less: Duplication .....	42,722,164	47,669,693	64,826,432	79,726,668	87,161,269	82,677,203
GRAND TOTAL .....	238,035,399	241,313,490	286,707,018	373,253,912	485,509,424	563,951,164

\* British Columbia and Yukon.

Table 38. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value of 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	96.5	99.4	123.1	151.1	194.1	11.2	10.7	9.3	8.9	8.4	9.3
Forestry .....	100.0	103.6	137.1	163.0	160.6	161.5	25.5	26.1	29.0	26.5	20.1	17.4
Fisheries .....	100.0	90.4	109.1	154.7	196.6	163.6	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.3	4.5
Trapping .....	100.0	137.1	165.3	248.8	253.5	241.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Mining .....	100.0	91.7	106.0	121.8	130.0	109.3	20.8	18.8	18.3	16.2	13.3	9.6
Electric Power .....	100.0	104.3	113.6	124.1	129.9	129.5	5.8	5.9	5.4	4.6	3.7	3.1
Construction .....	100.0	99.3	121.5	204.5	280.9	347.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.8	7.2	7.7
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	90.8	93.2	103.3	113.0	116.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.2
Manufactures, Total .....	100.0	114.1	143.9	200.3	301.7	377.7	38.0	42.8	45.4	48.6	56.2	60.6
Duplication .....	100.0	111.6	151.7	186.6	204.0	193.5	17.9	19.8	22.6	21.4	18.0	14.7
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	101.4	120.4	156.8	204.0	237.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

YUKON and NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Table 39. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	-	-	-	24,132	30,280	25,950
Fisheries .....	5,290	4,867	4,994	6,652	3,056	2,495
Trapping .....	1,607,484	1,542,538	1,516,356	2,672,194	2,911,882	3,496,001
Mining .....	4,553,282	7,349,672	5,950,806	6,402,219	7,694,138	5,027,653
Electric Power .....	96,339	107,317	108,655	75,486	140,049	139,557
Construction .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures, Total .....	-	242,968	266,745	341,377	417,773	395,943
Total .....	6,262,395	9,247,362	7,847,556	9,522,060	11,197,178	9,087,599
Less: Duplication .....	-	-	-	24,132	30,280	25,950
GRAND TOTAL .....	6,262,395	9,247,362	7,847,556	9,497,928	11,166,898	9,061,649

Table 40. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	-	-	-	17,277	21,551	15,955
Fisheries .....	5,290	4,867	4,994	6,652	3,056	2,495
Trapping .....	1,607,484	1,542,538	1,516,356	2,672,194	2,911,882	3,496,001
Mining .....	2,567,959	5,396,764	4,631,149	5,301,743	6,327,373	3,957,528
Electric Power .....	94,428	104,956	104,448	65,830	124,513	124,560
Construction .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures, Total .....	-	92,054	152,733	199,863	263,471	237,709
Total .....	4,275,161	7,141,179	6,409,680	8,263,559	9,651,846	7,834,248
Less: Duplication .....	-	-	-	17,277	21,551	15,955
GRAND TOTAL .....	4,275,161	7,141,179	6,409,680	8,246,282	9,630,295	7,818,293

Table 41. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

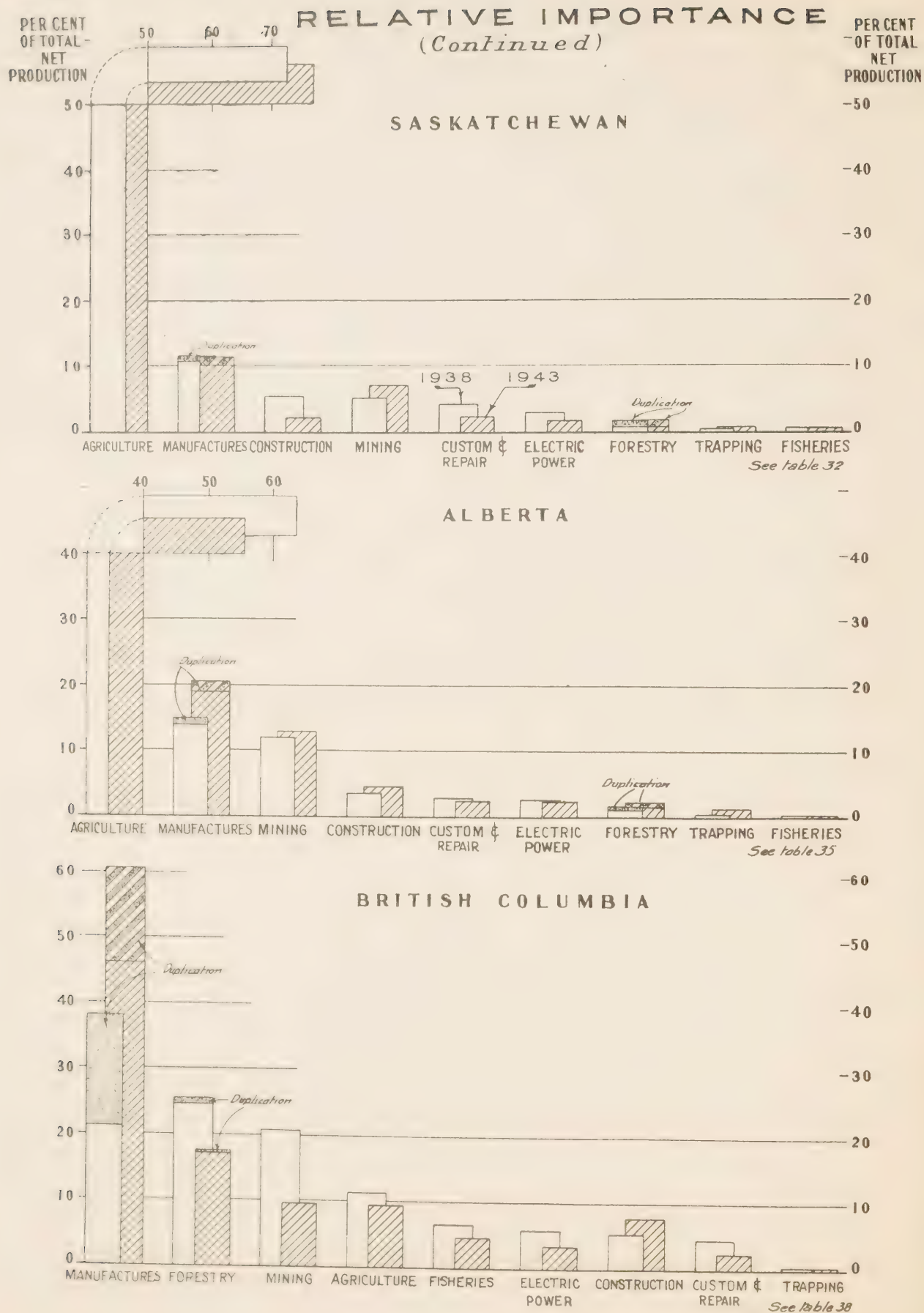
Industry	Net Value of 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Agriculture .....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.2	2.0
Fisheries .....	100.0	92.0	94.4	125.7	57.8	47.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Trapping .....	100.0	96.0	94.3	166.2	181.1	217.5	37.6	21.6	23.7	32.4	30.2	44.7
Mining .....	100.0	210.2	130.3	206.5	246.4	154.1	60.1	75.6	72.2	64.3	65.7	50.6
Electric Power .....	100.0	111.1	110.6	69.7	131.9	131.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.7
Construction .....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures, Total .....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0
Duplication .....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.2	2.0
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	167.0	149.9	192.9	225.3	182.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943.

Gross production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under the specified headings. Net production is computed by deducting from the gross production the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed in the production process. The cost of fuel and electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, meeting in Ottawa during 1935. A survey of production must differentiate between the more important branches and at the same time present a grand total that will be free from overlapping. For example, brick, tile and cement are included under mineral production as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process. They may, however, be classified under manufactures in view of the nature of the productive process -- either allocation being quite correct according to the point of view. In the initial presentation production in such industries is regarded both as primary and as secondary production, but the duplication is eliminated from the grand totals. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up the tables the following notes have been appended: -

1. Agriculture. A new series of gross and net production has been adopted for agriculture. The statistics included in the tables of the report were prepared by the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau. The computation was effected in connection with the project on net farm income. The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April - June, 1944 presents the background for the estimate introduced here. Gross farm income is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind and the value of the changes in inventories. The imputed value of house rent is excluded. The income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at its alternative market price. The inventory section consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Chart 8





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

NOVA SCOTIA

Table 42. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1 9 3 8	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3
Clay Products .....	273,184	273,688	399,629	409,531	485,189	367,768
Lime .....	87,903	105,788	145,981	158,680	183,886	82,841
Salt .....	163,368	172,388	176,346	256,855	271,384	209,172
Other Industries .....	6,591,356	6,574,829	8,730,053	9,438,474	10,223,825	11,891,275
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,115,811</b>	<b>7,126,693</b>	<b>9,452,009</b>	<b>10,263,540</b>	<b>11,164,284</b>	<b>12,551,056</b>

QUEBEC

Table 43. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1 9 3 8	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3
Fish Curing and Packing .....	177,265	227,007	343,463	606,669	972,070	1,471,553
Sawmilling .....	8,254,153	7,417,249	9,747,060	12,608,895	17,043,405	19,296,875
Clay Products .....	754,016	937,480	1,118,127	1,431,393	1,287,431	1,185,111
Lime .....	561,204	590,936	786,650	963,738	891,596	2,005,604
Other Industries .....	66,697,447	81,810,067	121,272,517	144,972,222	147,880,564	143,480,922
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>76,444,085</b>	<b>90,982,739</b>	<b>133,267,817</b>	<b>160,582,917</b>	<b>168,075,066</b>	<b>167,440,125</b>

ONTARIO

Table 44. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1 9 3 8	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3
Sawmilling .....	5,998,066	6,950,642	9,749,349	10,596,118	13,346,008	12,528,883
Clay Products .....	1,523,687	1,799,650	1,814,541	2,183,592	1,905,868	1,821,256
Lime .....	1,535,201	1,753,524	2,068,786	2,428,895	2,268,332	2,224,871
Salt .....	1,409,720	1,968,623	2,106,422	2,149,558	2,324,717	2,825,315
Other Industries .....	88,002,619	78,829,069	95,853,694	106,910,179	102,295,243	90,976,688
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>98,469,293</b>	<b>91,301,508</b>	<b>111,592,792</b>	<b>124,268,342</b>	<b>122,140,168</b>	<b>110,377,013</b>

NOTE: To avoid the disclosure of the accounts of particular firms, the distribution by industries of the net value of production of processing industries is not published for the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. The combined totals are given at the foot of Tables 13, 19 and 31.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

MANITOBA

Table 45. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Sawmilling .....	673,493	710,763	1,062,611	1,395,239	1,476,333	1,492,113
Clay Products .....	81,596	65,165	82,865	67,774	67,251	124,351
Lime .....	121,593	124,039	142,348	174,950	155,867	167,911
Salt .....	11,565	16,741	21,386	57,111	295,583	385,065
Other Industries .....	2,209,509	2,134,924	5,341,500	3,559,412	3,257,192	2,650,261
Total .....	3,097,756	3,051,632	6,650,710	5,254,486	5,252,226	4,819,701

ALBERTA

Table 46. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Clay Products .....	349,179	427,277	789,499	914,295	988,128	948,262
Lime .....	80,884	88,073	111,638	108,890	109,826	105,486
Salt .....	19,180	15,452	157,328	213,009	282,071	229,302
Other Industries .....	1,496,097	1,559,506	2,605,414	3,762,168	4,142,762	3,877,541
Total .....	1,945,340	2,090,308	3,663,879	4,998,362	5,522,787	5,160,591

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Table 47. - Net Value of Production in Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Fish Curing and Packing .....	7,025,820	6,229,028	8,301,756	11,443,334	13,580,532	10,782,48
Sawmilling .....	19,575,124	24,529,172	32,011,077	39,571,627	44,659,846	42,529,54
Clay Products .....	297,419	306,512	441,648	460,824	465,115	416,80
Lime .....	129,217	176,949	205,117	193,545	182,015	205,96
Other Industries .....	14,381,605	15,377,004	22,920,834	27,143,071	27,407,165	27,611,48
Total .....	41,409,185	46,618,665	63,880,432	78,812,401	86,294,673	81,546,27

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

Raw materials such as feed and seed purchased through market channels, tractor fuel, oil and grease, binder twine, fertilizer and fencing, etc., are deducted from the gross value of production to give the net value.

The discontinued series of gross and net production, as given in the preceding numbers of the Survey of Production, has been published in the Monthly and Quarterly Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics for at least a quarter of a century. A revision for 1926 to 1941 was given in the Quarterly Bulletin for January-March, 1942. The net value was obtained by deducting from the gross value, the estimates of the value of farm products used for seed and feed for live stock. These products included feed grains, fodder crops and milk fed to live stock.

2. Forestry. The forestry totals were compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross production resulting from operations in the woods is estimated on the footing of returns from the more important concerns carrying on logging operations regularly in Canada and from other special enquiries in the field. The firms so covered produced over 38 p.c. of the total cut in 1943. The cost of materials is computed by the Forestry Branch for the Dominion and distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production. As the totals for agriculture include forest products obtained by farmers from wood lots of farms whether sold or retained for use, a certain amount of duplication exists between the totals for agriculture and forestry. The Dominion total in 1943 was about \$64 million and deduction was made in this connection in the accompanying tables. The gross and net production of the sawmilling and pulp and paper industries are prepared and published year by year by the Forestry Branch.

3. Fisheries. The sum of the value of the fisheries and the cost of fish used in factories is regarded as the gross revenue of the industry. The former is given historically in Table 14, on page 41 of the Bureau report for 1943. The totals include the value of fish sold by fish curing and packing plants as well as the sales of fishermen other than to such processing establishments. The cost of fish used by



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

the secondary phase of the industry is presented in Table 40 of the same report. The sum of the value of the fisheries shown in Table 14 and the cost of fish used as recorded in Table 40 is regarded as the gross value of production. Deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross revenue, we have the net value. The cost of materials and fuel and electricity are taken from Table 40. No data being available as to the cost of materials and fuel used by the primary phase of the industry, the net value was taken as equivalent to the gross.

4. Trapping. The value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year from the total value of fur production during the fur year terminating at the end of June. The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value given for wild life was believed excessive. The Dominion total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment. The net value was taken at the same level as the gross.

5. Mining. The amount of the net value of mineral production and the cost of process supplies, purchased electricity, fuel, freight and smelter charges are given in Columns 8 and 7 of the table giving principal statistics in recent reports of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch. The sum of these amounts is taken as the gross value of production, while the net was reported as the "net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries".

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the Central Electric Stations is given from 1931 to 1943 on page 339 of the Year Book of 1945. The duplication consisting of power purchased by the companies of one province from the firms of another is eliminated. The net production was obtained by deducting the cost of fuel from the gross value of production. The cost of fuel is given in line 4 of Table 6 entitled "Expenses" included in the annual report regarding the Central Electric Stations of Canada.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938 TO 1943

Primary Duplication. The gross and net value of agricultural production, as presented in the Canadian and Provincial tables, include forest products produced on farms whether for sale, or retained for purposes of fuel, fencing or other uses. As such products are also reported, under forestry the amount of the duplication is deducted in the various tables.

7. Construction. The value of work performed as given in the Annual report on the Construction Industry prepared by the Construction Branch is taken as the gross value of construction. The cost of materials used as published in the same series of reports is deducted from the gross to obtain the net value of production. Considerably higher levels for new construction and resource development during the period from 1926 to 1941 are given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published August, 1945 by the Department of Reconstruction. The results are presented as item 18, of Table 5 a, page 38, the method of computation being given on pages 102 - 106. As the net value of production, the provincial distribution and current data of the series published by the Department of Reconstruction are unavailable, it has been decided to present in this connection the version of the Construction Branch of the Bureau.

8. Custom and Repair. The custom and repair group comprises thirteen industries most of which are by themselves of minor importance. The main activities are as follows: Automobile repair, dyeing, cleaning and laundry, blacksmithing and the repair of bicycles, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, jewellery, furs, business machines, radio and electrical appliances, upholstering and furniture, lock and gun smithing and miscellaneous repair work. The Census of Trading Establishments conducted in 1930 and 1941, is the best source of information in regard to the operations of the group. The gross receipts of custom and repair establishments during 1941 were added to the revenues from repairs and services of retail stores as given in Table 19, of Volume 10 of the Eighth Census. Fourteen kinds of stores, limited as accurately as possible to the stores rendering repair and custom service, were considered. The gross value of production was then adjusted according to the proportion of employee remuneration in the entire group as given by the decennial census to the salaries and wages paid by the appropriate establishments listed in Volume 10.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH**

---

**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**

**IN**

**CANADA**

**1939 - 1944**



**OTTAWA  
1946**

**Price 25 cents**



## P R E F A C E

The present "Survey" analyzes Canadian production from 1939 to 1944 in the manner developed during recent years. The dollar values of gross and net production for the years under review, shown for the nine main industrial groups, and for the nine provinces, present a picture of expansion occasioned by war demand.

The text and the percentage analyses are based entirely on the net totals which are obtained by the method outlined in the text. Changes in the net output of each industry and of each province, both in actual value and in relation to the Canadian aggregate, are shown by percentage tables. The main features of the expansion during the war period are presented graphically.

Finally, values of gross and net output during the period are given by industrial groups for each of the provinces and the Territories. Percentage tables show the relative productive importance of the nine industrial groups within the provinces for the years 1943 and 1944.

The present report is of particular interest insofar as it outlines the increase in Canadian production from 1939 to the fifth complete war year. It is hoped that although comparatively brief, it will aid the reader in gauging the impact of the war on the Canadian economy.

*H. Marshall*

H. Marshall,  
Dominion Statistician.





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N O T E

The present study is limited to a consideration of the gross and net value of commodity production. The operations of the nine branches of industry considered here are directed either through primary or secondary phases toward the production of commodities rather than services.

The information is on a very different footing from that presented in the report on "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1938-1945" published by the Bureau in April, 1946. The "net national income at factor cost" given on Page 6, of that report includes the payments made by enterprises of all descriptions as remuneration for participation in the productive process as well as savings retained. "The gross national product at market prices" comprises, in addition, depreciation allowances, similar business costs and indirect taxes less subsidies. While "gross national expenditure" is the sum of disbursements of different classes, the total is theoretically equivalent to the "gross national product".





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

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Chief, Business Statistics Branch:	Sydney B. Smith, M.A.

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

The value of the production of commodities in Canada was greater during 1944 than in any other year. The increase over 1943, when a record had been established, was about five per cent. Demand for war supplies reached a turning-point in the early months of the year under review and consequently a decline has subsequently developed.

The net value of production was about two and one-third times greater than in 1938. The marked expansion indicates the transformation brought about by the urgent requirements for munitions and war supplies. Net production was valued at \$6,737 million in 1944 against \$2,899 million in the last pre-war year.

As the index of wholesale prices advanced only 30.4 p.c. from 1938 to 1944 compared with an increase of 132.4 p.c. in the net value of production, it is evident that the gain in value was due largely to the change in volume rather than in prices. The relationship of the value and price advances in 1944 over the preceding year suggests that the volume of production was slightly greater in the later year.

The termination of war contracts upon the ending of the war in 1945 was an important factor in the reduced production of Canadian industry. The index of industrial production averaged more than 14 p.c. less in 1945 than in 1944 and the receding trend was continued in the first half of 1946. General employment was 4.3 p.c. less in 1945 than in 1944 and the showing in the first half of 1946 was progressively less favourable. The index of wholesale prices, on

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

the other hand, was only fractionally greater in 1945 than in the year under review, while the advance was quickened somewhat during the first half of 1946. The rise in prices in the last eighteen months was doubtless insufficient to offset the decline in volume, and production in 1944 established a maximum which obviously has not been equalled during the subsequent period.

Each of the nine industrial groups except mining and construction was more productive in 1944 than in 1943. The increase in agricultural production was outstanding. The net value rose more than 23 p.c. to a total of \$1,533 million. The farm output was doubtless greater than in any other year. The percentage increase in the net value of fisheries production was 15 p.c. The total for manufactures moved up more than five per cent from the high level of the preceding month.

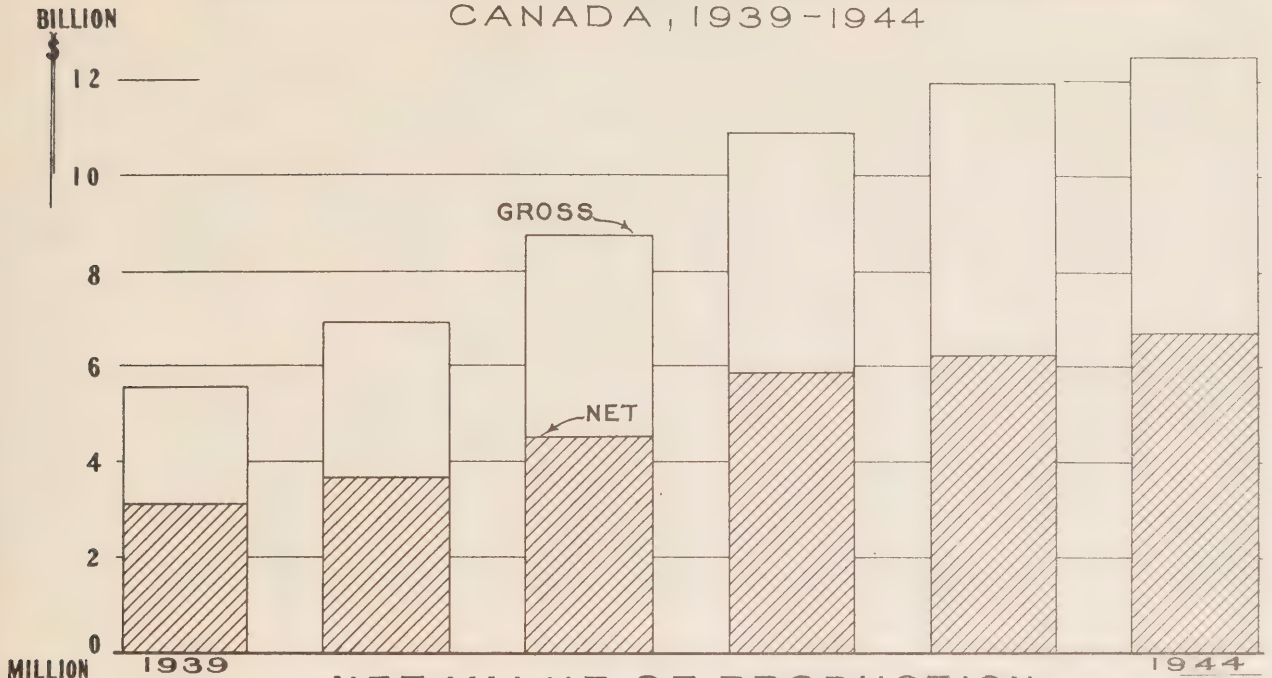
As four of the nine groups showed percentage increases greater than the gain in the Dominion total, their relative importance was enhanced in 1944 over the preceding year. The net value of agricultural production was 22.8 p.c. of the total for the nine groups compared with 19.9 p.c. in 1943. Minor betterment in relative position was also shown in forestry, trapping and custom and repair. The relative importance of manufacturing dropped from 61.0 p.c. to 59.6 p.c.

Manufactures featured the change in the relative importance of the nine groups from 1938 to 1944. The proportion of the net value of manufactured products to the grand total rose from 49.3 p.c. in the pre-war year to 59.6 p.c. during 1944. Agriculture and trapping showed minor betterment in relative importance, while each of the other six groups constituted a smaller proportion of total production.

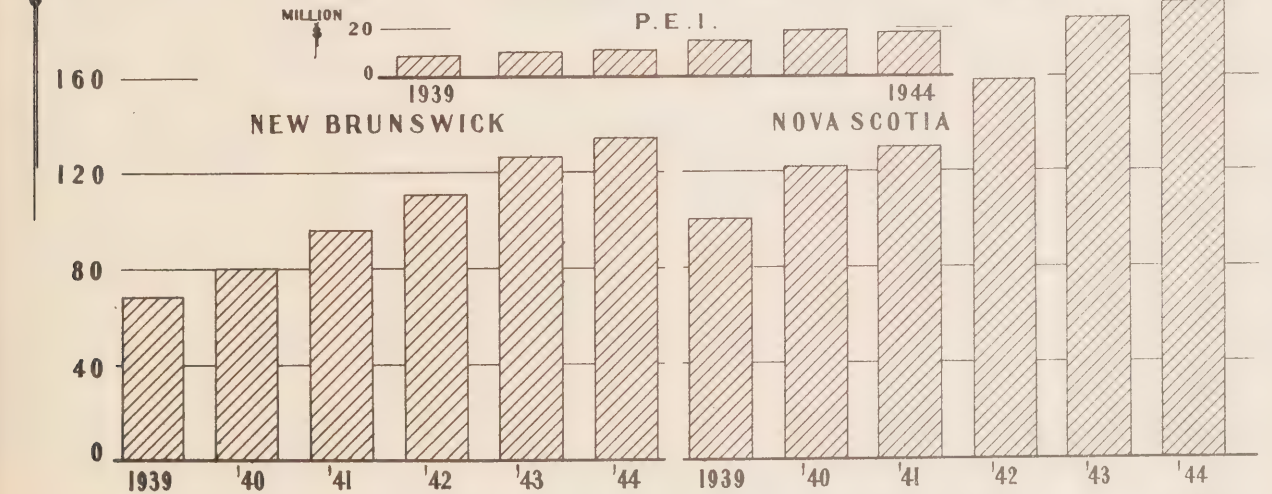
Ontario produced about 40 p.c. of the Canadian output in 1944, leading other provinces by a considerable margin. Quebec and Saskatchewan showed increases greater than the Canadian total during the year under review over 1938. The



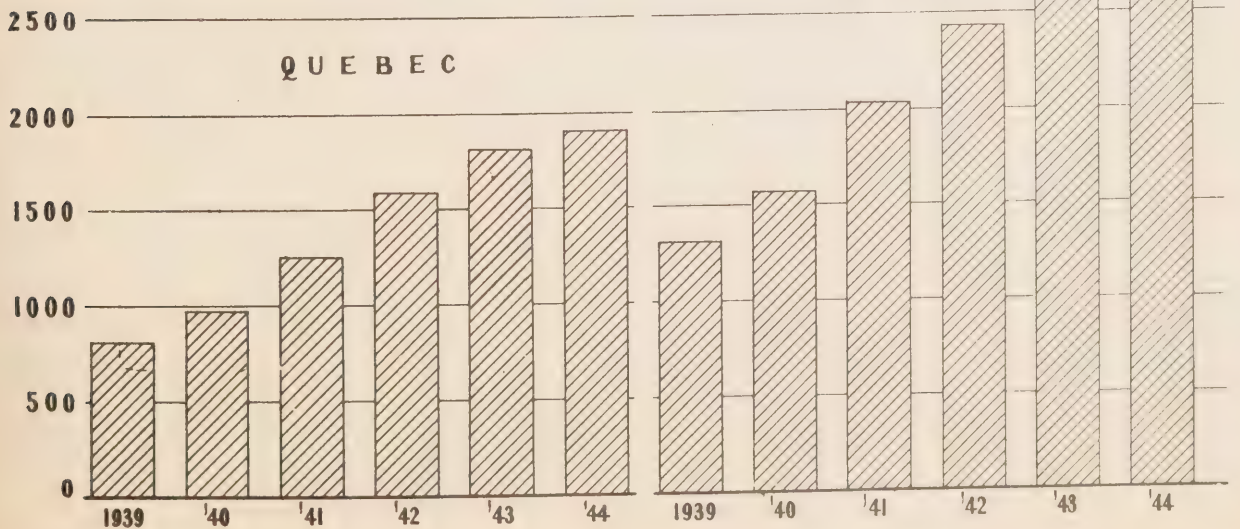
# GROSS AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION CANADA, 1939-1944



## NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION



## ONTARIO





## Table 1. - Gross Value of Production

Table 1. - Gross Value of Production

Industry	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4
Agriculture .....	900,384,000	970,014,000	1,013,763,000	1,615,453,000	1,624,379,000	1,875,825,000
Fisheries .....	466,032,290	627,365,611	711,004,556	763,988,245	810,154,089	887,973,632
Trapping .....	52,883,913	60,053,631	82,522,675	103,118,177	118,610,634	123,705,685
Mining .....	7,919,412	11,207,930	15,138,040	23,801,213	21,579,615	23,988,773
Electric Power .....	665,342,816	748,344,045	866,293,332	946,021,397	974,414,921	897,407,212
Less:	151,880,969	166,228,773	186,080,354	203,835,365	204,801,508	216,246,391
Duplication Forest Production ..	37,202,976	43,693,007	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614	78,294,000
Total - Primary Production ....	2,205,240,424	2,539,520,983	2,833,201,814	3,609,242,957	3,589,939,153	3,943,862,473
Construction .....	373,203,680	474,122,778	639,750,624	635,649,570	572,426,551	449,838,069
Custom and Repair .....	160,374,000	164,481,000	192,733,000	208,379,000	213,622,000	243,424,000
Manufactures - Total .....	3,474,783,528	4,529,173,316	6,076,308,124	7,553,794,972	8,732,860,999	9,073,692,519
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	2,854,455,662	3,728,036,597	5,118,859,148	6,482,557,206	7,583,964,183	7,912,718,095
Total - Secondary Production ..	4,008,361,208	5,167,777,094	6,908,791,748	8,397,823,542	9,518,909,550	9,766,954,578
Less: Duplication .....	620,327,866	801,136,719	957,448,976	1,071,237,766	1,148,898,816	1,160,974,424
GRAND TOTAL .....	5,593,273,766	6,906,161,358	8,784,544,586	10,935,828,733	11,959,951,887	12,649,832,627

Table 2. - Net Value of Production

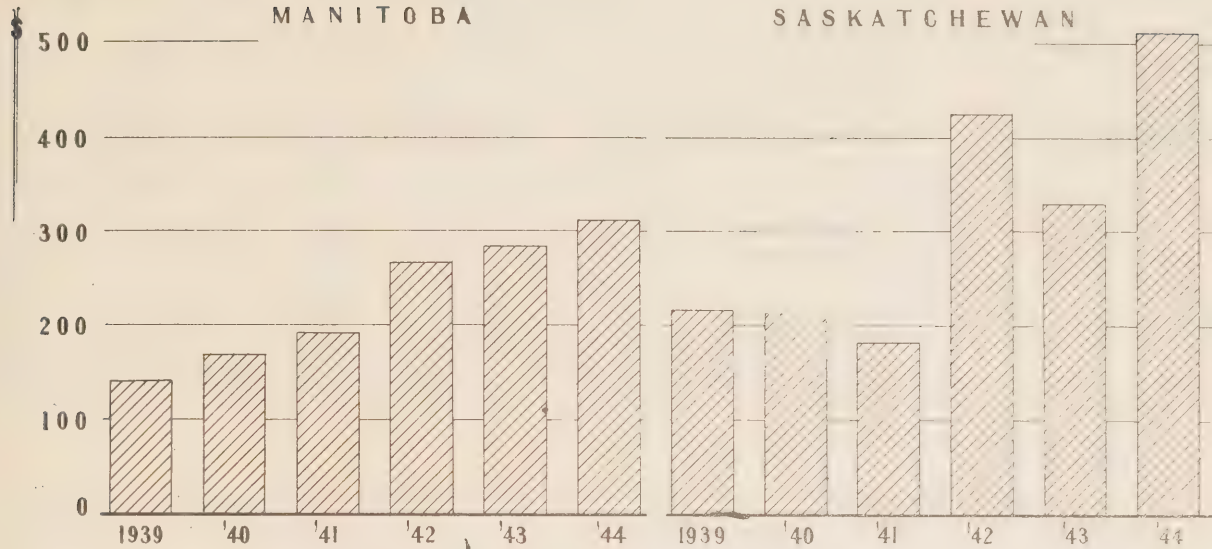
Industry	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Agriculture .....	722,263,000	774,023,000	803,135,000	1,351,606,000	1,245,843,000	1,533,206,000
Forestry .....	271,723,416	370,121,275	421,419,139	429,079,260	462,815,227	507,357,605
Fisheries .....	34,378,681	38,106,690	51,769,638	64,821,702	74,655,678	76,889,437
Trapping .....	7,919,412	11,207,930	15,138,040	23,801,213	21,579,615	23,988,773
Mining .....	393,232,044	448,080,729	497,904,532	514,109,951	475,529,364	454,022,468
Electric Power .....	149,863,892	163,780,757	183,146,426	200,345,240	200,833,297	209,757,908
Less: Duplication .....	43,405,397	43,405,397	43,405,397	46,974,440	64,090,614	61,357,335
Total - Primary Production ....	1,542,177,469	1,761,627,374	1,930,962,732	2,536,788,926	2,417,255,567	2,743,864,408
Construction .....	183,706,538	206,893,992	269,561,885	310,917,190	293,538,167	249,037,017
Custom and Repair .....	108,321,000	111,608,000	130,778,000	141,395,000	144,952,000	165,174,000
Manufactures - Total .....	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,000
Less: Duplication .....	1,177,110,110	1,177,110,110	1,177,110,110	1,309,771,788	3,405,112,925	3,573,730,941
Total - Secondary Production ..	1,823,579,239	2,250,973,230	3,005,459,673	3,762,285,948	4,254,903,708	4,429,987,027
Less: Duplication .....	253,786,771	350,845,638	410,298,515	426,201,970	410,701,516	437,045,069
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,111,969,937	3,671,754,966	4,526,123,390	5,872,872,904	6,261,457,759	6,736,806,366

Table 3. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value in 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Agriculture .....	170.0	118.0	122.4	206.0	139.9	233.7	23.2	21.0	17.0	23.0	19.9	22.8
Fishing .....	111.7	101.9	172.5	175.4	189.2	207.5	8.7	10.1	8.3	7.3	7.4	7.5
Lumbering .....	30.8	107.3	140.4	182.1	209.7	216.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Mining .....	120.8	170.1	140.8	362.1	328.3	365.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Duplicate Forest Production .....	102.8	118.7	140.8	137.5	127.0	121.3	12.6	12.2	11.0	6.8	7.6	6.7
Total - Primary Production ....	102.8	118.7	140.8	140.8	141.1	147.4	4.8	4.5	4.7	3.4	3.2	3.1
Construction .....	104.0	117.1	152.6	176.0	166.2	141.0	6.8	6.8	6.0	5.3	4.7	3.7
Custom and Repair .....	50.0	100.0	120.1	130.0	133.1	151.6	7.1	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4
Manufactures - Total .....	107.1	120.0	182.4	231.7	267.2	281.2	44.2	52.9	57.5	54.4	51.0	59.7
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	107.1	120.0	182.4	231.7	267.2	281.2	44.2	52.9	57.5	54.4	51.0	59.7
Total - Secondary Production ..	106.9	131.9	175.4	219.5	248.3	258.5	58.6	61.5	64.4	64.1	66.0	65.8
GRAND TOTAL .....	109.7	149.7	156.1	202.6	216.0	232.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

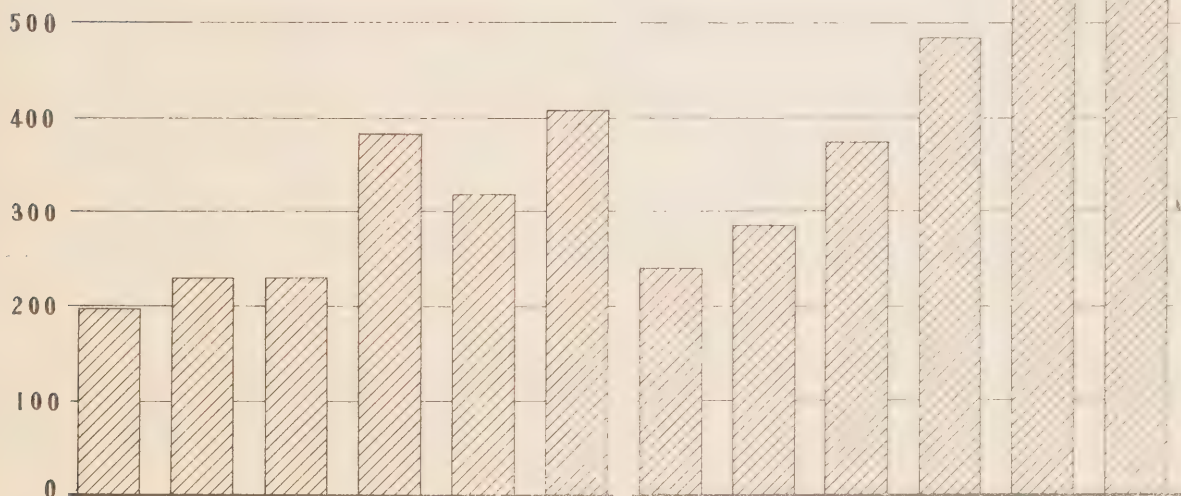
# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1939 - 1944

MILLION

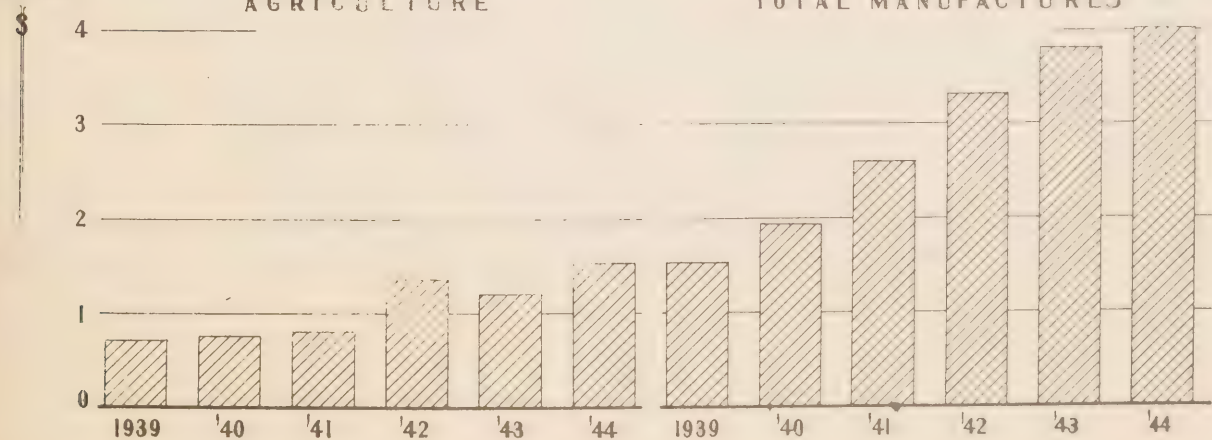


ALBERTA

BRITISH COLUMBIA



BILLION





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

CANADA

Table 4. - Net Value of Manufactures Production by Groups, 1939-1944

Industrial Group	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable Products .....	292,129,840	295,582,069	349,912,287	396,956,313	410,340,183	485,551,491
Animal Products .....	122,821,410	141,233,679	165,416,939	203,152,956	211,149,715	246,064,720
Textiles and Textile Products ....	181,927,898	240,338,903	290,105,448	341,475,081	334,242,717	351,186,488
Wood and Paper Products .....	303,862,441	396,891,501	463,967,834	488,433,355	508,835,982	550,826,986
Iron and Its Products .....	275,774,796	429,461,950	735,511,841	1,084,424,334	1,396,768,112	1,390,703,087
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	155,808,806	210,352,784	288,823,325	355,005,408	369,005,912	399,498,519
Non-metallic Mineral Products ....	85,511,631	97,693,069	117,425,887	141,216,996	146,460,170	152,525,053
Chemicals and Allied Products ....	89,046,832	104,121,900	157,304,350	252,390,766	379,453,873	355,260,598
Miscellaneous Industries .....	24,368,247	26,795,383	36,651,877	46,918,549	60,156,877	84,159,068
Total .....	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,010

Table 5. - Percentage Analysis of Net Value of Manufactures, Totals for 1938 equalling 100

Industrial Group	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4
Vegetable Products .....	109.2	110.5	130.8	148.4	153.4	181.5
Animal Products .....	103.3	118.7	139.1	170.8	177.5	206.9
Textiles and Textile Products ....	113.7	150.2	181.3	215.5	208.9	219.5
Wood and Paper Products .....	109.6	143.3	167.5	176.3	183.7	198.9
Iron and Its Products .....	105.4	164.1	281.1	414.5	533.9	531.5
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	94.6	127.7	175.4	215.6	224.1	242.6
Non-metallic Mineral Products ....	114.1	130.3	156.6	188.4	195.4	203.5
Chemicals and Allied Products ....	110.6	129.3	195.4	313.5	471.3	441.3
Miscellaneous Industries .....	105.6	116.1	158.8	203.3	260.7	364.7
Total .....	107.2	136.0	182.4	231.7	267.2	281.2

Table 6. - Net Value of Production in the Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4
Fish curing and Packing .....	10,311,304	13,163,500	17,423,054	20,969,913	20,588,039	22,066,801
Sawmilling .....	44,852,358	61,700,043	76,660,254	91,206,949	91,714,000	96,528,956
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting .....	80,057,833	98,059,288	119,736,294	125,881,047	111,857,020	174,492,103
Pulp and Paper .....	103,123,660	158,230,575	174,555,041	165,193,627	165,485,944	123,303,036
Cement .....	6,273,172	8,715,422	9,279,164	10,213,916	7,152,763	6,882,354
Clay Products .....	4,043,738	4,922,319	5,806,763	5,630,484	5,346,386	5,478,923
Lime .....	2,951,502	3,593,009	4,161,412	3,932,279	4,908,510	5,005,231
Salt .....	2,173,204	2,461,482	2,676,533	3,173,755	3,648,854	3,287,680
Total .....	253,786,771	350,845,638	410,298,515	426,201,970	410,701,516	437,045,061



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

relative importance of Quebec as a producer of commodities rose from 25.1 p.c. to 28 p.c. in the six years. Due mainly to the betterment in farm output, the position of Saskatchewan was raised from 4.8 p.c. to 7.6 p.c. The relative importance of the other seven provinces was somewhat less in the year of maximum wartime production than in 1938. Each of the nine provinces participated in the industrial expansion of wartime. Canada's war industries were largely concentrated in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The increase of \$1,433 million in the commodity production of Ontario during the period under review exceeded the records of any other province. The relative increase of 161 p.c. in Quebec compared with an advance of 112.8 p.c. in Ontario. The expansion was relatively greater than in any other province in eastern Canada. The output of Nova Scotia was nearly doubled, while Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick showed gains of 23 p.c. and 13 p.c., respectively.

Production in Saskatchewan was particularly heavy during 1944 due to favourable farming conditions and the higher price level. The value of the output was about three and two-thirds greater than in 1938. The Alberta total was about doubled and Manitoba showed a gain of 116 p.c.

In the busiest war year more than 50 p.c. of the workers in war industries in British Columbia were in shipyards or aircraft factories and nearly as many in shipbuilding alone in Nova Scotia. Only a third of the labour force of Ontario was employed in such industries and in munitions mainly because the province had war-production resources in addition such as mechanical transport, steel and electrical apparatus.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

CANADA

Table 7. - Net Value of Production by Provinces in Dollars

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Prince Edward Island.....	9,704,116	10,866,790	11,564,062	15,027,897	19,428,160	18,706,736
Nova Scotia .....	100,427,047	122,247,203	130,513,302	158,568,888	183,565,443	191,414,946
New Brunswick .....	68,806,777	80,732,573	97,424,417	111,014,300	126,557,333	134,291,199
Quebec .....	810,804,624	973,090,049	1,259,456,590	1,587,011,607	1,817,829,691	1,900,732,337
Ontario .....	1,315,434,318	1,577,777,149	2,040,580,724	2,431,255,146	2,609,506,516	2,703,802,260
Manitoba .....	143,800,244	169,162,828	193,977,323	266,948,971	283,674,089	312,923,535
Saskatchewan .....	216,303,388	213,002,542	180,936,101	424,285,715	329,917,184	513,408,265
Alberta .....	198,234,754	231,759,134	230,171,177	383,620,661	319,209,886	409,154,352
British Columbia .....	241,313,490	286,707,018	373,253,912	485,509,424	563,951,164	547,238,198
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	7,141,179	6,409,680	8,246,282	9,630,295	7,818,293	5,134,538
Total .....	3,111,969,937	3,671,754,966	4,526,123,890	5,872,872,904	6,261,457,759	6,736,806,366

Table 8. - Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Prince Edward Island .....	0.31	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.31	0.28
Nova Scotia .....	3.23	3.33	2.88	2.70	2.93	2.84
New Brunswick .....	2.21	2.20	2.15	1.89	2.02	1.99
Quebec .....	26.06	26.50	27.82	27.02	29.04	28.22
Ontario .....	42.27	42.97	45.08	41.40	41.67	40.13
Manitoba .....	4.62	4.61	4.29	4.55	4.53	4.65
Saskatchewan .....	6.95	5.80	4.00	7.22	5.27	7.62
Alberta .....	6.37	6.31	5.09	6.53	5.10	6.07
British Columbia .....	7.75	7.81	8.25	8.27	9.01	8.12
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.12	.08
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 9. - Net Forest Products Duplication by Provinces in Dollars  
(See page 13 for Description)

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Prince Edward Island .....	390,992	380,007	338,557	341,849	527,387	728,476
Nova Scotia .....	3,152,964	3,603,000	3,068,486	3,026,753	4,030,038	4,342,399
New Brunswick .....	2,964,648	4,344,000	4,624,540	5,777,953	7,242,136	6,371,359
Quebec .....	15,548,141	18,759,000	18,870,102	22,522,617	30,561,650	27,005,001
Ontario .....	9,220,185	10,343,000	8,597,886	9,258,912	12,669,823	13,997,398
Manitoba .....	1,472,559	1,533,000	1,351,352	1,316,314	2,178,726	1,942,755
Saskatchewan .....	1,936,095	2,012,000	2,296,944	2,269,398	3,628,287	2,908,255
Alberta .....	1,466,364	1,773,000	1,538,009	1,594,048	2,131,639	2,542,274
British Columbia .....	1,051,028	946,000	914,267	866,596	1,130,928	1,521,216
Canada .....	37,202,976	43,693,007	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614	61,357,833

## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

### DESCRIPTION OF METHOD

The scope of the report is limited to a discussion of the production of commodities, classified as primary and secondary operations. The activities of the transport, trade, finance, government and service groups are entirely excluded.

The term production is used in this connection in its popular acceptance as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and minerals, the catching of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, the building of structures and manufacturing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction, custom and repair and manufacturing are classified under secondary production.

### Gross and Net Production

The value of products is shown under two headings, namely gross and net. Gross production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under the specified headings. Net production is computed by deducting from the gross production the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed in the production process. The cost of fuel and electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, meeting in Ottawa during 1935. A survey of production must differentiate between the more important branches and at the same time present a grand total that will be free from overlapping. For example, brick, tile and cement are included under mineral production as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process. They may, however, be classified under manufactures in view of the nature of the productive process - either allocation being quite correct according to the point of view. In the



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

CANADA

Table 10. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4
Agriculture .....	17,078,000	16,362,000	34,411,000	34,726,000	40,454,000	40,918,000
Forestry .....	1,026,170	1,269,063	24,878,791	26,334,469	71,965,324	75,396,121
Fisheries .....	4,598,785	4,325,259	32,498,782	35,801,067	15,173,442	16,674,213
Trapping .....	5,226	3,135	609,536	354,453	351,886	222,279
Mining .....	-	-	28,716,368	32,873,609	3,646,555	4,095,224
Electric Power .....	512,404	544,797	7,945,747	8,571,952	4,930,581	5,205,479
Construction .....	1,645,660	1,961,471	40,667,401	29,832,726	12,008,608	13,657,043
Custom and Repair .....	957,000	1,111,000	7,726,000	8,835,000	4,705,000	5,412,000
Manufactures, Total .....	9,577,446	10,713,644	188,463,088	204,421,664	140,934,877	152,106,577
Total .....	35,400,691	36,290,369	365,916,713	381,750,940	294,168,273	313,586,936
Less: Duplication .....	3,607,326	3,975,040	37,461,089	41,586,715	62,354,947	65,805,596
GRAND TOTAL .....	31,793,365	32,315,329	328,455,624	340,164,225	231,813,326	247,781,350

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4
Agriculture .....	259,493,000	274,789,000	431,562,000	478,277,000	161,082,000	170,705,000
Forestry .....	317,794,106	360,954,343	196,131,356	197,908,412	11,104,181	11,860,135
Fisheries .....	7,620,898	7,397,815	5,292,268	4,938,193	4,564,551	3,581,795
Trapping .....	3,254,790	4,324,521	4,547,294	5,336,213	2,250,623	2,688,995
Mining .....	368,519,742	337,684,217	361,176,741	338,455,531	18,403,363	19,986,098
Electric Power .....	78,891,513	87,042,794	69,046,695	69,295,605	10,470,325	10,923,576
Construction .....	159,875,335	131,064,232	216,715,281	165,395,169	20,190,673	19,567,321
Custom and Repair .....	64,432,000	73,793,000	83,519,000	94,650,000	12,541,000	14,283,000
Manufactures, Total .....	2,852,191,853	2,929,685,183	4,221,101,063	4,339,797,784	304,867,912	352,334,594
Total .....	4,112,073,237	4,206,735,105	5,589,091,698	5,694,053,907	545,474,628	604,700,514
Less: Duplication .....	516,683,449	527,976,574	347,063,280	345,824,142	16,208,929	18,394,821
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,595,389,788	3,678,758,531	5,242,028,418	5,348,229,765	529,265,699	587,305,693

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4
Agriculture .....	298,603,000	487,671,000	218,476,000	297,091,000	63,220,000	73,286,000
Forestry .....	8,723,249	11,664,530	10,861,502	11,538,775	167,643,460	191,014,536
Fisheries .....	1,154,544	1,482,223	795,000	929,887	46,909,869	48,671,982
Trapping .....	1,985,649	2,776,031	3,502,585	3,312,657	1,576,025	2,305,912
Mining .....	47,975,915	39,547,130	46,749,970	48,347,137	94,198,614	74,045,485
Electric Power .....	6,408,515	6,753,716	8,213,638	8,759,099	18,242,533	18,026,402
Construction .....	11,128,058	12,423,241	25,142,003	27,569,213	85,055,532	48,577,643
Custom and Repair .....	9,931,000	11,569,000	11,410,000	13,090,000	18,401,000	20,701,000
Manufactures, Total .....	152,123,360	175,349,234	211,159,142	252,949,894	652,046,313	656,344,639
Total .....	538,033,290	749,235,105	536,309,840	663,587,662	1,147,293,346	1,132,473,649
Less: Duplication .....	27,953,051	26,466,810	10,359,709	12,036,905	191,179,698	197,168,783
GRAND TOTAL .....	510,080,239	722,769,295	525,950,131	651,550,857	956,113,648	935,304,866

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

initial presentation production in such industries is regarded both as primary and as secondary production, but the duplication is eliminated from the grand totals. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up the tables the following notes have been appended: -

1. Agriculture. A new series of gross and net production has been adopted for agriculture. The statistics included in the tables of the report were prepared by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The computation was effected in connection with the project on net farm income. The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April - June, 1944 presents the background for the estimate introduced here. Gross farm income is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind and the value of the changes in inventories. The imputed value of house rent is excluded. The income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at its alternative market price. The inventory section consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Raw materials such as feed and seed purchased through market channels, tractor fuel, oil and grease, binder twine, fertilizer and fencing, etc., are deducted from the gross value of production to give the net value.

The discontinued series of gross and net production, as given in the preceding numbers of the Survey of Production, has been published in the Monthly and Quarterly Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics for at least a quarter of a century. A revision for 1926 to 1941 was given in the Quarterly Bulletin for January - March, 1942. The net value was obtained by deducting from the gross value, the estimates of the value of farm products used for seed and feed for live stock. These products included feed grains, fodder crops and milk fed to



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

CANADA

Table 11. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Agriculture .....	12,856,000	11,416,000	25,373,000	23,386,000	31,204,000	29,860,000
Forestry .....	724,914	895,689	14,409,569	14,963,100	39,549,139	41,163,608
Fisheries .....	2,556,640	2,352,376	19,914,080	21,747,640	9,892,550	10,219,939
Trapping .....	5,226	3,135	609,536	354,453	351,886	222,279
Mining .....	-	-	21,979,202	25,208,621	3,249,933	3,631,871
Electric Power .....	401,020	398,962	6,945,316	7,282,006	4,442,564	4,540,681
Construction .....	662,513	947,081	20,763,148	16,274,206	5,914,640	7,922,092
Custom and Repair .....	650,000	754,000	5,243,000	5,996,000	3,193,000	3,673,000
Manufactures, Total .....	3,021,848	3,570,835	84,909,686	93,376,638	58,966,676	62,258,478
Total .....	20,878,161	20,338,078	200,146,537	208,588,664	156,554,388	163,491,948
Less: Duplication .....	1,450,001	1,631,342	16,581,094	17,173,718	29,997,055	29,200,749
GRAND TOTAL .....	19,428,160	18,706,736	183,565,443	191,414,946	126,557,333	134,291,199

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Agriculture .....	211,072,000	210,007,000	346,241,000	373,356,000	139,603,000	146,684,000
Forestry .....	179,375,860	204,759,389	110,581,131	110,967,000	7,206,058	7,920,365
Fisheries .....	5,218,914	4,792,158	5,292,268	4,938,193	4,564,551	3,581,795
Trapping .....	3,254,790	4,324,521	4,547,294	5,336,213	2,250,623	2,688,995
Mining .....	134,500,359	145,964,861	183,488,086	161,819,719	8,973,959	10,288,654
Electric Power .....	78,804,576	86,992,304	69,027,773	69,269,355	10,365,180	10,842,082
Construction .....	79,787,352	66,712,901	112,054,213	99,651,909	10,054,475	9,302,754
Custom and Repair .....	43,720,000	50,071,000	56,670,000	64,224,000	8,509,000	9,679,000
Manufactures, Total .....	1,280,097,615	1,350,519,134	1,844,651,587	1,930,043,913	99,146,670	120,339,926
Total .....	2,015,831,466	2,124,143,268	2,732,553,352	2,819,596,527	290,672,516	321,326,571
Less: Duplication .....	198,001,775	223,410,931	123,046,836	115,794,267	6,998,427	8,403,036
GRAND TOTAL .....	1,817,829,691	1,900,732,337	2,609,506,516	2,703,802,260	283,674,089	312,923,535

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Agriculture .....	249,573,000	429,714,000	177,747,000	251,338,000	52,174,000	57,445,000
Forestry .....	5,748,457	7,769,834	7,163,497	7,571,814	98,041,647	111,330,101
Fisheries .....	1,154,544	1,482,223	795,000	929,887	25,464,636	26,842,145
Trapping .....	1,985,649	2,776,031	3,502,585	3,312,657	1,576,025	2,306,912
Mining .....	23,507,079	18,362,133	41,767,222	42,672,706	54,105,996	43,986,511
Electric Power .....	5,189,906	5,550,705	7,726,030	7,994,786	17,806,372	16,798,392
Construction .....	6,765,644	7,130,757	14,261,969	16,980,621	43,274,213	24,114,696
Custom and Repair .....	6,739,000	7,851,000	7,742,000	8,881,000	12,486,000	14,046,000
Manufactures, Total .....	37,895,459	40,833,333	65,796,813	77,415,753	341,699,478	337,137,197
Total .....	338,558,738	521,470,016	326,502,116	417,097,224	646,528,367	634,005,954
Less: Duplication .....	8,641,554	8,061,751	7,292,230	7,942,872	82,677,203	86,767,754
GRAND TOTAL .....	329,917,184	513,408,265	319,209,886	409,154,352	563,851,164	547,238,199



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

live stock.

2. Forestry. The forestry totals were compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross production resulting from operations in the woods is estimated on the footing of returns from the more important concerns carrying on logging operations regularly in Canada and from other special enquiries in the field. The firms so covered produced about one-third of the total cut in 1944. The cost of materials is computed by the Forestry Branch for the Dominion and distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production. As the totals for agriculture include forest products obtained by farmers from wood lots of farms whether sold or retained for use, a certain amount of duplication exists between the totals for agriculture and forestry. The Dominion total in 1944 was about \$61 million and deduction was made in this connection in the accompanying tables. The gross and net production of the sawmilling and pulp and paper industries are prepared and published year by year by the Forestry Branch.

3. Fisheries. The sum of the value of the fisheries and the cost of fish used in factories is regarded as the gross revenue of the industry. The former is given historically in Table 14, on page 41 of the Bureau report for 1943. The totals include the value of fish sold by fish curing and packing plants as well as the sales of fishermen other than to such processing establishments. The cost of fish used by the secondary phase of the industry is presented in Table 40 of the same report. The sum of the value of the fisheries shown in Table 14 and the cost of fish used as recorded in Table 40 is regarded as the gross value of production. Deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross revenue, we have the net value. The cost of materials and fuel and electricity are taken from Table 40. No data being available as to the cost of materials and fuel used by the primary phase of the industry, the net value was taken as equivalent to the gross.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

CANADA

Table 12. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Agriculture .....	66.1	61.0	13.8	12.2	24.7	22.2	11.6	11.0	13.3	13.8
Forestry .....	3.7	4.8	7.8	7.8	31.2	30.6	9.9	10.8	4.2	4.1
Fisheries .....	13.2	12.6	10.8	11.4	7.6	7.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trapping .....	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining .....	-	-	12.0	13.2	2.6	2.7	7.4	7.7	7.0	6.0
Electric Power .....	2.1	2.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.3	4.6	2.6	2.5
Construction .....	3.4	5.0	11.3	8.5	4.7	5.9	4.4	3.5	4.3	3.7
Custom and Repair .....	3.3	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4
Manufactures, Total .....	15.6	19.1	46.3	48.6	46.6	46.4	70.4	71.1	70.7	71.4
Duplication .....	7.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	23.7	21.7	10.9	11.7	4.7	4.3
GRAND TOTALS .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Industry	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		CANADA	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Agriculture .....	49.2	46.9	75.6	83.7	55.7	61.4	9.3	10.4	19.9	22.8
Forestry .....	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.8	17.4	20.3	7.4	7.5
Fisheries .....	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.5	4.8	1.2	1.1
Trapping .....	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Mining .....	3.2	3.3	7.1	3.6	13.1	10.4	9.6	8.2	7.6	6.7
Electric Power .....	3.7	3.5	1.6	1.1	2.4	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
Construction .....	3.5	3.0	2.1	1.4	4.5	4.2	7.7	4.4	4.7	3.7
Custom and Repair .....	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4
Manufactures, Total .....	35.0	38.5	11.5	8.0	20.6	18.9	60.6	61.6	61.0	59.7
Duplication .....	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.6	2.3	1.9	14.7	15.9	7.6	7.4
GRAND TOTALS .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROSS AND NET PRODUCTION

YUKON and NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Industry	Gross		Net		Percentage to Net Total	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	25,950	33,148	15,955	16,480	-	-
Fisheries .....	2,495	3,131	2,495	3,131	-	-
Trapping .....	3,496,001	2,664,577	3,496,001	2,664,577	44.7	51.9
Mining .....	5,027,653	2,372,781	3,957,528	2,087,392	50.6	40.7
Electric Power .....	139,557	122,971	124,560	98,635	1.7	1.9
Construction .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures, Total .....	395,943	489,256	237,709	280,303	3.0	5.5
Total .....	9,087,599	5,685,864	7,834,248	5,151,018	-	-
Less: Duplication .....	25,950	33,148	15,955	16,480	-	-
GRAND TOTALS .....	9,061,649	5,652,716	7,818,293	5,134,538	100.0	100.0



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

4. Trapping. The value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year from the total value of fur production during the fur year terminating at the end of June. The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value given for wild life was believed excessive. The Dominion total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment. The net value was taken at the same level as the gross.

5. Mining. The amount of the net value of mineral production and the cost of process supplies, purchased electricity, fuel, freight and smelter charges are given in Columns 8 and 7, respectively, of the table giving principal statistics in recent reports of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch. The sum of these amounts is taken as the gross value of production, while the net was reported as the "net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries".

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the Central Electric Stations is given from 1931 to 1943 on page 339 of the Year Book of 1945. The duplication consisting of power purchased by the companies of one province from the firms of another is eliminated. The net production was obtained by deducting the cost of fuel from the gross value of production. The cost of fuel is given in line 4 of Table 6 entitled "Expenses" included in the annual report regarding the Central Electric Stations of Canada.

Primary Duplication. The gross and net value of agricultural production, as presented in the Canadian and Provincial tables, include forest products produced on farms whether for sale, or retained for purposes of fuel, fencing or other uses. As such products are also reported under forestry, the amount of the duplication is deducted in the various tables. The gross and net value of forest products



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

obtained on farms were regarded as the same for the period from 1938 to 1943 but allowance was made for expenditure on raw materials in 1944.

7. Construction. The value of work performed as given in the Annual report on the Construction Industry prepared by the Construction Branch is taken as the gross value of construction. The cost of materials used as published in the same series of reports is deducted from the gross to obtain the net value of production. Considerably higher levels for new construction and resource development during the period from 1926 to 1941 are given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published August, 1945 by the Department of Reconstruction. The results are presented as item 18, of Table 5 a, page 38, the method of computation being given on pages 102 - 106. As the net value of production, the provincial distribution and current data of the series published by the Department of Reconstruction are unavailable, it has been decided to present in this connection the version of the Construction Branch of the Bureau.

8. Custom and Repair. The custom and repair group comprises thirteen industries most of which are by themselves of minor importance. The main activities are as follows: Automobile repair, dyeing, cleaning and laundry, blacksmithing and the repair of bicycles, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, jewellery, furs, business machines, radio and electrical appliances, uphostering and furniture, books and guns and miscellaneous repair work. The Census of Trading Establishments conducted in 1930 and 1941, is the best source of information in regard to the operations of the group. The gross receipts of custom and repair establishments during 1941 were added to the revenues from repairs and services of retail stores as given in Table 19, of Volume 10 of the Eighth Census. Fourteen kinds of stores, limited as accurately as possible to the stores rendering repair and custom service, were considered. The gross value of production was then adjusted according to the proportion of employee remuneration in the entire group as given by the decennial census to the salaries and wages paid by the appropriate establishments listed in Volume 10.

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939 TO 1944

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**

**IN**

**CANADA**

**1940 - 1945**



**OTTAWA**  
**1947**





## P R E F A C E

The present "Survey" analyzes Canadian production from 1940 to 1945 in the manner developed during recent years. The dollar values of gross and net production for the years under review, shown for the nine main industrial groups, and for the nine provinces, present a picture of the output of commodities during the last war years.

The text and the percentage analyses are based largely on the net totals which are obtained by the method outlined in the text. Changes in the net output of each industry and of each province in relation to the Canadian aggregate, are shown by percentage tables. The main features of the expansion during the war period are presented graphically.

Finally, values of gross and net output during the two years are given by industrial groups for each of the provinces and the Territories. Percentage tables show the relative productive importance of the nine industrial groups within the provinces for the years 1944 and 1945.

The present report is of particular interest insofar as it outlines the trend in Canadian production from 1938 to the last war year. It is hoped that although comparatively brief, it will aid the reader in gauging the impact of the war on the Canadian economy.

*Herbert Marshall*

H. Marshall  
Dominion Statistician.

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N O T E

The present study is limited to a consideration of the gross and net value of commodity production. The operations of the nine branches of industry considered here are directed either through primary or secondary phases toward the production of commodities rather than services.

The information is on a very different footing from that presented in the report on "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1938-1946" published by the Bureau in February, 1947. The "net national income at factor cost" given on Page 2, of that report includes the payments made by enterprises of all descriptions as remuneration for participation in the productive process as well as savings retained. "The gross national product at market prices" comprises, in addition, depreciation allowances, similar business costs and indirect taxes less subsidies. While "gross national expenditure" is the sum of disbursements of different classes, the total is theoretically equivalent to the "gross national product".



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:

Herbert Marshall.

Chief, Business Statistics Branch:

Sydney B. Smith.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945.

The value of commodity production in Canada was greater during 1945 than in any other year except in 1943 and 1944, when war production was at maximum. The gross value recorded by the nine industrial branches, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was \$11.7 billion compared with \$12.6 billion in the preceding year. The termination of hostilities in 1945 led to a reduction in productive operations during the last half of the year, and the high level reached in 1944 bolstered by the intense demands of wartime has not been exceeded in Canadian industrial history.

While the statistics of gross production are of interest as indicating the amount of revenue produced by the corporations and other operators in the field, the total includes a large element of duplication. The net value of production obtained by deducting the cost of materials is a more accurate measure of the contribution to the national economy. The net value of output was \$6.1 billion in 1945 compared with \$6.7 billion in the preceding year and \$6.3 billion in 1943. Except for the two years the standing was greater in 1945 than in any other similar period.

The industrial expansion occasioned by war conditions is indicated by the comparison with the pre-war period. The increase in gross value was 120 p.c. in 1945 over 1938, the total in that year having been \$5.3 billion. As the cost of raw materials advanced to a greater extent than the value of the final product, the gain in the net value of production at nearly 113 p.c. was somewhat less than in the gross total.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945.

The Trend in 1946

While definite information is not yet available, it is evident that the value of production was also at a high level in 1946. A preliminary estimate of net agricultural production was \$1,600 million compared with \$1,285 million in 1945. The prosperous conditions generated by the war were extended as productive enterprise concentrated upon the meeting of civilian requirements. Interest centred on problems of reconstruction and drastic changes in the objective of economic activity during the period of transition. Industrial operations showed recession from the preceding year, but the advance in prices was characteristic of an extension of a prosperous phase of the economic cycle. Commodity prices at wholesale recorded an increase of nearly 5 p.c. Pressure for production continued to dominate the business situation. The demand arose from a high level of domestic purchasing power, large scale government credit to finance exports abroad and the urgent need for increased housing accommodation at home.

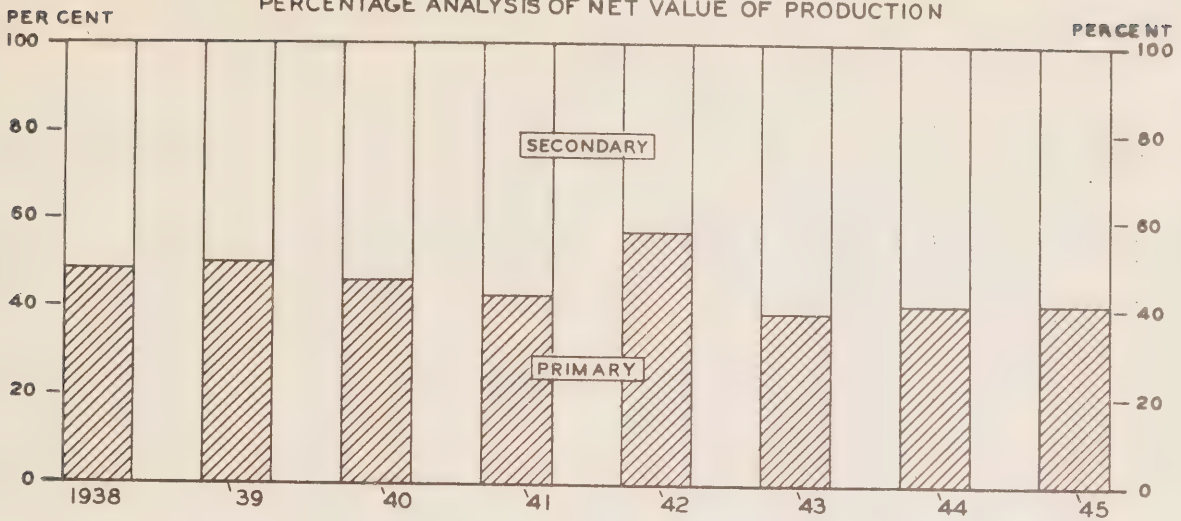
Analysis by Industries

The net output of the six primary industries expanded from \$1.4 billion in 1938 to \$2.5 billion during 1945. The advance by the secondary industries consisting of manufactures, custom and repair and construction was of far greater proportions. The increase was 134 p.c. compared with 80 p.c. in the primary section. The outstanding feature was the marked advance in manufactures, the net value having been \$3,564 million against \$1,428 million in 1938.

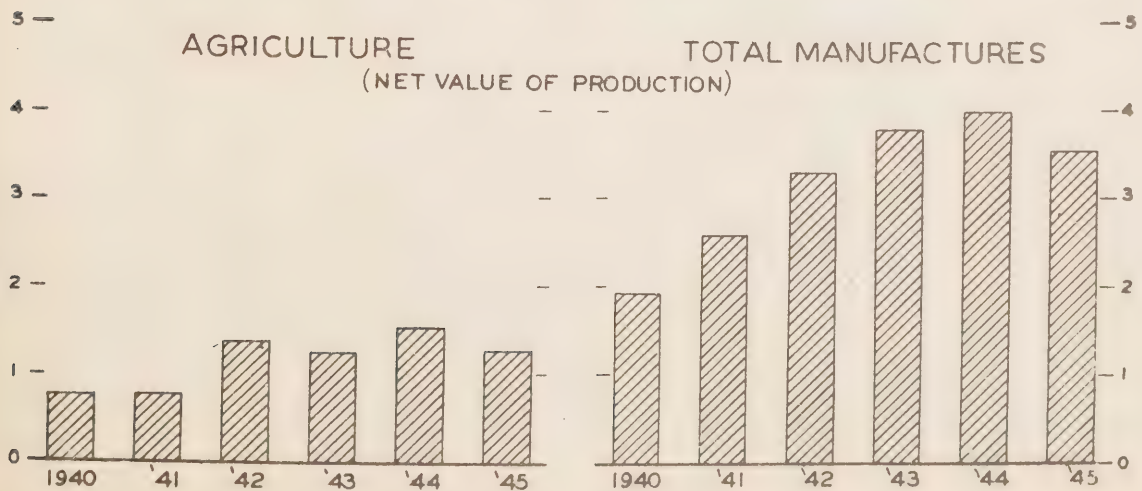
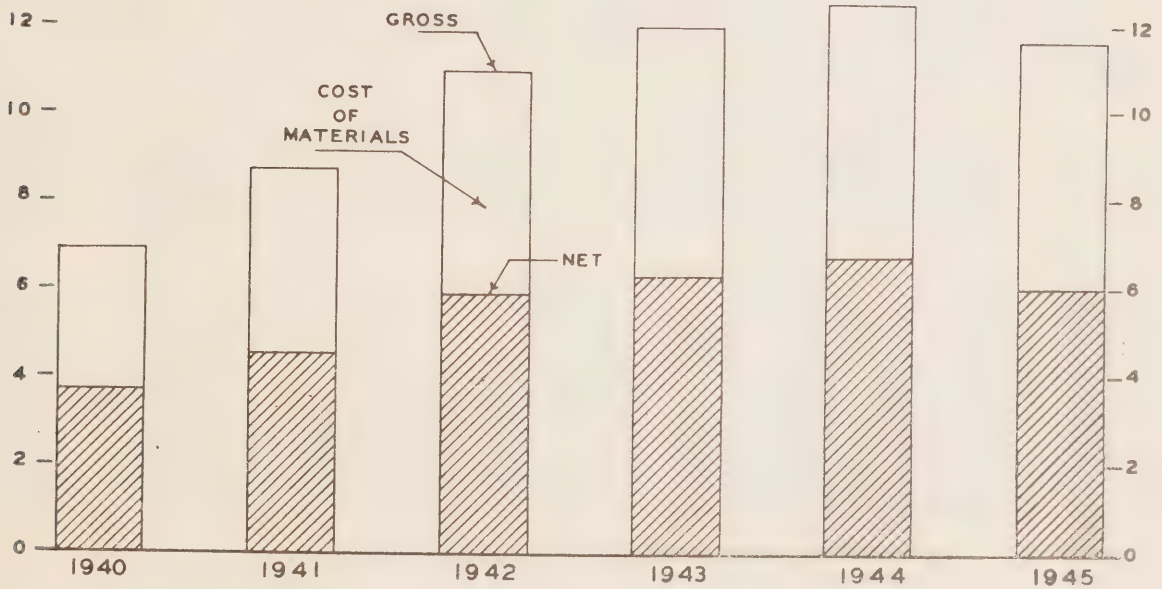
The industrial groups showing a relatively greater increase than the grand total included manufactures, forestry, fisheries and trapping. The net value of goods manufactured was 149.6 p.c. greater than in 1938. The relative importance consequently rose from 49.8 p.c. in the pre-war year to 58.6 p.c. in 1945. Forestry, fisheries and trapping were also of relatively greater importance in 1945 than in 1938.

Five groups consisting of agriculture, mining and electric power in the primary section and construction and custom and repair in the secondary division

# VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION



## GROSS AND NET PRODUCTION





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945

CANADA

Table 1. - Gross Value of Production

Industry	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	971,475,000	991,530,000	1,637,246,000	1,547,748,000	1,918,212,000	1,683,237,000
Forestry .....	627,365,611	711,004,556	763,988,245	810,154,089	887,973,532	964,237,446
Fisheries .....	60,053,631	82,522,675	103,118,177	118,610,634	123,705,565	158,202,990
Trapping .....	11,207,930	15,136,040	23,801,213	21,579,615	23,988,773	21,505,447
Mining .....	748,344,045	866,293,332	946,021,397	974,414,921	897,407,212	766,721,126
Electric Power .....	166,228,773	186,080,354	203,835,365	204,801,508	215,246,391	215,105,473
Less:						
Duplication Forest Production ..	43,693,007	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614	78,294,000	80,641,000
Total - Primary Production ....	2,540,981,983	2,810,968,814	3,631,035,957	3,613,308,153	3,989,239,473	3,728,368,482
Construction .....	474,122,778	639,750,624	635,649,570	572,426,551	449,838,059	543,579,833
Custom and Repair .....	164,481,000	192,733,000	208,379,000	213,622,000	243,424,000	262,621,000
Manufactures - Total .....	4,529,173,316	6,076,308,124	7,553,794,972	8,732,860,999	9,073,692,519	8,250,368,866
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	3,728,036,597	5,118,659,148	6,482,557,206	7,583,964,183	7,912,718,095	7,135,280,353
Total - Secondary Production ..	5,167,777,094	6,908,791,748	8,397,823,542	9,518,909,550	9,766,954,578	9,056,569,699
Less: Duplication .....	801,136,719	957,448,976	1,071,237,766	1,148,896,816	1,160,974,424	1,115,088,513
GRAND TOTAL .....	6,907,622,358	8,762,311,586	10,957,621,733	11,983,320,887	12,594,219,627	11,669,849,668

Table 2. - Net Value of Production

Industry	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	769,294,000	773,302,000	1,363,407,000	1,235,216,000	1,533,372,000	1,284,682,000
Forestry .....	370,121,275	421,419,139	429,079,260	462,815,227	507,357,605	550,970,574
Fisheries .....	38,106,690	51,769,638	64,821,702	74,655,678	76,889,487	85,373,768
Trapping .....	11,207,930	15,138,040	23,801,213	21,579,615	23,988,773	21,505,447
Mining .....	448,080,729	497,904,632	514,109,951	475,529,364	454,022,468	413,576,800
Electric Power .....	163,780,757	183,146,426	200,345,240	200,833,297	209,757,908	210,036,214
Less:						
Duplication Forest Production ..	43,693,007	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614	61,357,833	64,501,946
Total - Primary Production ....	1,756,898,374	1,901,079,732	2,548,589,926	2,406,628,567	2,744,030,408	2,501,642,857
Construction .....	206,893,992	269,561,885	310,917,190	293,538,167	249,037,017	267,957,837
Custom and Repair .....	111,608,000	130,778,000	141,395,000	144,952,000	165,174,000	178,200,000
Manufactures - Total .....	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,010	3,564,315,899
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	1,591,625,600	2,194,821,273	2,883,771,788	3,405,712,025	3,578,730,941	3,136,072,118
Total - Secondary Production ..	2,260,973,230	3,005,459,673	3,762,285,948	4,254,903,708	4,429,987,027	4,010,473,736
Less: Duplication .....	350,845,638	410,298,515	426,201,970	410,701,516	437,045,069	428,243,781
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,667,025,966	4,496,240,890	5,884,673,904	6,250,830,759	6,736,972,366	6,083,872,812

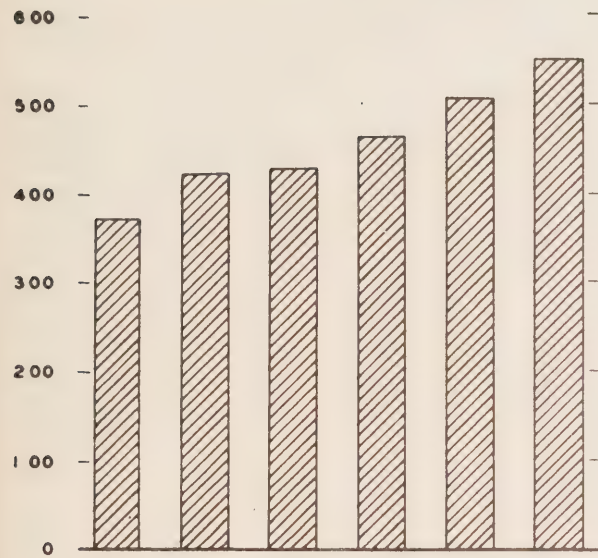
Table 3. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value in 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Agriculture .....	124.3	124.9	220.2	199.5	247.7	207.5	21.0	17.2	23.2	19.8	22.8	21.1
Forestry .....	151.3	172.3	175.4	189.2	207.5	225.3	10.1	9.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	9.0
Fisheries .....	107.1	145.4	182.1	209.7	216.0	239.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4
Trapping .....	170.5	230.3	362.1	328.3	365.0	327.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Mining .....	119.7	133.0	137.3	127.0	121.3	110.5	12.2	11.1	8.7	7.6	6.7	6.8
Electric Power .....	115.1	128.7	140.8	141.1	147.4	147.6	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.6
Duplication Forest Production ..							1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1
Total - Primary Production ....	126.6	137.0	183.6	173.4	197.7	180.3	48.0	42.3	43.3	38.5	40.7	41.1
Construction .....	117.1	152.6	176.0	166.2	141.0	151.7	5.6	6.0	5.3	4.7	3.7	4.4
Custom and Repair .....	102.5	120.1	130.0	133.1	151.6	163.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9
Manufactures - Total .....	136.0	182.4	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6	(53.0)	(57.9)	(56.2)	(61.1)	(59.6)	(58.6)
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	133.9	184.6	242.6	286.5	301.0	263.8	43.4	48.8	49.0	54.5	53.1	51.6
Total - Secondary Production ..	131.9	175.4	219.5	248.3	258.5	234.0	61.6	66.8	63.9	68.1	65.8	65.9
Duplication .....	146.5	171.3	178.0	171.5	182.5	178.8	9.6	9.1	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0
GRAND TOTAL .....	128.1	157.1	208.6	218.4	235.4	212.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

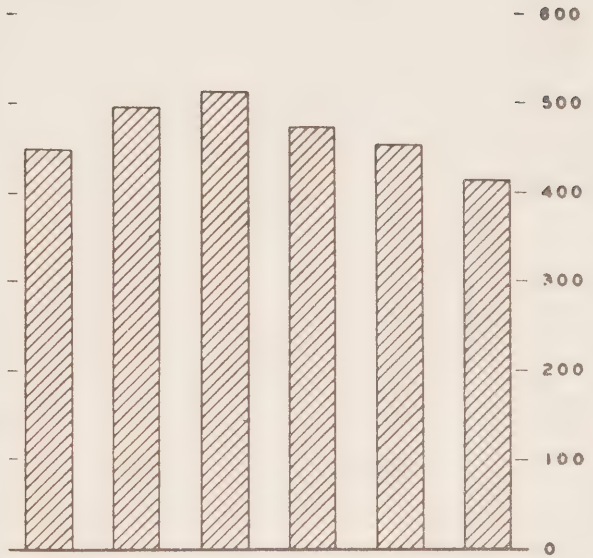
MILLION \$  
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### FORESTRY

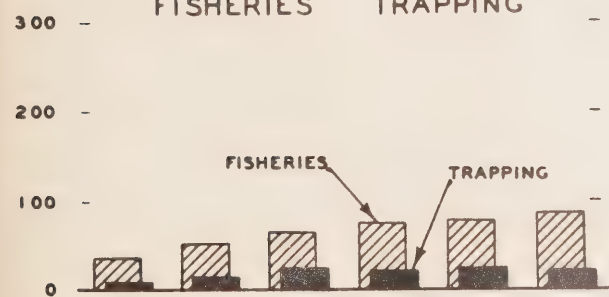


### MINING

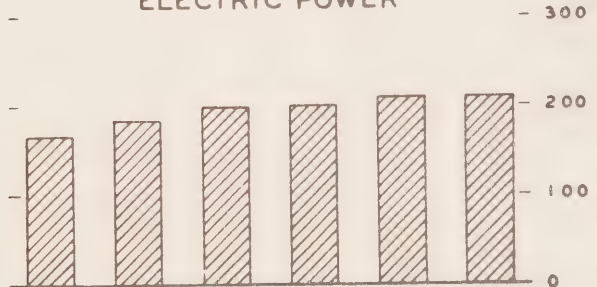
MILLION \$  
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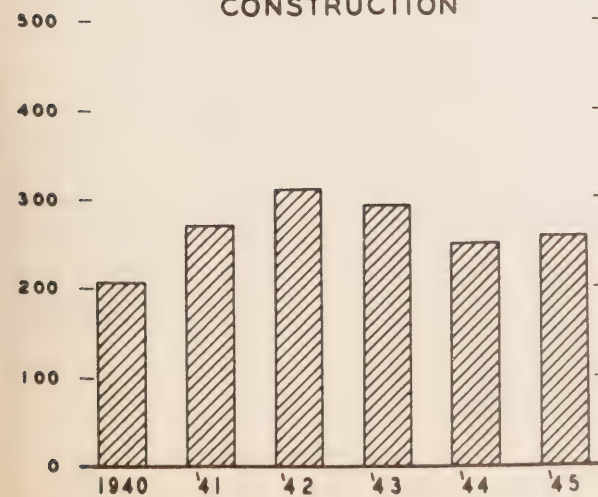
### FISHERIES TRAPPING



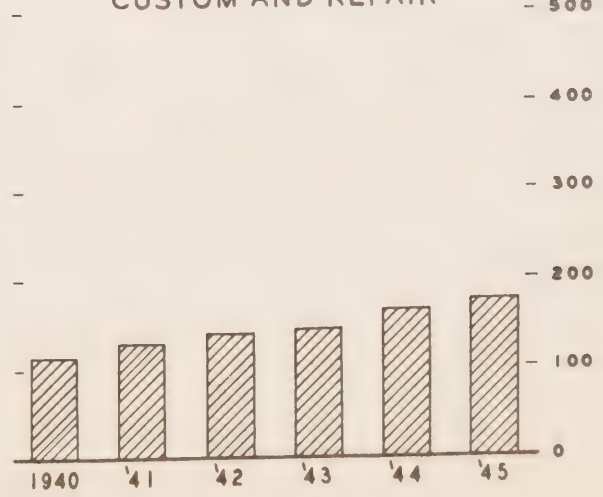
### ELECTRIC POWER



### CONSTRUCTION



### CUSTOM AND REPAIR





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945

CANADA

Table 4. - Net Value of Manufactures Production by Groups, 1940-1945

Industrial Group	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5
Vegetable Products .....	295,582,069	349,912,287	396,956,313	410,340,183	485,551,491	529,112,219
Animal Products .....	141,233,679	165,416,939	203,162,956	211,149,715	246,064,720	261,069,677
Textiles and Textile Products ..	240,338,903	290,105,448	341,475,081	334,242,717	351,186,488	367,980,705
Wood and Paper Products .....	396,891,501	463,967,834	488,433,355	508,835,982	550,826,986	586,057,023
Iron and Its Products .....	429,461,950	735,511,841	1,084,424,334	1,396,768,112	1,390,703,087	1,046,097,484
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	210,352,784	288,823,325	355,005,408	369,005,912	399,498,519	316,572,975
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	97,693,069	117,425,887	141,216,996	146,460,170	152,525,053	145,197,043
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	104,121,900	157,304,350	252,390,766	379,453,873	355,260,598	249,701,603
Miscellaneous Industries .....	26,795,383	36,651,877	46,918,549	60,156,877	84,159,068	62,527,170
Total .....	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,010	3,564,315,899

Table 5. - Percentage Analysis of Net Value of Manufactures, Totals\* for 1938 equalling 100

Industrial Group	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5
Vegetable Products.....	110.5	130.6	148.4	153.4	181.5	197.8
Animal Products .....	118.7	139.1	170.8	177.5	206.9	219.5
Textiles and Textile Products ..	150.2	191.2	213.5	208.9	219.5	230.0
Wood and Paper Products .....	143.3	167.5	176.3	183.7	198.9	211.6
Iron and Its Products .....	164.1	281.1	414.5	533.9	531.5	399.8
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	127.7	175.4	215.6	224.1	242.6	192.2
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	130.3	156.6	188.4	195.4	203.5	193.7
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	129.3	195.4	313.5	471.3	441.3	310.2
Miscellaneous Industries .....	116.1	158.8	203.3	260.7	364.7	270.9
Total .....	136.0	182.4	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6

Table 6. - Net Value of Production in the Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5
Fish curing and Packing .....	13,163,500	17,423,054	20,969,913	20,588,039	22,066,801	30,529,102
Sawmilling .....	61,700,043	76,660,254	91,206,949	91,714,000	96,528,955	103,153,766
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting .....	98,059,286	119,736,294	125,881,047	111,857,020	174,492,103	89,898,878
Pulp and Paper .....	158,230,575	174,555,041	165,193,627	165,485,944	123,303,038	180,401,885
Cement .....	8,715,422	9,279,164	10,213,916	7,152,763	6,882,354	9,416,426
Clay Products .....	4,922,319	5,806,763	5,630,484	5,346,386	5,478,923	6,938,409
Lime .....	3,593,009	4,161,412	3,932,279	4,908,510	5,005,235	4,663,859
Salt .....	2,461,482	2,676,533	3,173,755	3,648,854	3,287,660	3,241,456
Total .....	350,945,636	410,298,519	426,201,970	410,701,516	437,045,069	428,243,781



### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945.

showed percentage advances less than in the total net value and the relative position was less favourable in 1945 than in 1938.

The net value of manufactures in 1945 was less than in either 1943 or 1944, but was **greater** than in any other year. The increase in 1944 over the preceding year was slightly more than 5 p.c. The marked expansion in manufacturing operations during wartime is indicated by the gain of 181 p.c. in 1944 over 1938.

While marked increases over 1938 were shown in each of the nine main groups as presented in Table 5, the advances were pre-eminent in iron and its products, chemicals and miscellaneous industries. The advance in the total was 149.6 p.c. while the net value of the iron and steel group was nearly quadrupled. The increase in the chemical and miscellaneous groups was 210.2 p.c. and 170.9 p.c., respectively. The three groups improved their relative position, compared with that of 1938, while the six other groups recorded a reduced percentage of the grand total.

#### Provincial Distribution

Ontario produced about 41 p.c. of the Canadian output in 1945, leading the other provinces by a considerable margin. Quebec followed with nearly 28 p.c. while British Columbia held third place with a percentage of 8.8. Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba followed in the order named. Nova Scotia recorded the greatest output in the Maritime area, followed by New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The net value produced in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta during 1945 showed advances over 1938 less than the percentage increase in the nation-wide total. The relative position in New Brunswick was only slightly changed in the seven-year period, and the remaining provinces bettered their proportional standing. The percentage for Quebec rose from 25.3 in 1938 to 27.9 in 1945. The increase in Saskatchewan was from 4.21 p.c. to 6.00 p.c., the betterment in agricultural production being a determining factor. The net value of output in British Columbia was 8.8 p.c. of the country-wide total compared with 8.25 p.c. in the pre-war year.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945

CANADA

Table 7. - Net Value of Production by Provinces in Dollars

Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Prince Edward Island .....	10,776,790	11,447,062	15,438,897	19,354,160	18,850,736	20,604,911
Nova Scotia .....	122,179,203	130,297,302	158,669,888	184,776,443	193,327,946	182,724,409
New Brunswick .....	80,506,573	97,099,417	111,071,300	127,477,333	135,376,199	133,984,112
Quebec .....	968,493,049	1,254,004,590	1,581,835,607	1,811,034,691	1,899,594,337	1,694,335,871
Ontario .....	1,571,492,149	2,021,517,724	2,424,657,146	2,579,707,516	2,682,709,260	2,499,527,223
Manitoba .....	170,136,828	194,762,323	268,437,971	284,876,089	313,093,535	288,608,923
Saskatchewan .....	216,877,542	177,239,101	437,005,715	345,099,184	528,818,265	364,706,923
Alberta .....	235,153,134	230,681,177	394,933,661	328,198,886	416,120,352	359,235,626
British Columbia .....	285,001,018	370,945,912	482,993,424	562,488,164	543,947,198	535,488,648
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	6,409,680	8,246,282	9,630,295	7,818,293	5,134,538	4,656,166
Total .....	3,667,025,966	4,496,240,890	5,884,673,904	6,250,830,759	6,736,972,366	6,083,872,812

Table 8. - Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Prince Edward Island .....	.29	.25	.26	.31	.28	.34
Nova Scotia .....	3.33	2.90	2.70	2.96	2.87	3.00
New Brunswick .....	2.20	2.16	1.89	2.04	2.01	2.20
Quebec .....	26.42	27.89	26.88	28.97	28.20	27.85
Ontario .....	42.86	44.97	41.20	41.27	39.81	41.08
Manitoba .....	4.64	4.33	4.56	4.56	4.65	4.75
Saskatchewan .....	5.91	3.94	7.43	5.52	7.85	6.00
Alberta .....	6.41	5.13	6.71	5.25	6.18	5.90
British Columbia .....	7.77	8.25	8.21	9.00	8.07	8.80
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	.17	.18	.16	.12	.08	.08
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 9. - Net Forest Products Duplication by Provinces in Dollars  
(See page 20 for Description)

Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Prince Edward Island .....	380,007	338,557	341,849	527,387	726,476	759,072
Nova Scotia .....	3,603,000	3,068,486	3,026,753	4,030,038	4,342,399	4,511,241
New Brunswick .....	4,344,000	4,624,540	5,777,953	7,242,136	6,371,359	6,416,520
Quebec .....	18,759,000	18,870,102	22,522,617	30,561,650	27,005,001	29,942,162
Ontario .....	10,343,000	8,597,886	9,258,912	12,669,823	13,997,398	13,733,590
Manitoba .....	1,533,000	1,351,352	1,316,314	2,178,726	1,942,755	2,093,649
Saskatchewan .....	2,012,000	2,296,944	2,269,398	3,528,287	2,308,255	2,980,298
Alberta .....	1,773,000	1,538,009	1,594,048	2,131,639	2,542,274	2,572,367
British Columbia .....	946,000	914,267	866,596	1,130,928	1,521,916	1,502,947
Canada .....	43,893,007	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614	61,357,833	64,501,946

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945.

Each of the nine provinces participated in the industrial expansion of war-time. The increase of \$1,234 million in the net commodity production of Ontario during the period from 1938 to 1945 exceeded in absolute amount the record of any other province. The net value produced in Quebec was \$1,694 million compared with \$724 million in 1938. The increase was 134 p.c. compared with 97.5 p.c. in Ontario. The output in Saskatchewan varies greatly according to the fluctuation in agriculture. The total in 1945 was \$365 million compared with \$120 million in 1938, a gain of no less than 203 p.c. The increases in Manitoba and Alberta were 103 p.c. and 79 p.c., respectively. British Columbia contributed heavily to war production, the increase in net output having been nearly 127 p.c. during the seven years.

Prince Edward Island recorded in this comparison a greater percentage increase except for Saskatchewan than any other province. The net value rose to \$20.6 million, an increase of more than 145 p.c. The output of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1945 was \$182.7 million and \$134 million, respectively, the percentage gain over 1938 in the latter province being of greater proportions.

Expansion in Volume and Per Capita Output

The placing of the statistics of net production on a volume footing is attempted in Table 14. Totals for each of the nine industrial groups were divided by price indexes transferred to the base of 1938. There is indicated a marked war-time advance in the volume of production, the output of commodities rising 65.1 p.c. between 1938 and 1945. Manufactures n.e.s. showed the greatest percentage gain at 119.5 p.c. Important advances were shown by each of the nine main branches of production except mining confirming the general nature of the war-time influences of expansion. Attention is drawn to Table 15 showing the per capita net value of production by provinces. Ontario and British Columbia lead other provinces in most years.



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945

CANADA

Table 10. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5
Agriculture .....	16,912,000	18,934,000	37,527,000	34,959,000	42,751,000	42,821,000
Forestry .....	1,269,063	1,352,132	26,334,469	29,712,146	75,396,121	78,631,063
Fisheries .....	4,325,259	5,876,096	35,801,067	47,015,029	16,574,213	17,092,452
Trapping .....	3,135	13,818	354,453	231,444	222,279	382,079
Mining .....	-	-	32,873,609	30,950,106	4,095,224	4,116,360
Electric Power .....	544,797	555,934	8,571,952	8,362,069	5,205,479	5,577,507
Construction .....	1,961,471	1,876,857	29,832,726	29,324,769	13,657,043	14,373,424
Custom and Repair .....	1,111,000	1,154,000	8,835,000	9,600,000	5,412,000	5,804,000
Manufactures, Total .....	10,713,644	11,592,753	204,421,664	199,775,177	152,106,577	156,623,378
Total .....	36,840,369	41,355,590	384,551,940	389,929,740	315,419,936	325,421,263
Less: Duplication .....	3,975,040	4,923,814	41,586,715	51,407,567	65,805,586	70,458,299
GRAND TOTAL .....	32,865,329	36,431,776	342,965,225	338,522,173	249,614,350	254,962,964

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5
Agriculture .....	290,090,000	272,689,000	477,293,000	500,827,000	171,165,000	143,952,000
Forestry .....	360,954,343	395,014,638	197,908,412	217,923,712	11,860,135	13,106,696
Fisheries .....	7,397,815	11,540,590	4,938,193	6,483,676	3,581,795	3,418,209
Trapping .....	4,324,521	3,363,563	5,336,213	5,088,175	2,688,995	3,727,881
Mining .....	337,684,217	225,881,456	338,455,531	308,664,824	19,966,098	22,088,556
Electric Power .....	87,042,794	80,404,232	69,295,605	72,435,132	10,923,576	11,182,472
Construction .....	131,064,232	150,166,258	165,395,169	216,545,127	19,357,321	28,382,523
Custom and Repair .....	73,793,000	80,147,000	94,650,000	99,960,000	14,263,000	15,861,000
Manufactures, Total .....	2,929,685,183	2,531,903,830	4,339,797,784	3,965,069,021	352,334,594	339,821,283
Total .....	4,222,036,105	3,751,110,567	5,693,069,907	5,392,996,667	606,160,514	581,540,620
Less: Duplication .....	527,976,574	442,311,599	345,824,142	341,283,430	18,394,821	20,809,151
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,694,059,531	3,308,798,968	5,347,245,765	5,051,713,237	587,765,693	560,731,469

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5
Agriculture .....	504,954,000	343,732,000	300,895,000	243,226,000	76,625,000	82,097,000
Forestry .....	11,664,530	10,311,982	11,538,775	13,579,829	191,014,536	204,584,828
Fisheries .....	1,482,223	881,558	929,887	741,946	48,671,982	65,038,618
Trapping .....	2,776,031	1,499,857	3,312,657	2,067,505	2,305,912	2,718,198
Mining .....	39,547,130	40,351,946	48,347,137	49,413,211	74,045,485	83,538,272
Electric Power .....	6,753,716	7,017,204	8,759,099	9,091,852	18,026,402	20,275,328
Construction .....	12,423,241	17,482,076	27,569,213	32,013,693	48,577,643	53,415,106
Custom and Repair .....	11,569,000	12,221,000	13,090,000	14,274,000	20,701,000	23,600,000
Manufactures, Total .....	175,345,234	187,688,133	252,949,894	248,287,504	655,844,689	628,903,124
Total .....	766,519,105	601,185,756	667,391,662	612,695,540	1,135,812,649	1,164,170,474
Less: Duplication .....	26,466,810	26,045,123	12,036,805	13,329,042	197,168,783	225,141,068
GRAND TOTAL .....	740,052,295	575,140,633	655,354,857	599,366,498	938,643,866	939,029,406

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945.

DESCRIPTION OF METHOD

The scope of the report is limited to a discussion of the production of commodities, classified as primary and secondary operations. The activities of the transport, trade, finance, government and service groups are entirely excluded.

The term production is used in this connection in its popular acceptance as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and minerals, the catching of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, the building of structures and manufacturing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction, custom and repair and manufacturing are classified under secondary production.

Gross and Net Production

The value of production is shown under two headings, namely gross and net. Gross production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under the specified headings. Net production is computed by deducting from the gross production the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed in the production process. The cost of fuel and electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, meeting in Ottawa during 1935. A survey of production must differentiate between the more important branches and at the same time present a grand total that will be free from overlapping. For example, brick, tile and cement are included under mineral production as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process. They may, however, be classified under manufactures in view of the nature of the productive process - either allocation being quite correct according to the point of view. In the initial presentation

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 to 1945

CANADA

Table 11. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5
Agriculture .....	11,560,000	13,239,000	25,299,000	22,893,000	30,945,000	29,844,000
Forestry .....	895,689	948,972	14,963,100	17,182,087	41,163,608	42,634,636
Fisheries .....	2,352,376	2,780,061	21,747,640	25,470,240	10,219,939	7,341,387
Trapping .....	3,135	13,818	354,453	231,444	222,279	382,079
Mining .....	-	-	25,208,621	23,684,321	3,631,871	3,636,205
Electric Power .....	398,962	413,956	7,282,006	6,962,970	4,540,681	4,870,437
Construction .....	947,081	938,983	16,274,206	15,954,021	7,922,092	8,035,437
Custom and Repair .....	754,000	783,000	5,996,000	6,515,000	3,673,000	3,939,000
Manufactures, Total .....	3,570,835	3,178,434	93,376,638	84,358,189	62,258,478	63,380,075
Total .....	20,482,078	22,296,224	210,501,664	203,251,272	164,576,948	164,063,256
Less: Duplication .....	1,631,342	1,691,313	17,173,718	20,526,863	29,200,749	30,079,144
GRAND TOTAL .....	18,850,736	20,604,911	193,327,946	182,724,409	135,376,199	133,984,112

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5
Agriculture .....	208,869,000	188,813,000	352,263,000	371,157,000	146,854,000	117,938,000
Forestry .....	204,759,389	223,280,370	110,967,225	120,828,120	7,920,365	8,480,146
Fisheries .....	4,792,158	6,531,508	4,938,193	6,483,676	3,581,795	3,418,209
Trapping .....	4,324,521	3,363,563	5,336,213	5,088,175	2,688,995	3,727,881
Mining .....	145,964,861	106,701,600	161,819,719	155,367,764	10,288,654	10,794,127
Electric Power .....	86,992,304	80,349,794	69,259,355	72,393,716	10,842,082	11,129,925
Construction .....	66,712,901	72,799,700	99,651,909	104,201,283	9,302,754	13,765,634
Custom and Repair .....	50,071,000	54,382,000	64,224,000	67,827,000	9,678,000	10,763,000
Manufactures, Total .....	1,350,519,134	1,149,390,919	1,930,043,913	1,720,938,199	120,339,926	117,775,126
Total .....	2,123,005,268	1,885,612,454	2,798,503,527	2,624,284,933	321,496,571	297,792,048
Less: Duplication .....	223,410,931	191,276,583	115,794,267	124,757,710	8,403,036	9,183,125
GRAND TOTAL .....	1,899,594,337	1,694,335,871	2,682,709,260	2,499,527,223	313,093,535	288,608,923

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5
Agriculture .....	445,124,000	282,677,000	258,304,000	198,332,000	54,154,000	59,789,000
Forestry .....	7,769,834	7,047,521	7,571,814	8,986,953	111,330,101	121,573,306
Fisheries .....	1,482,223	881,558	929,887	741,946	26,842,145	31,610,367
Trapping .....	2,776,031	1,499,857	3,312,657	2,067,505	2,305,912	2,718,198
Mining .....	18,362,133	19,382,105	42,672,706	44,421,660	43,986,511	48,159,524
Electric Power .....	5,550,705	5,771,110	7,994,786	8,226,534	16,798,392	19,736,528
Construction .....	7,130,757	8,648,938	16,980,621	17,015,102	24,114,696	26,598,739
Custom and Repair .....	7,851,000	8,293,000	8,881,000	9,685,000	14,046,000	16,013,000
Manufactures, Total .....	40,833,333	38,275,127	77,416,753	78,547,626	337,137,197	307,954,519
Total .....	536,880,016	372,476,216	424,063,224	368,024,326	630,714,954	634,153,181
Less: Duplication .....	8,061,751	7,769,293	7,942,872	8,788,700	86,767,756	98,664,533
GRAND TOTAL .....	528,818,265	364,706,923	416,120,352	359,235,626	543,947,198	535,488,648



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945.

production in such industries is regarded both as primary and as secondary, but the duplication is eliminated from the grand totals. Following are notes further explaining the procedure that has been used in drawing up the tables:-

1. Agriculture. A new series of gross and net production was adopted for agriculture for the years 1938 to 1945. The statistics included in the tables of the report were prepared by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The computation was effected in connection with the project on net farm income. The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April - June, 1944 presents the background for the estimate introduced here. Gross farm income is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind and the value of changes in inventories. The imputed value of house rent is excluded. The income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at its alternative market price. The inventory section consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Raw materials such as feed and seed purchased through market channels, tractor fuel, oil and grease, binder twine, fertilizer and fencing, etc., are deducted from the gross value of production to give the net value.

The discontinued series of gross and net production, as given in the numbers of the Survey of Production applicable to years prior to 1938, were published in the Monthly and Quarterly Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics for at least a quarter of a century. A revision for 1926 to 1941 was given in the Quarterly Bulletin for January - March, 1942. The net value was obtained by deducting from the gross value, the estimates of the value of farm products used for seed and feed for live stock. These products included feed grains, fodder crops and milk fed to live stock.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945

CANADA

Table 12. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	1941	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Agriculture .....	61.3	64.2	13.1	12.5	22.9	22.3	11.0	11.1	13.1	14.8
Forestry .....	4.8	4.6	7.7	9.4	30.4	31.8	10.6	13.2	4.1	4.8
Fisheries .....	12.5	13.5	11.3	13.9	7.5	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Trapping .....	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining .....	-	-	13.0	13.0	2.7	2.7	7.7	6.3	6.0	6.2
Electric Power .....	2.1	2.0	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.6	4.3	2.6	2.9
Construction .....	5.0	4.6	8.4	8.7	5.8	6.0	3.5	4.7	3.7	4.2
Custom and Repair .....	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.7
Manufactures, Total .....	14.9	15.4	48.3	46.2	46.0	47.3	71.1	67.9	72.0	68.9
Duplication .....	8.9	8.2	8.9	11.2	21.6	22.4	11.8	11.3	4.3	5.0
GRAND TOTALS .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Industry	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		CANADA	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Agriculture .....	47.5	40.9	34.2	77.5	62.1	55.2	10.0	11.2	22.8	21.0
Forestry .....	2.5	2.9	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.5	20.5	22.7	7.5	9.1
Fisheries .....	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.9	5.9	1.1	1.4
Trapping .....	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Mining .....	3.3	3.7	3.5	5.3	10.3	12.3	8.1	9.0	6.7	6.8
Electric Power .....	3.5	3.9	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.5
Construction .....	3.0	4.8	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.7	4.4	5.0	3.7	4.4
Custom and Repair .....	3.1	3.7	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.9
Manufactures, Total .....	38.4	40.8	7.7	10.5	19.6	21.9	52.0	57.4	59.6	58.6
Duplication .....	2.7	3.2	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.4	16.0	18.4	7.4	8.1
GRAND TOTALS .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROSS AND NET PRODUCTION

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Industry	Gross		Net		Percentage to Net Total	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	33,148	20,420	16,480	8,463	-	-
Fisheries .....	3,131	114,816	3,131	114,816	-	2.5
Trapping .....	2,664,577	2,412,927	2,664,577	2,412,927	51.9	51.8
Mining .....	2,372,781	1,716,395	2,087,392	1,429,494	40.7	30.7
Electric Power .....	122,971	203,743	98,635	181,244	1.9	3.9
Construction .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures, Total .....	489,256	704,663	280,803	517,685	5.5	11.1
Total .....	5,685,864	5,172,964	5,143,001	4,664,629	-	-
Less: Duplication .....	33,148	20,420	16,480	8,463	-	-
GRAND TOTALS .....	5,652,716	5,152,544	5,134,538	4,656,166	100.0	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945.

2. Forestry. The forestry totals were compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross production resulting from operations in the woods is estimated on the footing of returns from the more important concerns carrying on logging operations regularly in Canada and from other special enquiries in the field. The firms so covered produced about one-third of the total cut in 1945. The cost of materials is computed by the Forestry Branch for the Dominion and distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production. As the totals for agriculture include forest products obtained by farmers from wood lots of farms whether sold or retained for use, a certain amount of duplication exists between the totals for agriculture and forestry. The Dominion net total in 1945 was about \$64.5 million and deduction was made in this connection in the accompanying tables. The gross and net production of the sawmilling and pulp and paper industries are prepared and published year by year by the Forestry Branch.

3. Fisheries. The sum of the value of the fisheries and the cost of fish used in factories is regarded as the gross revenue of the industry. The former is given historically in Table 16, on page 44 of the Bureau report for 1944. The totals include the value of fish sold by fish curing and packing plants as well as the sales of fishermen other than to such processing establishments. The cost of fish used by the secondary phase of the industry is presented in Table 41 of the same report. The sum of the value of the fisheries shown in Table 16 and the cost of fish used as recorded in Table 41 is regarded as the gross value of production. Deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross revenue, we have the net value. The cost of materials and fuel and electricity are taken from Table 41. No data being available as to the cost of materials and fuel used by the primary phase of the industry, the net value was taken as equivalent to the gross.



Table 13. - Gross and Net Value of Production Agriculture and Total  
By Provinces, 1938-1943.

Gross Value of Production		1 9 3 8	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	Agriculture ...	822,807,000	899,708,000	971,475,000	991,530,000	1,637,246,000	1,547,748,000
	Total .....	5,308,360,417	5,629,800,742	6,907,622,358	8,762,322,586	10,957,621,733	11,983,320,887
P.E.I.	Agriculture ...	7,236,000	8,063,000	8,966,000	10,387,000	13,860,000	17,370,000
	Total .....	14,240,288	15,876,923	18,780,237	19,195,984	24,939,185	32,085,365
Nova Scotia	Agriculture ...	23,690,000	19,794,000	22,856,000	25,035,000	29,201,000	36,417,000
	Total .....	163,066,207	175,822,330	221,335,629	250,491,706	300,804,631	330,461,624
New Brunswick	Agriculture ...	17,446,000	18,779,000	22,085,000	25,004,000	33,903,000	42,089,000
	Total .....	114,319,981	126,678,811	148,438,299	183,430,028	204,959,109	233,448,326
Quebec	Agriculture ...	123,054,000	136,751,000	155,038,000	179,701,000	220,932,000	266,666,000
	Total .....	1,399,270,222	1,536,285,859	1,882,223,806	2,489,075,008	3,076,569,541	3,602,562,788
Ontario	Agriculture ...	255,979,000	255,857,000	270,543,000	313,573,000	421,486,000	418,523,000
	Total .....	2,405,529,076	2,464,916,910	3,107,561,939	4,068,730,041	4,841,531,937	5,228,989,418
Manitoba	Agriculture ...	74,246,000	74,500,000	83,456,000	93,617,000	151,837,000	162,133,000
	Total .....	258,079,343	263,640,891	316,628,444	381,095,575	476,223,319	530,316,699
Saskatchewan	Agriculture ...	128,459,000	205,956,000	201,195,000	155,771,000	417,374,000	313,678,000
	Total .....	222,265,364	303,666,136	322,397,850	302,154,770	594,191,680	525,155,239
Alberta	Agriculture ...	159,155,000	147,218,000	173,052,000	147,119,000	297,586,000	224,160,000
	Total .....	302,422,229	299,557,004	358,660,082	384,712,429	578,573,349	531,634,131
B.C.	Agriculture ...	33,542,000	32,790,000	34,284,000	41,323,000	51,067,000	66,712,000
	Total .....	422,905,312	434,108,546	523,748,516	673,939,117	848,662,084	959,605,648
Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	6,262,395	9,247,332	7,847,556	9,497,928	11,166,898	9,061,649

Net Value of Production		1 9 3 8	1 9 3 9	1 9 4 0	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3
Canada	Agriculture ...	619,128,000	715,811,000	769,294,000	773,302,000	1,363,407,000	1,235,216,000
	Total .....	2,862,194,418	3,142,720,913	3,667,025,966	4,496,240,890	5,884,673,904	6,250,830,759
P.E.I.	Agriculture ...	4,941,000	5,782,000	6,267,000	7,513,000	10,539,000	12,782,000
	Total .....	8,392,139	10,055,108	10,776,790	11,447,062	15,438,897	19,354,160
Nova Scotia	Agriculture ...	18,306,000	14,266,000	16,888,000	18,061,000	20,551,000	26,584,000
	Total .....	96,872,450	103,698,011	122,179,203	130,297,302	158,669,888	184,776,443
New Brunswick	Agriculture ...	11,542,000	13,293,000	15,920,000	18,287,000	25,340,000	32,124,000
	Total .....	62,942,082	71,559,425	80,506,573	97,099,417	111,071,300	127,477,333
Quebec	Agriculture ...	94,235,000	107,161,000	121,131,000	140,811,000	169,603,000	204,277,000
	Total .....	723,948,195	822,320,765	968,493,049	1,254,004,590	1,581,835,607	1,811,034,691
Ontario	Agriculture ...	200,649,000	193,869,000	207,850,000	245,028,000	337,802,000	316,442,000
	Total .....	1,265,800,211	1,322,837,503	1,571,492,149	2,021,517,724	2,424,657,146	2,579,707,516
Manitoba	Agriculture ...	57,471,000	59,758,000	67,901,000	76,200,000	131,214,000	140,805,000
	Total .....	142,434,162	145,071,803	170,136,828	194,762,323	268,437,971	284,876,089
Saskatchewan	Agriculture ...	128,459,000	172,956,000	168,921,000	119,545,000	369,690,000	264,755,000
	Total .....	120,389,430	218,260,483	216,877,542	177,239,101	437,005,715	345,099,184
Alberta	Agriculture ...	126,098,000	119,594,000	142,446,000	117,072,000	260,585,000	186,736,000
	Total .....	200,906,189	201,238,118	235,153,134	230,681,177	394,933,661	328,198,886
B.C.	Agriculture ...	25,074,000	24,112,000	25,000,000	30,785,000	38,083,000	50,711,000
	Total .....	236,234,399	240,538,518	285,001,018	370,945,912	482,993,424	562,488,164
Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	4,275,161	7,141,179	6,409,680	8,246,282	9,630,295	7,818,293

Notes: The purpose of the above table is to present a revision occasioned by the change in the estimates of agricultural production prepared by the Agriculture Division. Data for other industries may be found in the Survey of Production, 1939-1943 and 1944.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1940 TO 1945.

4. Trapping. The value of production in the trapping industry in 1944 and preceding years was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year from the total value of fur production during the fur year terminating at the end of June. The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value given for wild life was believed excessive. The Dominion total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

The totals in 1945 were computed from data given in Tables 1 and 2, Pages 3-13 of the report on Fur Production for the season 1944-1945 published by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of the ranch-raised pelts by species multiplied by the average price was deducted from the total value of pelts produced. The net value was taken at the same level as the gross.

5. Mining. The amount of the net value of mineral production and the cost of process supplies, purchased electricity, fuel, freight and smelter charges are given in Columns 8 and 7, respectively, of the table giving principal statistics in recent reports of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch. The sum of these amounts is taken as the gross value of production, while the net was reported as the "net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries".

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the Central Electric Stations is given from 1931 to 1944 on page 365 of the Year Book of 1946. The duplication consisting of power purchased by companies engaged in the industry is eliminated. The net production was obtained by deducting the cost of fuel from the gross value of production. The cost of fuel is given in line 4 of Table 6 entitled "Expenses" included in the annual report regarding the Central Electric Stations of Canada.

Primary Duplication. The gross and net value of agricultural production, as presented in the Canadian and Provincial tables, include forest products produced on farms whether for sale, or retained for purposes of fuel, fencing or other uses. As such products are also reported under forestry, the amount of the duplication is deducted in the various tables. The gross and net value of forest products obtained on farms were regarded as the same for the period from 1938 to 1943 but allowance was made for expenditure on raw materials in 1944 and 1945.

7. Construction. The value of work performed as given in the Annual report on the Construction Industry prepared by the Construction Branch is taken as the gross value of construction. The cost of materials used as published in the same series of reports is deducted from the gross to obtain the net value of production. Considerably higher levels for new construction and resource development during the period from 1926 to 1941 are given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published August, 1946 by the Department of Reconstruction. The results are presented as item 18, of Table 5 a, page 38, the method of computation being given on pages 102 - 106. As the net value of production, the provincial distribution and current data of the series published by the Department of Reconstruction are unavailable, it has been decided to present in this connection the version of the Construction Branch of the Bureau.

8. Custom and Repair. The custom and repair group comprises thirteen industries most of which are by themselves of minor importance. The main activities are as follows: Automobile repair, dyeing, cleaning and laundry, blacksmithing and the repair of bicycles, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, jewellery, furs, business machines, radio and electrical appliances, upholstering and furniture, locks and guns and miscellaneous repair work. The Census of Trading Establishments conducted in 1930 and 1941, is the best source of information in regard to the operations of the group. The gross receipts of custom and repair establishments during 1941 were added to the revenues from repairs and services of retail stores as given in Table 19, of



Table 14. - Volume of Production Expressed in Terms of 1938 equalling 100

See Table 5, page 8 of "Survey of Production 1938-1943" for method of computation

Industry	Percentage of 1938 Net Values							
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Agriculture .....	100.0	132.3	135.4	126.3	190.7	150.0	170.2	139.3
Forestry .....	100.0	108.7	132.1	139.1	133.5	133.8	136.4	145.5
Forestry n.e.s. (x) .....	100.0	109.4	135.8	146.1	138.6	134.5	139.8	149.8
Fisheries .....	100.0	94.8	92.9	112.6	118.0	117.8	119.3	132.7
Trapping .....	100.0	87.4	154.3	152.2	259.2	170.2	186.3	170.0
Mining .....	100.0	104.0	109.7	117.3	118.1	107.0	99.7	90.8
Electric Power .....	100.0	108.3	115.1	127.4	142.8	154.7	155.1	153.6
Construction .....	100.0	103.3	109.1	126.7	136.2	122.6	98.6	106.1
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	104.2	97.1	104.8	106.7	104.6	116.3	124.1
Manufactures - Total .....	100.0	111.3	130.5	160.6	197.2	224.4	234.9	207.6
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.0	111.5	128.5	162.5	206.4	240.5	251.5	219.5
Primary Production .....	100.0	117.6	125.4	126.7	156.8	135.8	143.8	129.2
Secondary Production .....	100.0	110.0	126.2	153.5	185.2	206.2	213.3	191.8
Duplication .....	100.0	110.0	140.6	150.8	151.5	144.0	152.5	148.8
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	113.7	124.6	140.8	174.2	177.3	184.7	165.1

(x) Based on the value of woods operations after deduction of the output on wood lots of farms for sale or use by the farmer.

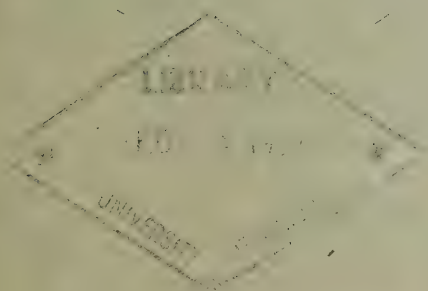
Table 15. - Per Capita Net Value of Production in Dollars

Province x	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
CANADA .....	257	279	322	391	505	529	563	502
Prince Edward Island .....	89	106	113	120	172	213	207	224
Nova Scotia .....	175	185	215	225	268	304	316	294
New Brunswick .....	142	160	178	212	239	275	293	288
Quebec .....	227	255	295	376	467	524	543	476
Ontario .....	345	357	419	534	624	659	677	624
Manitoba .....	198	200	234	268	371	392	428	392
Saskatchewan .....	132	241	241	198	515	410	625	432
Alberta .....	257	256	298	290	509	414	509	435
British Columbia .....	305	304	354	453	555	625	584	564
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	267	420	377	485	566	460	302	274

Volume 10 of the Ninth Census. Fourteen classes of stores, limited as accurately as possible to the stores rendering repair and custom service, were considered. The gross value of production was then adjusted according to the proportion of employee remuneration in the entire group as given by the decennial census to the salaries and wages paid by the appropriate establishments listed in Volume 10. The extension to 1945 was made according to the remuneration of employees and independent operators.



**SURVEY  
OF  
PRODUCTION  
IN CANADA  
1938 TO 1946**



**AGRICULTURE  
FORESTRY  
FISHERIES  
TRAPPING  
MINING  
ELECTRIC POWER  
CONSTRUCTION  
CUSTOM AND REPAIR  
MANUFACTURES**





# **SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1938 TO 1946**

3-1040

**BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH**

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

The value of production in Canada was greater during 1946 than in any other similar period, except in the last full year of the second world war. The gross commodity production at \$12.2 billion was 4.8 per cent greater than in the preceding year, but about 7.3 per cent less than in 1944. The increase in the value of production was practically continuous from 1938 to the year under review, the recession in 1945 having been the only important interruption. The standing in 1946 was about two and one-third times that of the pre-war year.

It is estimated that a further expansion in production, except in fisheries and trapping, was achieved in 1947. The index of industrial production on an interim footing rose from 159.2 in 1946 to 175.5 last year and averaged higher again in the elapsed months of 1948. The rise in the general index of wholesale prices was even more striking, amounting to nearly 19 per cent in the same comparison.

The gross income of farm production was placed at \$2,152 million, against \$1,950 million. The gain in net farm production was probably about 7.2 per cent. An index of manufacturing production in terms of volume rose from 169.0 to 186.8 and the gains in the power and mining indexes were about 8 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. Evidence points to a marked expansion in the value of Canadian production during 1947 and the first eight months of 1948.

Net Production

As for most purposes the net value of production is more significant than the gross, the subsequent analysis is based mainly on that phase of the subject. The cost of materials, fuel and electricity is deducted from the gross value of goods produced, resulting in the net production or value added by the productive process.



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

CANADA

Table 1. - Gross Value of Production

Industry	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	973,880,000	1,635,529,000	1,545,652,000	1,918,647,000	1,679,321,000	1,949,833,000
Forestry .....	711,004,556	763,980,245	810,154,089	887,973,532	964,237,446	1,228,994,287
Fisheries .....	82,522,675	103,118,177	118,610,634	123,705,565	166,144,381	177,024,678
Trapping .....	15,138,040	23,801,215	21,579,615	23,988,773	21,505,447	31,077,867
Mining .....	866,293,332	946,021,397	974,414,921	897,407,212	766,721,126	754,366,422
Electric Power .....	136,080,354	203,855,365	204,801,508	215,246,391	215,105,475	226,096,273
Less:						
Duplication Forest Production ..	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614	78,294,000	80,641,000	88,427,000
Total - Primary Production ....	2,793,518,814	3,629,518,957	3,611,212,153	3,988,674,473	3,732,393,873	4,278,985,527
Construction .....	659,750,624	635,649,570	572,426,551	449,838,059	543,579,833	868,661,403
Custom and Repair .....	192,733,000	208,379,000	213,622,000	243,424,000	262,621,000	314,310,000
Manufactures - Total .....	6,076,308,124	7,553,794,972	8,732,860,999	9,073,692,519	8,250,368,866	8,035,692,471
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	5,118,859,148	6,482,557,206	7,583,964,183	7,912,718,095	7,135,280,353	6,769,313,288
Total - Secondary Production ..	6,908,791,748	8,397,823,542	9,518,909,550	9,766,854,578	9,056,569,699	9,218,663,874
Less: Duplication .....	957,448,976	1,071,237,766	1,148,896,816	1,160,974,424	1,115,088,513	1,266,379,183
GRAND TOTAL .....	8,744,661,586	10,955,904,733	11,981,224,887	12,594,654,627	11,673,875,059	12,231,270,218

Table 2. - Net Value of Production

Industry	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	755,652,000	1,361,690,000	1,233,120,000	1,533,807,000	1,269,362,000	1,483,263,000
Forestry .....	421,419,139	429,079,260	462,815,227	507,357,605	550,970,574	711,026,833
Fisheries .....	51,769,638	64,821,702	74,655,678	76,889,487	103,106,209	107,908,162
Trapping .....	15,138,040	23,801,213	21,579,615	23,988,773	21,505,447	31,077,867
Mining .....	497,904,632	514,109,951	475,529,364	454,022,468	413,576,800	422,074,303
Electric Power .....	183,146,426	200,345,240	200,833,297	209,757,908	210,006,712	220,511,067
Less:						
Duplication Forest Production ..	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614	61,357,833	64,501,946	69,209,239
Total - Primary Production ....	1,883,429,732	2,546,872,926	2,404,532,567	2,744,465,408	2,504,025,796	2,906,651,993
Construction .....	269,561,885	310,917,190	293,538,167	249,037,017	267,957,837	408,695,662
Custom and Repair .....	130,778,000	141,595,000	144,952,000	165,174,000	178,200,000	213,273,000
Manufactures - Total .....	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,010	3,564,315,899	3,467,004,980
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	2,194,821,273	2,883,771,788	3,405,712,025	3,578,730,941	3,136,072,118	2,943,487,015
Total - Secondary Production ..	3,005,459,673	3,762,285,948	4,254,903,708	4,429,987,027	4,010,473,736	4,088,973,642
Less: Duplication .....	410,298,515	426,201,970	410,701,516	437,045,069	428,243,781	518,517,965
GRAND TOTAL .....	4,478,590,890	5,882,956,904	6,248,734,759	6,737,407,366	6,086,255,751	6,477,107,670

Table 3. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value in 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	122.8	221.2	200.3	249.2	206.2	240.9	16.9	23.1	19.7	22.8	20.9	22.9
Forestry .....	172.3	175.4	189.2	207.5	225.3	290.7	9.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	9.1	11.0
Fisheries .....	145.4	182.1	209.7	216.0	289.7	303.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7
Trapping .....	230.3	362.1	328.3	365.0	327.2	472.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Mining .....	133.0	137.3	127.0	121.3	110.5	112.7	11.1	8.7	7.6	6.7	6.8	6.5
Electric Power .....	128.7	140.8	141.1	147.4	147.6	154.9	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.4
Less:												
Duplication Forest Production ..	119.5	135.0	183.9	176.3	185.4	198.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1
Total - Primary Production ...	136.1	184.0	173.7	198.3	180.9	210.0	42.1	43.2	38.5	40.7	41.1	44.9
Construction .....	152.6	176.0	166.2	141.0	151.7	231.3	6.0	5.3	4.7	3.7	4.4	6.3
Custom and Repair .....	120.1	129.8	153.1	151.6	163.6	195.8	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.3
Manufactures - Total .....	182.4	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7	58.2	56.3	61.1	59.6	58.6	53.5
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	184.6	242.6	286.5	301.0	263.8	248.0	49.0	49.0	54.5	53.1	51.5	45.5
Total - Secondary Production ..	175.4	219.5	248.3	258.5	234.0	238.6	67.1	64.0	68.1	65.8	65.9	63.1
Duplication .....	171.3	178.0	171.5	182.5	178.8	216.5	9.2	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	8.0
GRAND TOTAL .....	156.7	205.8	218.6	235.7	212.9	226.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

The last production cycle culminated in 1944. Owing to conditions occasioned by the war, each of the nine industrial groups participated in the advance. The net production was \$6,737 million during that year, more than double the level of 1938. The reaction of 1945 was reversed by the further advance of the following year. The level of 1946 was second only to that of 1944 when a maximum for the period under review was achieved.

The variation in output of farm products was the dominant factor in the fluctuation of primary production during the five-year period ended in 1946. A new high point was reached during the latter year in the aggregate for the six industries dependent directly upon natural resources. The net receipts from farm products rose 16.1 per cent over 1945, setbacks in the upward trend since pre-war years having been shown only in 1943 and 1945.

The high points in net value of farm production of the nine years were achieved in 1942, 1944 and 1946. Forestry showed an unbroken record of advances with the marked gain of 29 per cent in 1946. The maximum position of the recent period is due to the unprecedented building activity as well as the high price of the products.

The trend of the fisheries was somewhat similar, the industry having been characterized by an upward trend with a specially steep advance in 1946. After having remained relatively stable during the war period, the production of the trapping industry in 1946 rose 44.5 per cent over the preceding year. The income produced by the mining industry, after rising sharply from 1938 to 1942, showed a recession for four years. The demand for base metals slackened upon the relaxation in war demand and gold mining was adversely affected by inflationary developments. The expansion of the power industry has continued since 1938 but the growth during the war period was somewhat retarded. The increase in the value of the output in 1946 over the preceding year was more than five per cent.

An upward trend was shown in the value of production of the secondary industries during the nine years under review. Construction and "custom and repair" had

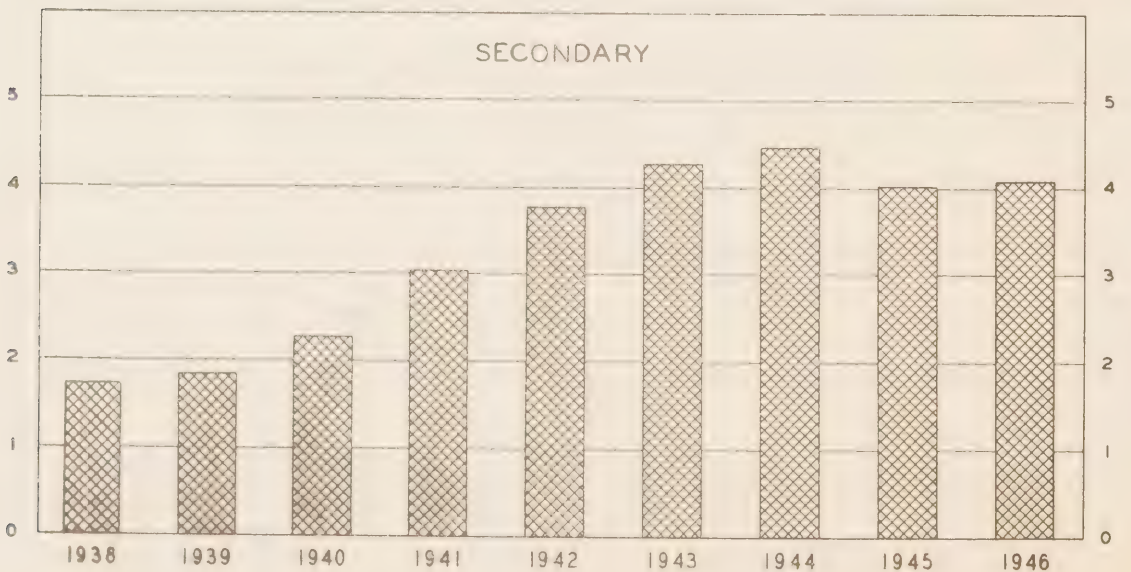
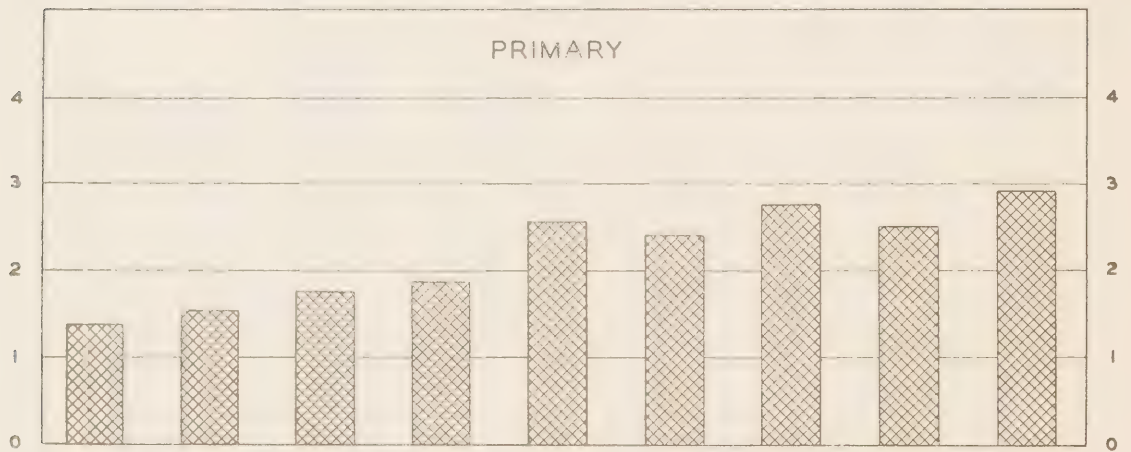
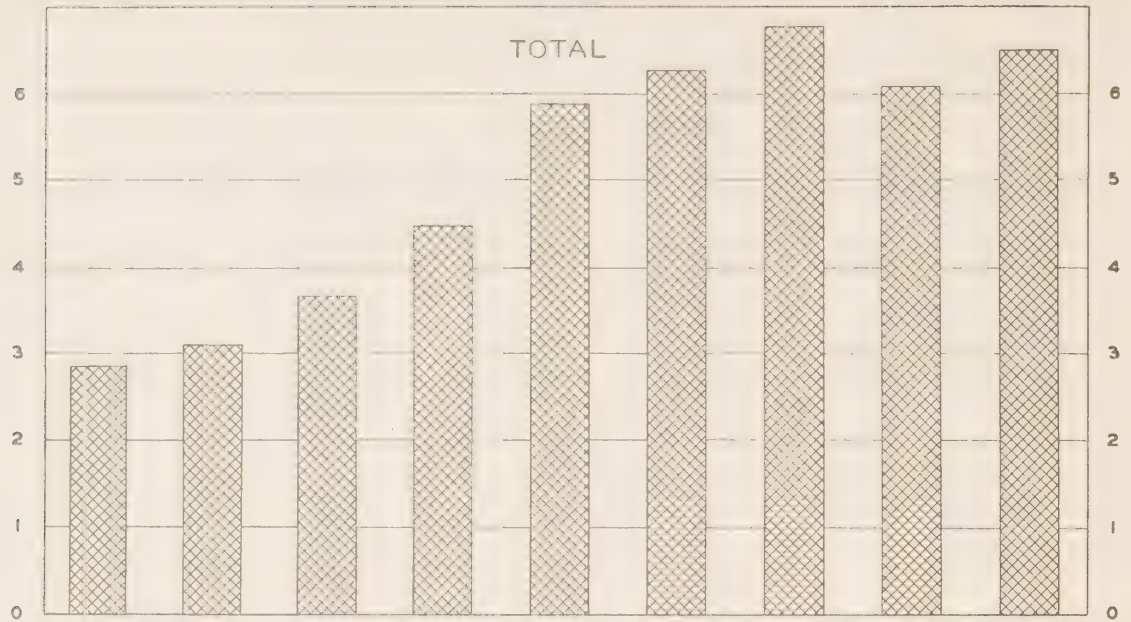


CHART I

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

BILLION  
DOLLARS

BILLION  
DOLLARS





## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

marked expansion in 1946, but manufactures showed further reaction. The net production of the construction industry was officially reported at \$409 million, a gain of nearly 52.5 per cent over the preceding year.

The advance of construction in conjunction with an increase of nearly 20 per cent in repair activities, counterbalanced the recession of 2.7 per cent in manufactures. The increase in the operating receipts of the secondary group was reversed in the preceding year when reconversion to peacetime production led to a setback in factory activities.

### Relative Importance

The increase in total net production in 1946 over 1938 was 126.6 per cent and six of the nine industrial groups showed gains relatively greater than in the aggregate. It follows that only three groups - mining, power and custom and repair - failed to show a betterment in relative importance.

The increase in the net value of farm production was 140.9 per cent, the percentage of the industry to the total of all commodity production having been 21.5 in 1938 and 22.9 in 1946. The share of forestry rose from 8.6 per cent to 11.0 per cent and considerable improvement occurred in fisheries and trapping. The relative importance of mining was considerably impaired during the nine-year period. The position of electric power dropped from 5.0 p.c. to 3.4 p.c. The share of construction recorded a slight betterment. Manufactures, including the duplication with three primary groups, improved the rating from 50 per cent to 53.5 per cent. Owing to the retarded expansion in mining and power, the primary industries produced a lesser share of Canada's commodity production in 1946 than in 1938. The secondary group, inclusive of duplication, bettered the position from 60.0 per cent to 63.1 per cent.

### Long Term Comparison

A study was recently completed relating to the gross and net production of eight of the nine industrial groups by years from 1919 to the recent period. The

CHART 2

# NET PRODUCTION BY INDUSTRIES

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

computation of the value of farm production is in process.

Owing mainly to war expansion, the long-term growth of manufactures determined from the records of the period from 1919 to 1945 was greater than in any other group. The average annual increase in the index based on 1935-39=100 was 5.6 points. The standard deviation, a measure of amplitude from the trend line, for manufactures was second among the eight groups under consideration. The widest fluctuation from the trend line occurred in trapping which also showed the least long-term growth.

The annual increase for the power industry was second, the yearly increment having been 4.42 in terms of the index, and mining followed with a reading of 4.40. The fluctuation from the trend line was lower for electric power than for any other group of the list.

The yearly increments for fisheries and forestry were appreciable, the two industries holding fifth and sixth places in this respect. Fluctuations were somewhat greater in fisheries than in forestry, both industries having shown marked advances from the pre-war period to the present.

Construction was particularly active in the major economic cycle from 1926 to 1930, affecting the nature of the long-term trend based on the period from the end of the first world war to 1945. The yearly increment was 1.27 points in the index and the amplitude of the fluctuations occupied a middle position. Custom and repair has recently risen to a high position, the average increment for the period having been nearly 4.0 points and the index of fluctuations was in seventh place.

### Provincial Distribution

Production in the western provinces gained in relative importance during 1946 over the preceding year. The increases in the net value of output in each of the four provinces west of the Great Lakes were greater than the gain in the Canadian total. Consequently, a betterment was shown in the relative importance of the provinces of the West as commodity producers.

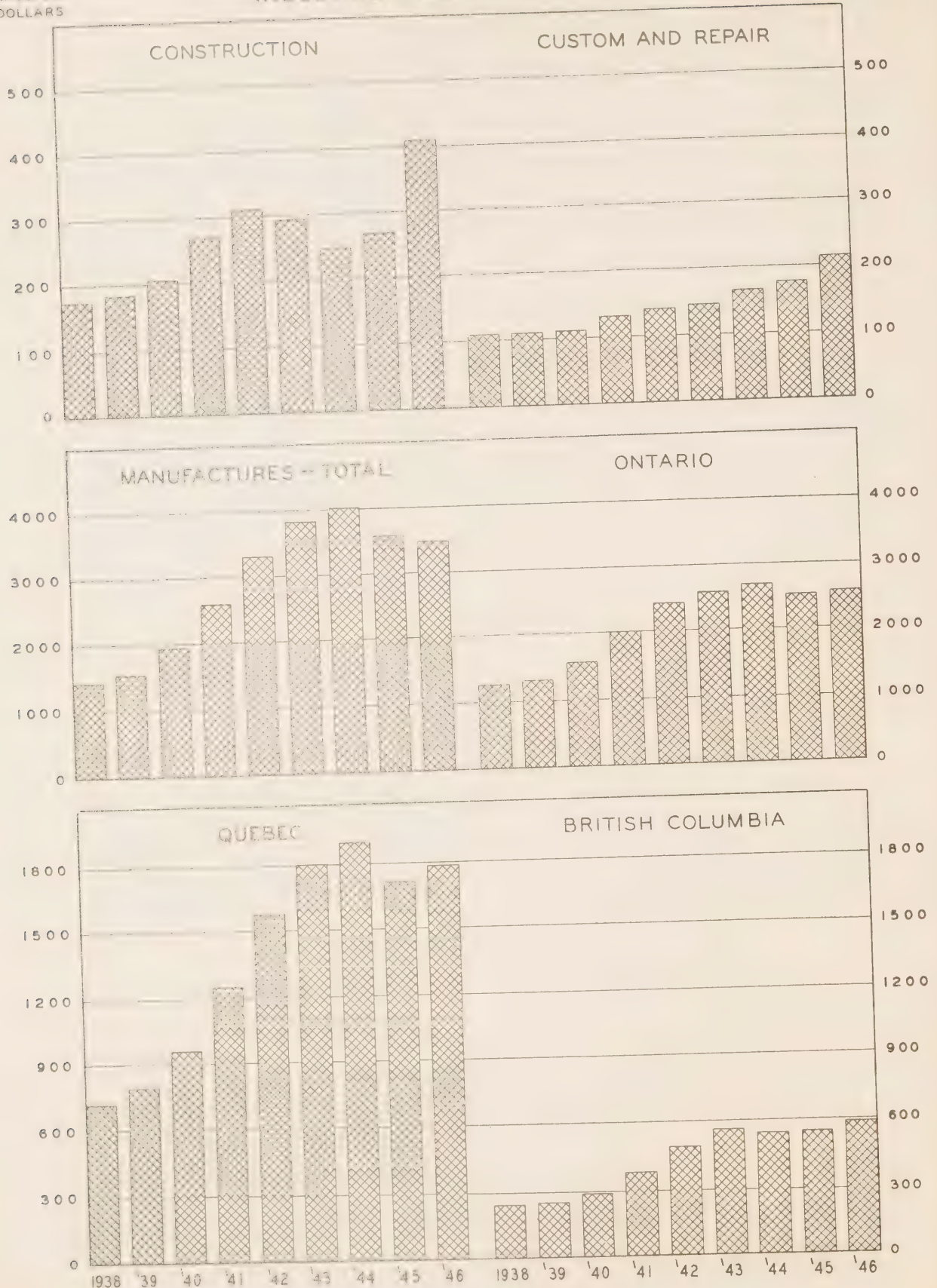


CHART 3.

# NET PRODUCTION BY INDUSTRIES AND PROVINCES

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

The increases in net production in Quebec and Ontario over 1945 were four per cent and two per cent, respectively. As the gain in the Canadian total was 6.4 per cent, the relative importance of the two central provinces was less in 1946 than in the preceding year. In the Maritimes, two of the provinces bettered the relative position, Nova Scotia producing a lesser share of the Canadian production than in 1945.

In comparison with the last full year of the pre-war period, three of the western provinces during 1946, also acquired greater relative importance. The net value of output in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia increased relatively more than the Canadian total, while in Alberta the reverse was the case. Ontario held first place as a producer but the relative standing was not so high in 1946 as in 1943. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec showed betterment in relative importance, while the output of Nova Scotia increased proportionally less than the country-wide total.

During the period from 1938 to 1946 the course of expansion in Prince Edward Island was somewhat similar to that of Nova Scotia. The sharpest advance in each of the two provinces was from 1941 to 1943. While a new maximum was reached in 1946 for the two provinces, the relative advance was greater in Prince Edward Island. A smooth upward sweep was shown by New Brunswick, the increases having been continuous for eight years.

The maximum production of Quebec and Ontario in the period was achieved in 1944 when war demand was intense. Productive activity was expedited from 1938 to the last full year of the war, recession having been shown in 1945. The recovery in 1946 was insufficient to counterbalance the drop of the preceding year.

The heavy grain crop in Saskatchewan and Alberta during 1942 and 1944 contributed to a high level of net production. The bountiful harvest of the two years formulated the pattern for agriculture in Canada as a whole. The results were not so favourable in the alternate years 1943 and 1945. Net production rose during 1946 to a

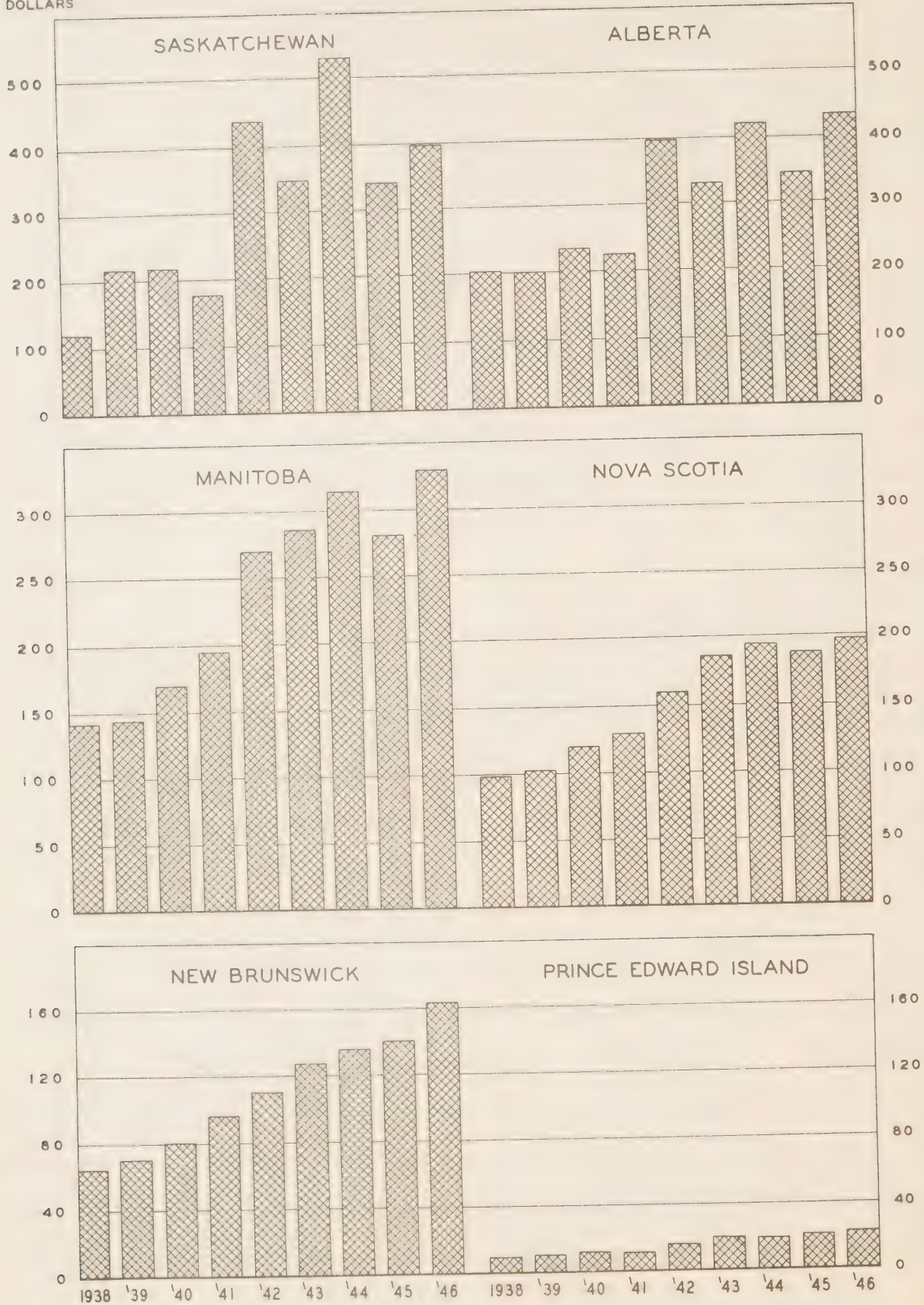


CHART 4

# NET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

new high point in Alberta but the level in Saskatchewan was below that of 1942 and 1944. The curve of production in Manitoba recorded a relatively steady advance except in 1945 when the crop was much below the average of other recent years. A marked advance was shown in British Columbia from 1938 to 1943. The position was not greatly altered in following years, a maximum having been reached in 1946.

### Per Capita Production

The net production per person at \$624 was larger in Ontario during 1946 than in any other province. The same pre-eminent position was characteristic of 1938 and 1944. The per capita return of British Columbia at \$590 was in second place in the latest available year. The same order existed in the pre-war year but Saskatchewan displaced the Pacific province in 1944. With a per capita production of \$534, Alberta held third place in 1946, the same order as in 1938. During the year of maximum war production, Alberta had dropped to fifth place in this respect. The pre-war order of precedence was reestablished in the latest year under consideration.

Quebec maintained the fourth position in each of the three years. The per capita production of Saskatchewan varied greatly from time to time, depending on the farm output. The standing was fifth in 1946, compared with second in 1944 and eighth in 1938.

The production per person in Manitoba at \$452 was sixth in 1946. The province moved up one place over 1938 but held the same order as in 1944.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island occupied seventh, eighth and ninth places, respectively. The standing of Nova Scotia receded from sixth place in 1938 to seventh in 1944. A betterment was shown in New Brunswick which advanced from eighth place in 1944 to seventh in 1946, while Prince Edward Island remained in ninth place in the three representative years.

### Volume

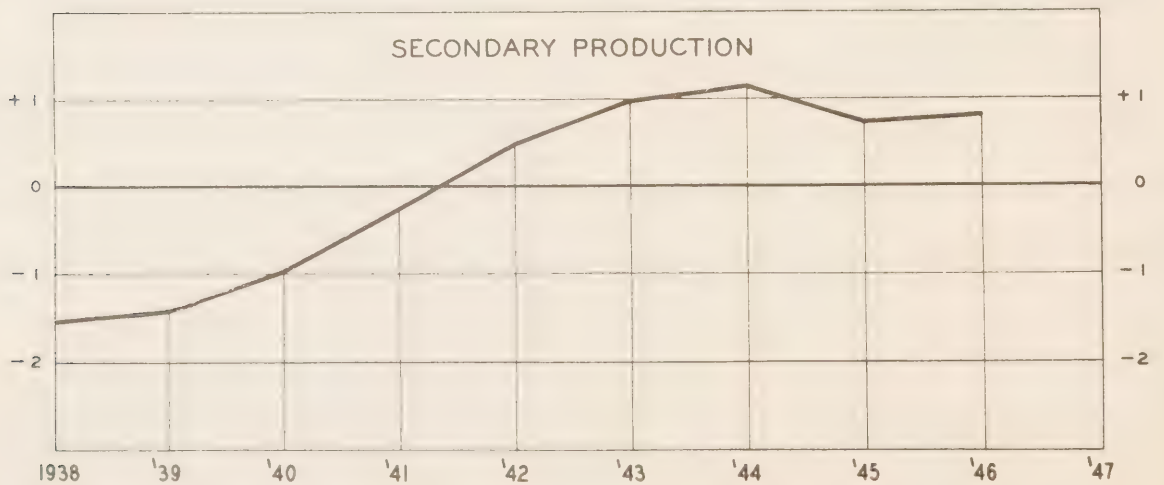
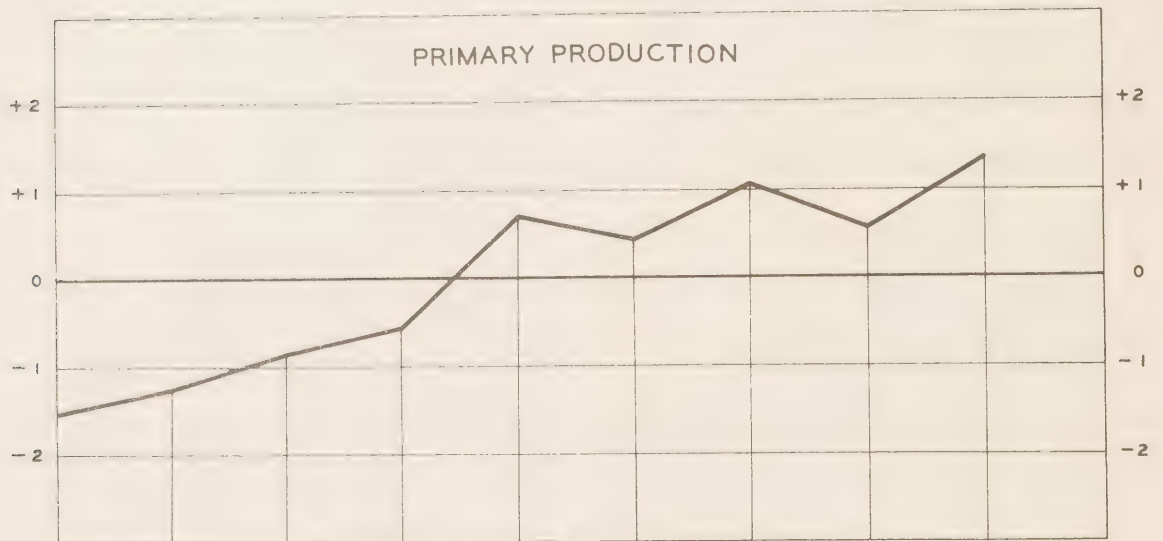
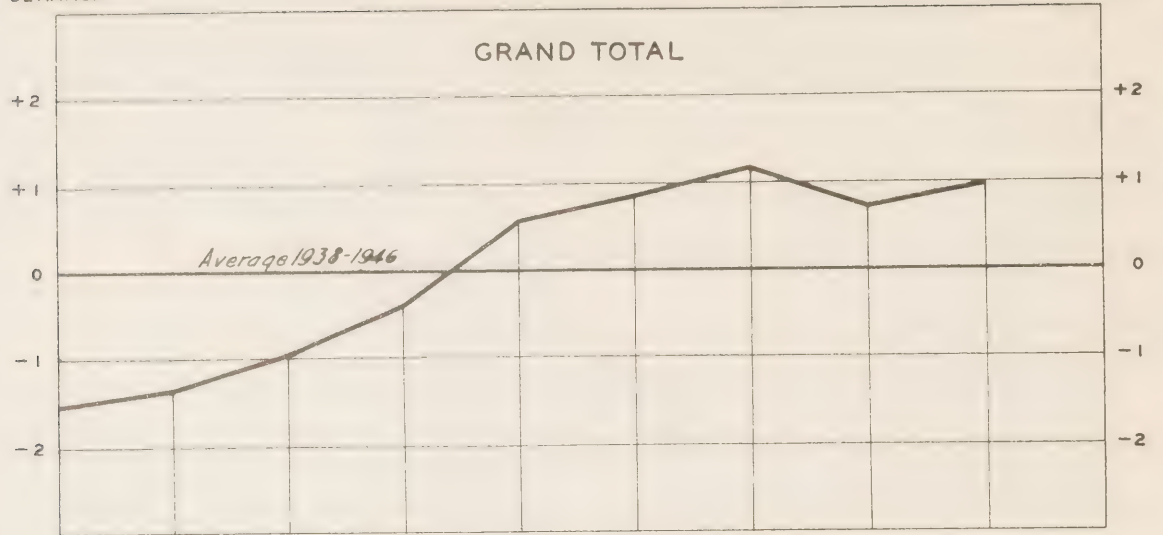
A rough impression of the expansion in the volume of production may be obtained by dividing the net value by the most appropriate price indexes or by the use

CHART 5.

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION



### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

of industrial production indexes. The method used for the nine series is outlined on page 27.

The outstanding feature was the marked expansion in the volume of manufacturing production. According to the method employed, the output in physical terms was more than twice as great in the maximum for the war period as in 1938, a post-war reaction occurring in 1945 and 1946. While construction and custom and repair extended the advance in 1945 and 1946, the pattern for the sum of the secondary industries conformed rather closely to that of manufactures.

The primary industries also expanded during the last nine years but the growth was more moderate than in the field of manufactures. The bountiful harvest of 1942 was an important feature in determining the maximum of the period for the primary section. The fluctuation in the volume of agricultural production was a predominant influence for the primary group as a whole. While gains were shown in 1944 and 1946, the high level of 1942 was not equalled. The output of power rose considerably between 1938 and 1943 but the change in subsequent years was relatively unimportant.

#### Comparison With Other Factors

It is interesting to compare the movement of the net value of production with that of other well-known series during the nine years from 1938 to 1946. The fluctuations in the index of industrial production of output based on manufactures, mining and electric power, conformed rather closely to net value movements. The index of industrial production levelled off after 1943 with considerable decline in 1945 and 1946. The net value of commodity production based on nine groups rather than three and expressed in terms of dollars rather than volume, shows a stronger upward trend during the nine years, the main difference between the two series from a short term viewpoint being the gain in value during 1946.

The index of employment followed a course more nearly resembling the index of industrial production than that of net value. The standing in 1943 was slightly greater



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

CANADA

Table 4. - Net Value of Manufactures Production by Groups, 1941-1946

Industrial Group	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable Products .....	349,912,287	396,956,313	410,340,183	485,551,491	529,112,219	575,963,454
Animal Products .....	165,416,939	203,152,956	211,149,715	246,064,720	261,069,677	271,279,450
Textiles and Textile Products ..	290,105,448	341,475,081	334,242,717	351,186,488	367,980,705	418,263,665
Wood and Paper Products .....	463,967,834	488,433,555	508,835,982	550,826,986	586,057,023	749,055,011
Iron and Its Products .....	735,511,841	1,084,424,334	1,396,768,112	1,390,703,087	1,046,097,484	735,459,371
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	288,823,325	355,005,408	369,005,912	399,498,519	316,572,975	278,461,262
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	117,425,887	141,216,996	146,460,170	152,525,053	145,197,043	173,638,196
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	157,304,350	252,390,766	379,453,873	355,260,598	249,701,603	203,639,442
Miscellaneous Industries .....	36,651,877	46,918,549	60,156,877	84,159,068	62,527,170	61,245,149
Total .....	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,010	3,564,315,899	3,467,004,980

Table 5. - Percentage Analysis of Net Value of Manufactures, Totals for 1938 equalling 100

Industrial Group	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
Vegetable Products .....	130.8	148.4	153.4	181.5	197.8	215.3
Animal Products .....	139.1	170.8	177.5	206.9	219.5	228.1
Textiles and Textile Products ..	181.3	213.5	208.9	219.5	230.0	261.4
Wood and Paper Products .....	167.5	176.3	183.7	198.9	211.6	270.4
Iron and Its Products .....	281.1	414.5	533.9	531.5	399.8	281.1
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	175.4	215.6	224.1	242.6	192.2	169.1
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	156.6	188.4	195.4	203.5	193.7	231.6
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	195.4	313.5	471.3	441.3	310.2	252.9
Miscellaneous Industries .....	158.8	203.3	260.7	364.7	270.9	265.4
Total .....	182.4	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7

Table 6. - Net Value of Production in the Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fish curing and Packing .....	17,423,054	20,969,913	20,588,039	22,066,801	30,529,102	31,084,775
Sawmilling .....	76,660,254	91,206,949	91,714,000	96,528,955	103,153,766	129,408,392
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting .....	119,736,294	125,881,047	111,857,020	174,492,103	89,898,878	69,565,922
Pulp and Paper .....	174,555,041	165,193,627	165,435,944	123,303,038	180,401,885	258,164,578
Cement .....	9,279,164	10,213,916	7,152,763	6,882,354	9,416,426	12,930,058
Clay Products .....	5,806,763	5,630,484	5,346,386	5,478,923	6,938,409	9,563,690
Line .....	4,161,412	3,932,279	4,908,510	5,005,235	4,663,859	4,910,127
Salt .....	2,676,533	3,173,755	3,648,854	3,287,660	3,241,456	2,890,423
Total .....	410,298,515	426,201,970	410,701,516	437,045,069	428,243,781	518,517,965

### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

than in the next year and the level of 1946 was somewhat below that of 1945. The sharper drop during the last two years of the period in the index of industrial production than in that of employment suggests a decline in productivity.

The curve of wholesale prices showed a strong upward movement, the only reaction for the period having been in 1939. Advances were in evidence in 1945 and 1946, particularly the latter. The further advance in the last two years of the period presents a contrast with the movement in general indexes of volume.

The gross national product, consisting of the sum of national income, depreciation charges and indirect taxes rose, similar to the net value of production, from 1938 to 1944. The slight reaction of 1945 was followed by a moderate increase in the last year of the period. In other words, the direction of the movements year by year in gross national product and the net value of commodity production was the same.

The upward movement in the amount of cheques cashed in clearing centres was maintained consistently from 1938 to 1946. Financial transactions of this type constituted the only factor cited for comparison with the net value of production which showed a continuous series of increases for the nine years.

The uncertainties of wartime had an adverse influence on common stock prices. The pattern was quite different from that of any of the other series considered in this connection.

### DESCRIPTION OF METHOD

The scope of the report is limited to a discussion of the production of commodities, classified as primary and secondary operations. The activities of the transport, trade, finance, government and service groups are entirely excluded.

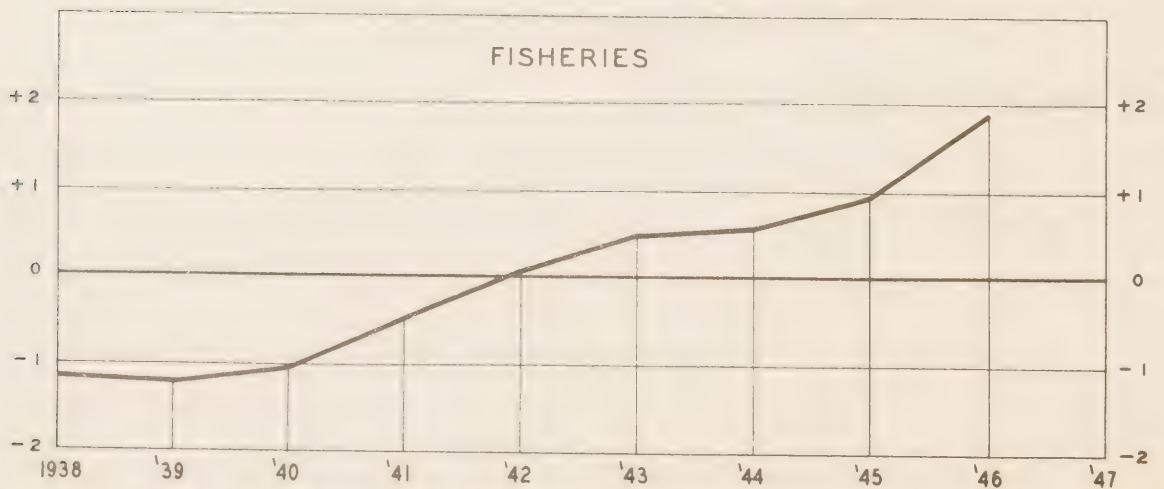
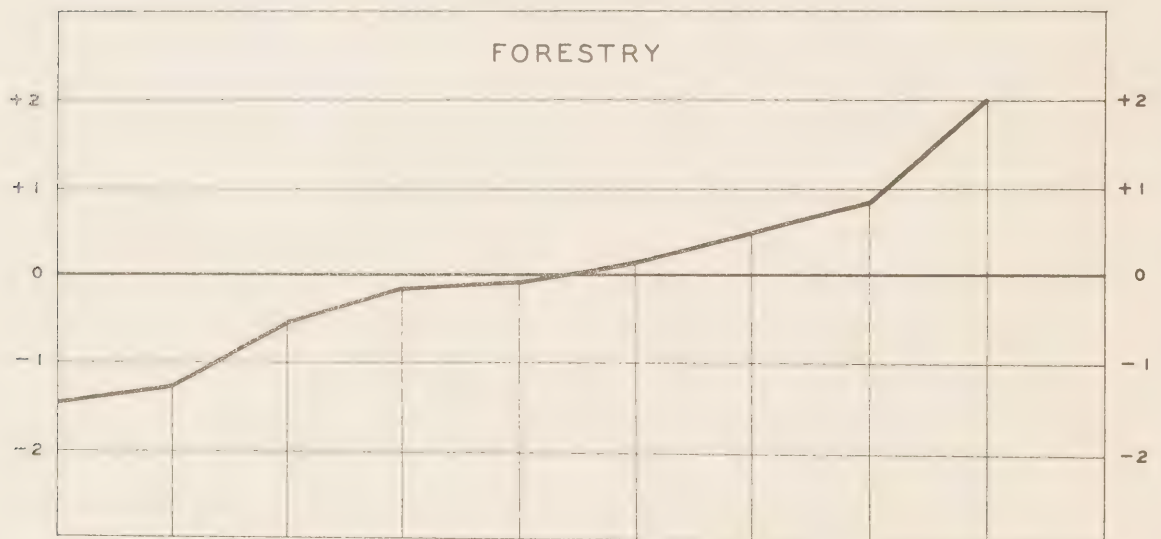
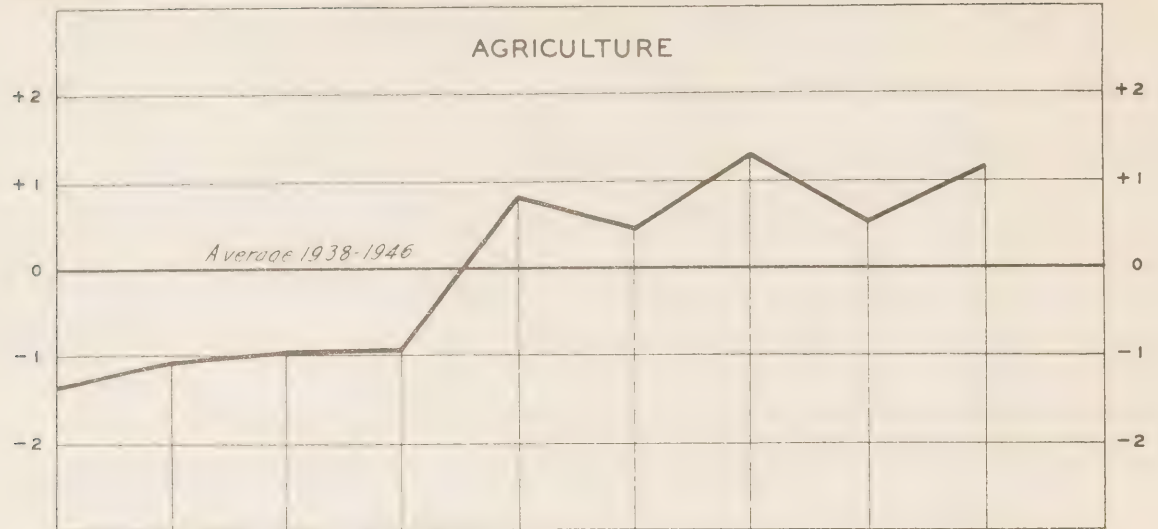
The term production is used in this connection in its popular acceptance as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and minerals, the catching of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, the building of structures and manufacturing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry,

CHART 6.

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

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fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction, custom and repair and manufacturing are classified under secondary production.

Gross and Net Production

The value of production is shown under two headings, namely gross and net. Gross production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under the specified headings. Net production is computed by deducting from the gross production the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed in the production process. The cost of fuel and electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, meeting in Ottawa during 1935. A survey of production must differentiate between the more important branches and at the same time present a grand total that will be free from overlapping. For example, brick, tile and cement are included under mineral production as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process. They may, however, be classified under manufactures in view of the nature of the productive process - either allocation being quite correct according to the point of view. In the initial presentation production in such industries is regarded both as primary and as secondary, but the duplication is eliminated from the grand totals. Following are notes further explaining the procedure that has been used in drawing up the tables:-

1. Agriculture. A new series of gross and net production was adopted for agriculture for the years 1938 to 1946. The statistics included in the tables of the report were prepared by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The computation was effected in connection with the project on net farm income. The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April - June, 1944 presents the background for the estimates introduced here. Gross farm income is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind and the value of changes in inventories. The imputed value of house rent is excluded. The income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

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Table 7. - Net Value of Production by Provinces in Dollars

Province	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	10,649,062	15,522,897	19,580,160	18,844,736	20,658,906	22,244,191
Nova Scotia .....	128,534,302	158,577,888	184,512,443	193,557,552	186,931,838	197,767,578
New Brunswick .....	96,283,417	110,857,300	127,253,333	135,117,593	139,435,407	161,947,268
Quebec .....	1,251,896,590	1,580,441,607	1,809,093,691	1,899,824,337	1,716,038,573	1,785,407,464
Ontario .....	2,012,968,724	2,425,316,146	2,579,898,516	2,682,969,260	2,510,200,208	2,560,422,986
Manitoba.....	195,468,323	268,727,971	284,908,089	313,077,535	280,458,384	328,453,444
Saskatchewan .....	177,038,101	436,767,715	345,132,184	528,817,265	339,755,726	393,878,839
Alberta .....	225,210,177	394,097,661	328,217,886	416,117,352	340,703,182	428,908,507
British Columbia .....	374,295,912	483,017,424	562,520,164	543,947,198	547,416,908	591,478,855
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	8,246,282	9,630,295	7,818,293	5,134,538	4,656,619	6,598,538
Total .....	4,478,590,890	5,882,956,904	6,248,734,759	6,737,407,366	6,086,255,751	6,477,107,670

Table 8. - Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
Prince Edward Island .....	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.34
Nova Scotia .....	2.87	2.70	2.95	2.87	3.07	3.05
New Brunswick .....	2.15	1.88	2.04	2.01	2.29	2.50
Quebec .....	27.95	26.86	28.95	28.20	28.20	27.57
Ontario .....	44.96	41.24	41.29	39.81	41.24	39.54
Manitoba .....	4.36	4.57	4.56	4.65	4.61	5.07
Saskatchewan .....	3.95	7.42	5.52	7.85	5.58	6.08
Alberta .....	4.98	6.70	5.25	6.18	5.60	6.62
British Columbia .....	8.36	8.21	9.00	8.07	8.99	9.13
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.10
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 9. - Net Forest Products Duplication by Provinces in Dollars  
(See page 25 for Description)

Province	1 9 4 1	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
Prince Edward Island .....	338,557	341,849	527,387	726,476	759,072	853,111
Nova Scotia .....	3,068,486	3,026,753	4,030,038	4,342,399	4,511,241	5,128,060
New Brunswick .....	4,624,540	5,777,953	7,242,136	6,371,359	6,416,520	7,097,260
Quebec .....	18,870,102	22,522,617	30,561,650	27,005,001	29,942,162	33,893,563
Ontario .....	8,597,886	9,258,912	12,669,823	13,997,398	13,733,690	15,178,337
Manitoba .....	1,351,352	1,316,314	2,178,726	1,942,755	2,083,649	1,444,810
Saskatchewan .....	2,296,944	2,269,398	3,528,287	2,908,255	2,980,298	2,209,480
Alberta .....	1,538,009	1,594,048	2,131,639	2,542,274	2,572,367	1,732,833
British Columbia .....	914,267	866,596	1,130,928	1,521,916	1,502,947	1,671,785
Canada .....	41,600,143	46,974,440	64,000,614	61,357,833	64,501,946	69,209,239

## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

consumed by the farm family, valued at its alternative market price. The inventory section consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Raw materials such as feed and seed purchased through market channels, tractor fuel, oil and grease, binder twine, fertilizer and fencing, etc., are deducted from the gross value of production to give the net value.

The discontinued series of gross and net production, as given in the numbers of the Survey of Production applicable to years prior to 1938, were published in the Monthly and Quarterly Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics for at least a quarter of a century. A revision for 1926 to 1941 was given in the Quarterly Bulletin for January - March, 1942. The net value was obtained by deducting from the gross value, the estimates of the value of farm products used for seed and feed for live stock. These products included feed grains, fodder crops and milk fed to live stock.

2. Forestry. The forestry totals were compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross production resulting from operations in the woods is estimated on the footing of returns from the more important concerns carrying on logging operations regularly in Canada and from other special enquiries. The firms so covered produced about 36.4 p.c. of the total cut in 1946. The cost of materials is computed by the Forestry Branch for the Dominion and distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production. As the totals for agriculture include forest products obtained by farmers from wood lots of farms whether sold or retained for use, a certain amount of duplication exists between the totals for agriculture and forestry. The Dominion net total in 1946 was about \$69 2 million and deduction was made in this connection in the accompanying tables. The gross and net production of the sawmilling and pulp and paper industries are prepared and published year by year.

3. Fisheries. The sum of the value of the fisheries and the cost of fish used in factories is regarded as the gross revenue of the industry. The former is given historically in Table 16, on page 48 of the Bureau report for 1945. The totals include the value

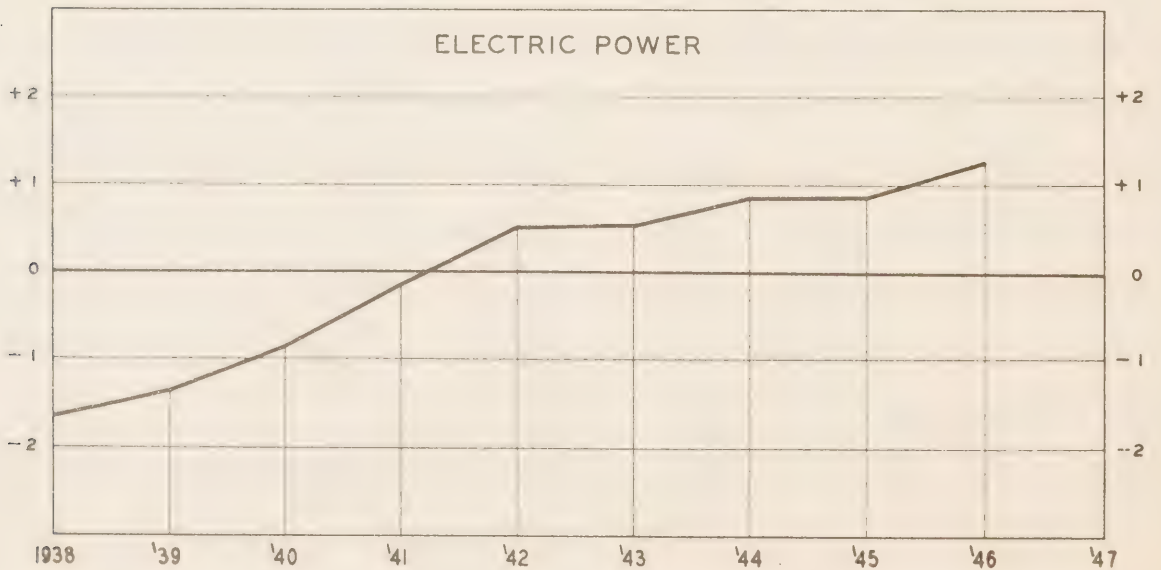
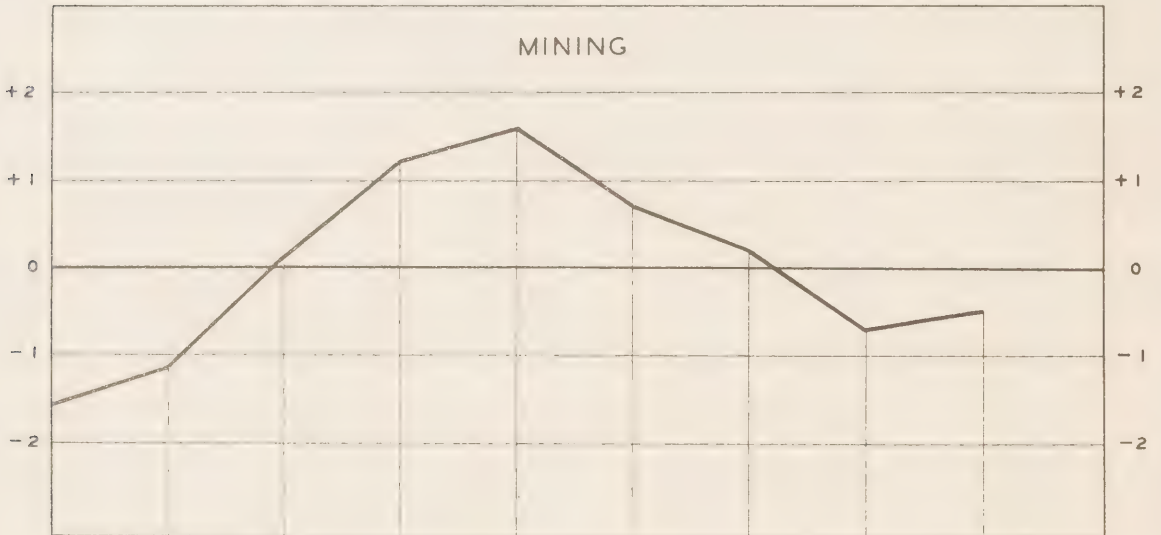
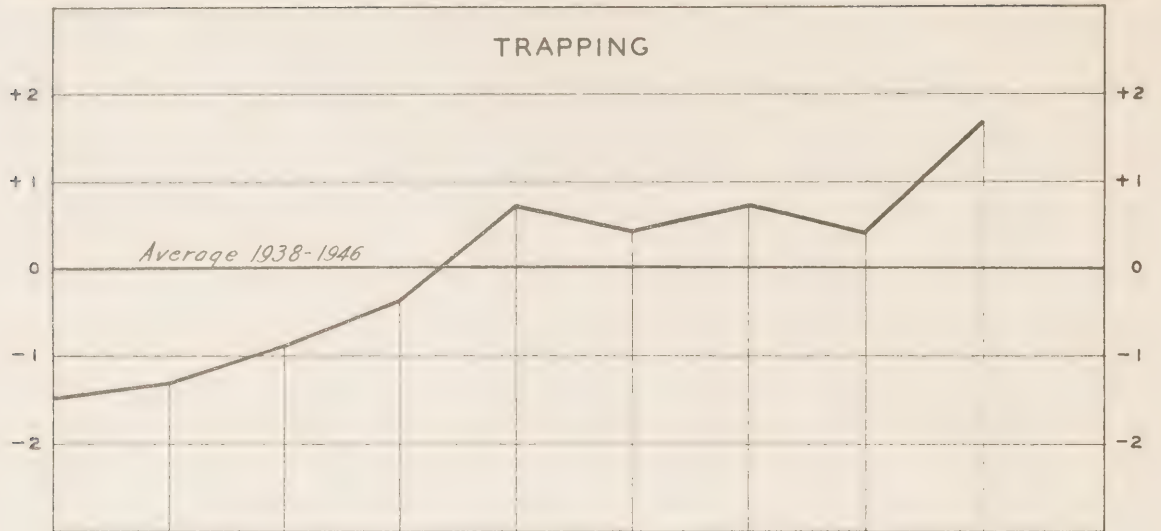


CHART 7

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

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### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

of fish sold by fish curing and packing plants as well as the sales of fishermen other than to such processing establishments. The cost of fish used by the secondary phase of the industry is presented in Table 40 of the same report. The sum of the value of the fisheries shown in Table 16 and the cost of fish used as recorded in Table 40 is regarded as the gross value of production. Deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross revenue, we have the net value. The cost of materials and fuel and electricity are taken from Table 40. No data being available as to the cost of materials and fuel used by the primary phase of the industry, the net value was taken as equivalent to the gross.

Trapping. The value of production in the trapping industry in 1944 and preceding years was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year from the total value of fur production during the fur year terminating at the end of June. The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value given for wild life was believed excessive. The Dominion total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

The totals in 1945 and 1946 were computed from data given in Tables 1 and 2, Pages 3-13 of the report on Fur Production for the respective seasons published by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of the ranch-raised pelts by species multiplied by the average price was deducted from the total value of pelts produced. The net value was taken at the same level as the gross.

Mining. The amount of the net value of mineral production and the cost of process applies, purchased electricity, fuel, freight and smelter charges are given in Columns 6 and 7, respectively, of the table giving principal statistics in recent reports of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch. The sum of these amounts is taken as the gross value of production, while the net was reported as the "net value of bullion ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries".

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

CANADA

Table 10. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	19,067,000	19,876,000	35,513,000	44,630,000	43,279,000	47,514,000
Forestry .....	1,352,132	1,708,820	29,712,146	41,646,040	78,631,063	97,341,630
Fisheries .....	5,605,951	7,489,519	47,894,269	55,060,999	19,898,846	23,382,223
Trapping .....	13,818	18,537	231,444	733,054	382,079	239,943
Mining .....	-	-	30,950,106	34,337,638	4,116,360	4,839,047
Electric Power .....	555,934	561,804	8,362,069	8,480,811	5,577,507	5,675,420
Construction .....	1,876,857	2,381,620	29,324,769	40,858,319	14,373,424	27,761,110
Custom and Repair .....	1,154,000	1,381,000	9,600,000	11,490,000	5,804,000	6,946,000
Manufactures, Total .....	11,592,753	11,200,310	199,775,177	178,793,420	156,623,378	170,753,741
Total .....	41,216,445	44,617,610	391,362,980	416,030,281	328,685,657	384,453,114
Less: Duplication .....	4,923,814	6,132,559	51,407,567	64,209,782	70,453,299	83,054,951
GRAND TOTAL .....	36,292,631	38,485,051	339,955,413	351,820,499	258,227,358	301,398,163

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	278,016,000	322,660,000	502,831,000	548,598,000	142,268,000	175,989,000
Forestry .....	395,014,638	500,909,018	217,923,712	294,390,605	13,106,696	15,594,956
Fisheries .....	11,588,398	11,743,156	7,261,661	6,296,658	4,263,670	4,871,037
Trapping .....	3,363,563	5,308,477	5,088,175	7,792,630	3,727,881	5,011,880
Mining .....	225,881,456	200,418,470	308,664,824	267,623,593	22,088,556	24,199,531
Electric Power .....	80,404,232	84,886,712	72,435,132	73,622,911	11,182,472	12,066,618
Construction .....	150,166,258	225,582,288	216,545,127	347,616,749	28,382,523	43,462,500
Custom and Repair .....	80,147,000	95,922,000	99,960,000	119,634,000	15,861,000	18,983,000
Manufactures, Total .....	2,531,903,330	2,497,971,521	3,965,069,021	3,754,523,701	339,821,283	351,887,099
Total .....	3,756,485,375	3,945,401,642	5,395,778,652	5,420,098,847	580,702,081	652,065,621
Less: Duplication .....	442,311,599	502,942,460	341,283,430	359,895,978	20,809,151	24,031,281
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,314,173,776	3,442,459,182	5,054,495,222	5,060,202,869	559,892,930	628,034,340

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	336,753,000	383,373,000	239,427,000	311,953,000	82,167,000	95,240,000
Forestry .....	10,311,982	9,797,617	13,579,829	17,655,132	204,584,828	249,927,056
Fisheries .....	1,286,361	1,148,886	1,450,502	1,339,083	66,781,454	65,129,839
Trapping .....	1,499,857	2,677,078	2,067,505	2,974,120	2,718,198	2,894,470
Mining .....	40,351,946	45,805,802	49,413,211	56,862,309	83,538,272	117,827,745
Electric Power .....	7,017,204	7,705,605	9,091,852	9,822,027	20,275,328	23,008,912
Construction .....	17,482,076	29,277,215	32,013,693	51,573,396	53,415,106	100,148,206
Custom and Repair .....	12,221,000	14,626,000	14,274,000	17,083,000	23,600,000	28,245,000
Manufactures, Total .....	167,688,133	168,356,619	248,287,504	257,031,867	628,903,124	644,527,898
Total .....	594,611,559	662,767,822	609,605,096	726,293,934	1,165,983,310	1,326,949,126
Less: Duplication .....	26,045,123	25,887,672	13,329,042	15,874,441	225,141,068	272,753,646
GRAND TOTAL .....	568,566,436	636,880,150	596,276,054	710,419,493	940,842,242	1,054,195,480



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the Central Electric Stations is given from 1931 to 1944 on page 487 of the Year Book of 1947. The duplication consisting of power purchased by companies engaged in the industry is eliminated. The net production was obtained by deducting the cost of fuel from the gross value of production. The cost of fuel is given in line 4 of Table 6 entitled "Expenses" included in the annual report regarding the Central Electric Stations of Canada.

Primary Duplication. The gross and net value of agricultural production, as presented in the Canadian and Provincial tables, include forest products produced on farms whether for sale, or retained for purposes of fuel, fencing or other uses. As such products are also reported under forestry, the amount of the duplication is deducted in the various tables. The gross and net value of forest products obtained on farms were regarded as the same for the period from 1938 to 1943 but allowance was made for expenditure on raw materials from 1944 to 1946.

7. Construction. The value of work performed as given in the Annual report on the Construction Industry prepared by the Construction Branch is taken as the gross value of construction. The cost of materials used as published in the same series of reports is deducted from the gross to obtain the net value of production. Considerably higher levels for new construction and resource development during the period from 1926 to 1941 are given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published August, 1945 by the Department of Reconstruction. The results are presented as item 18, of Table 5 a, page 38, the method of computation being given on pages 102 - 106. As the net value of production, the provincial distribution and current data of the series published by the Department of Reconstruction are unavailable, it has been decided to present in this connection the version of the Construction Branch of the Bureau.

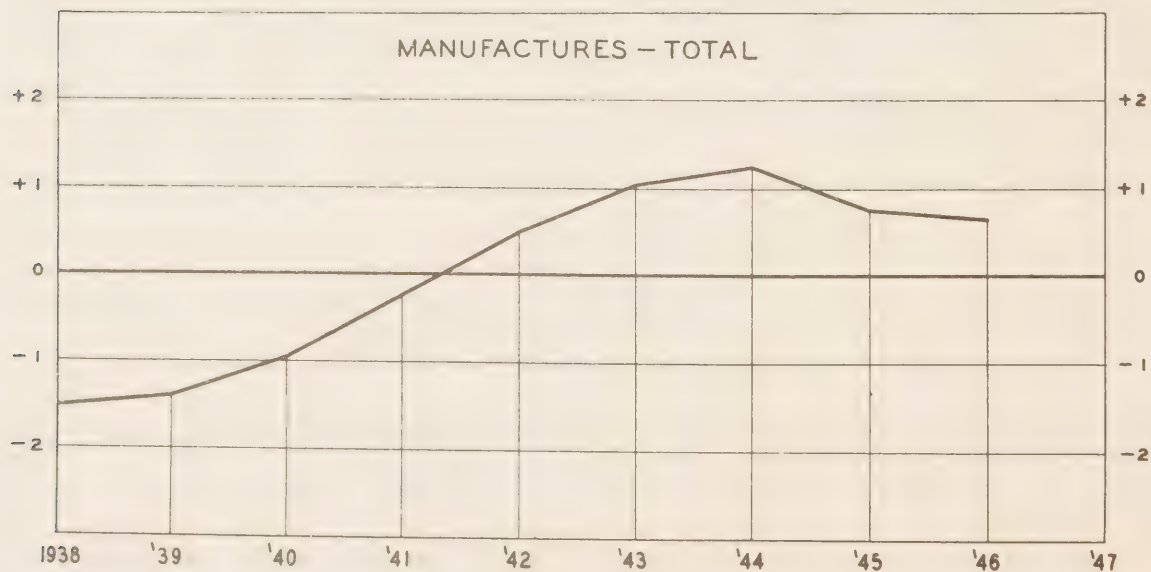
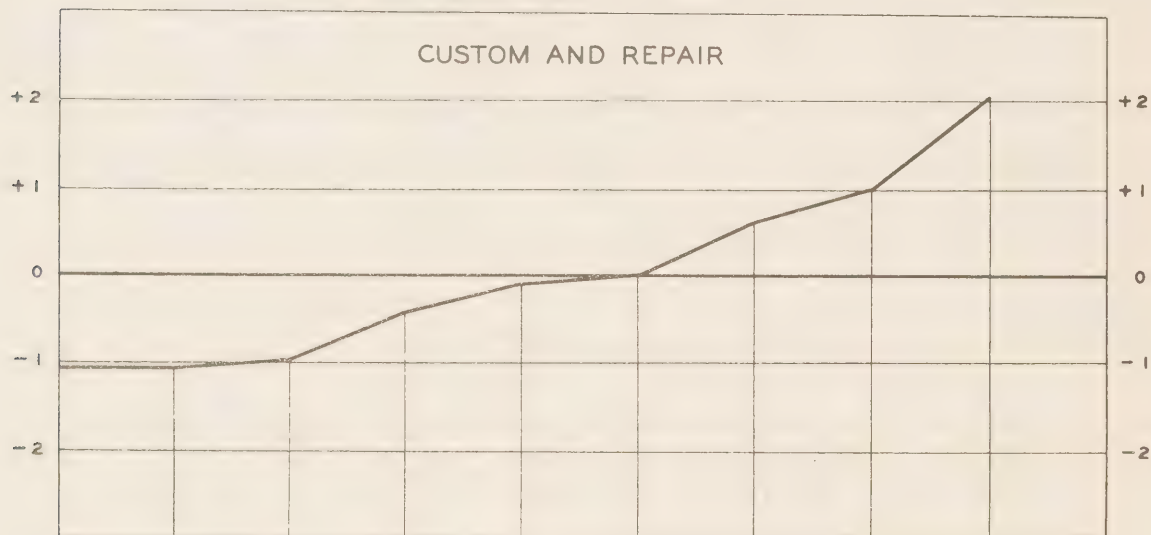
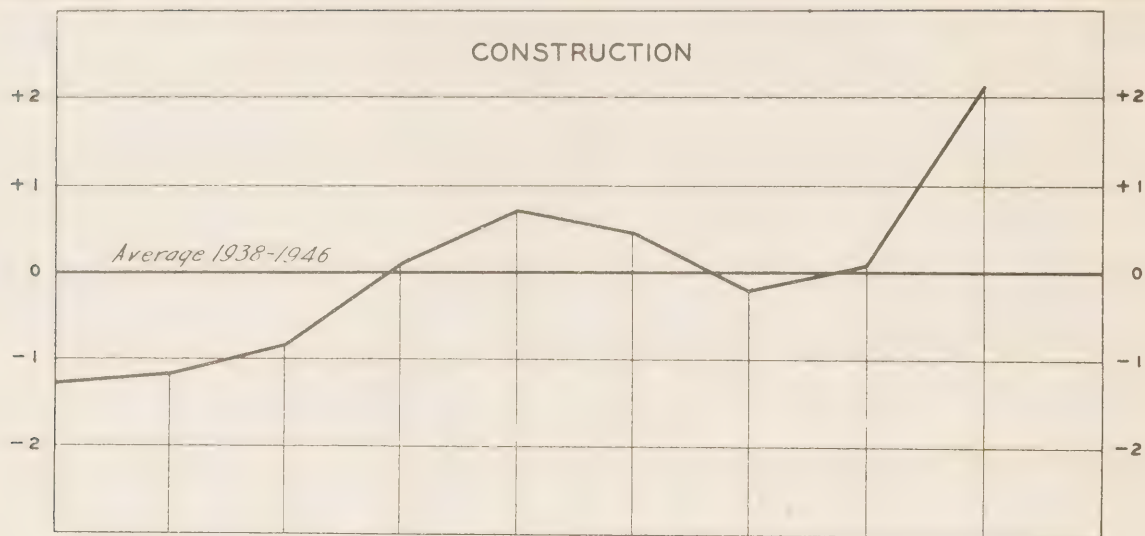
8. Custom and Repair. The custom and repair group comprises thirteen industries most of which are by themselves of minor importance. The main activities are as follows: automobile repair, dyeing, cleaning and laundry, blacksmithing and the repair of bicycles,

CHART 8.

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

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## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, jewellery, furs, business machines, radio and electrical appliances, upholstering and furniture, locks and guns and miscellaneous repair work. The Census of Trading Establishments conducted in 1930 and 1941, is the best source of information in regard to the operations of the group. The gross receipts of custom and repair establishments during 1941 were added to the revenues from repairs and services of retail stores as given in Table 19, of Volume 10 of the Eighth Census. Fourteen classes of stores, limited as accurately as possible to the stores rendering repair and custom service, were considered. The gross value of production was then adjusted according to the proportion of employee remuneration in the entire group as given by the decennial census to the salaries and wages paid by the appropriate establishments listed in Volume 10. The extension to 1946 was made according to the remuneration of employees and independent operators.

### Estimate of Volume

The placing of the statistics of net production on a volume basis was attempted in Table 14. Totals for six of the nine industrial groups were divided by price indexes transferred to the base of 1938. The selected indexes were as follows: agriculture, Canadian farm products; forestry, wood, wood products and paper; fisheries, fishery products; trapping, furs; construction, building materials; custom and repair, general wholesale prices. Division by the price indexes ostensibly eliminated the price element, thus production during the nine years was expressed in dollars of 1938. A final step was the dividing of each series by the total for the latter year.

The volume of production indexes prepared by this Branch were used for manufactures, mining and electric power. The interim version of the volume indexes for recent years are presented on pages 8 and 14 of the Canadian Statistical Review.

### Line Charts

The preparation of Charts 5 to 11 included a process of analysis. An index number was computed by regarding the average from 1935 to 1939 as equivalent to 100.



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

CANADA

Table 11. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
Agriculture .....	13,327,000	13,454,000	24,171,000	31,790,000	31,021,000	33,970,000
Forestry .....	948,972	1,166,871	17,182,087	24,154,765	42,634,636	54,019,923
Fisheries .....	2,775,558	4,155,906	28,399,669	31,489,194	11,615,682	13,988,338
Trapping .....	13,818	18,537	231,444	733,054	382,079	239,943
Mining .....	-	-	23,684,321	26,425,106	3,636,205	4,236,861
Electric Power .....	384,454	344,048	6,962,970	7,077,258	4,870,437	4,866,590
Construction .....	938,983	966,602	15,954,021	21,754,231	8,035,437	14,409,598
Custom and Repair .....	783,000	938,000	6,515,000	7,797,000	3,939,000	4,714,000
Manufactures, Total .....	3,178,434	3,469,435	84,358,189	71,738,873	63,380,075	67,763,377
Total .....	22,350,219	24,513,399	207,458,701	222,959,481	169,514,551	198,228,630
Less: Duplication .....	1,691,313	2,269,208	20,526,863	25,191,903	30,079,144	36,281,362
GRAND TOTAL .....	20,658,906	22,244,191	186,931,838	197,767,578	139,435,407	161,947,268

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
Agriculture .....	209,834,000	243,779,000	381,052,000	406,666,000	108,942,000	138,944,000
Forestry .....	223,280,370	287,046,710	120,828,120	167,772,531	8,480,146	10,296,791
Fisheries .....	7,213,210	7,219,982	7,261,661	6,296,658	4,263,670	4,871,037
Trapping .....	3,363,563	5,308,477	5,088,175	7,792,630	3,727,881	5,011,880
Mining .....	106,701,600	97,020,447	155,367,764	147,605,421	10,794,127	12,480,188
Electric Power .....	80,349,794	84,822,248	72,393,716	73,546,935	11,129,925	12,001,213
Construction .....	72,799,700	101,328,551	104,201,283	163,265,558	13,765,634	19,936,046
Custom and Repair .....	54,382,000	65,085,000	67,827,000	81,177,000	10,763,000	12,881,000
Manufactures, Total .....	1,149,390,919	1,125,991,848	1,720,938,199	1,659,284,622	117,775,126	122,780,805
Total .....	1,907,315,156	2,017,602,263	2,634,957,918	2,713,407,355	289,641,509	339,202,960
Less: Duplication .....	191,276,583	232,194,799	124,757,710	152,984,369	9,183,125	10,749,516
GRAND TOTAL .....	1,716,038,573	1,785,407,464	2,510,200,208	2,560,422,986	280,458,384	328,453,444

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
Agriculture .....	257,321,000	297,175,000	179,091,000	242,712,000	64,603,000	74,773,000
Forestry .....	7,047,521	6,757,053	8,986,953	11,211,114	121,573,306	148,590,669
Fisheries .....	1,286,361	1,148,886	1,450,502	1,339,083	38,724,627	36,335,800
Trapping .....	1,499,857	2,677,078	2,067,505	2,974,120	2,718,198	2,894,470
Mining .....	19,382,105	22,743,522	44,421,660	50,981,943	48,159,524	58,629,880
Electric Power .....	5,771,110	6,337,824	8,226,534	9,010,692	19,756,528	22,256,339
Construction .....	8,648,938	15,855,512	17,015,102	25,170,956	26,598,739	48,008,608
Custom and Repair .....	8,283,000	9,925,000	9,685,000	11,591,000	16,013,000	19,165,000
Manufactures, Total .....	38,275,127	38,459,630	78,347,626	83,735,011	307,954,519	293,352,632
Total .....	347,525,019	399,079,505	349,491,882	438,725,919	646,081,441	704,506,418
Less: Duplication .....	7,769,293	5,200,666	8,788,700	9,817,412	98,664,533	113,027,563
GRAND TOTAL .....	339,755,726	393,878,839	340,703,182	428,908,507	547,416,908	591,478,855

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

Where necessary for computation, the tentative net value of agriculture from 1935 to 1937 was used. An average of the index was computed for the period 1938 to 1946. The average was shown as the zero line in each of the charts under consideration. The difference between the index on the base of 1935 to 1939 and the average from 1938 to 1946 was obtained for each year of the period. The standard deviation for each series resulted from taking the square root of the annual average of the sum of the squares of the differences. The differences divided by the standard deviation were plotted on the seven charts. The purpose of the computation was to place the factors on a common footing in regard to the magnitude of the fluctuations from the averages of each.

A second type of analysis was utilized in Charts 12 and 13. The net values were plotted on a semi-logarithmic rather than on an arithmetic scale. The charts consequently present the rate of change in the series rather than the absolute amount. The original data were plotted in Charts 1 to 3, the changes in dollars for each series having been indicated by the height of the bars. Comparison from chart to chart is somewhat complicated by the variation in the scales.

The semi-logarithmic and the arithmetic scales are so dissimilar as to give quite different graphic descriptions of the same data. Equal vertical distances on the perpendicular axis of the semi-logarithmic chart represent equal percentage changes instead of the equal absolute magnitudes of the arithmetic scale.

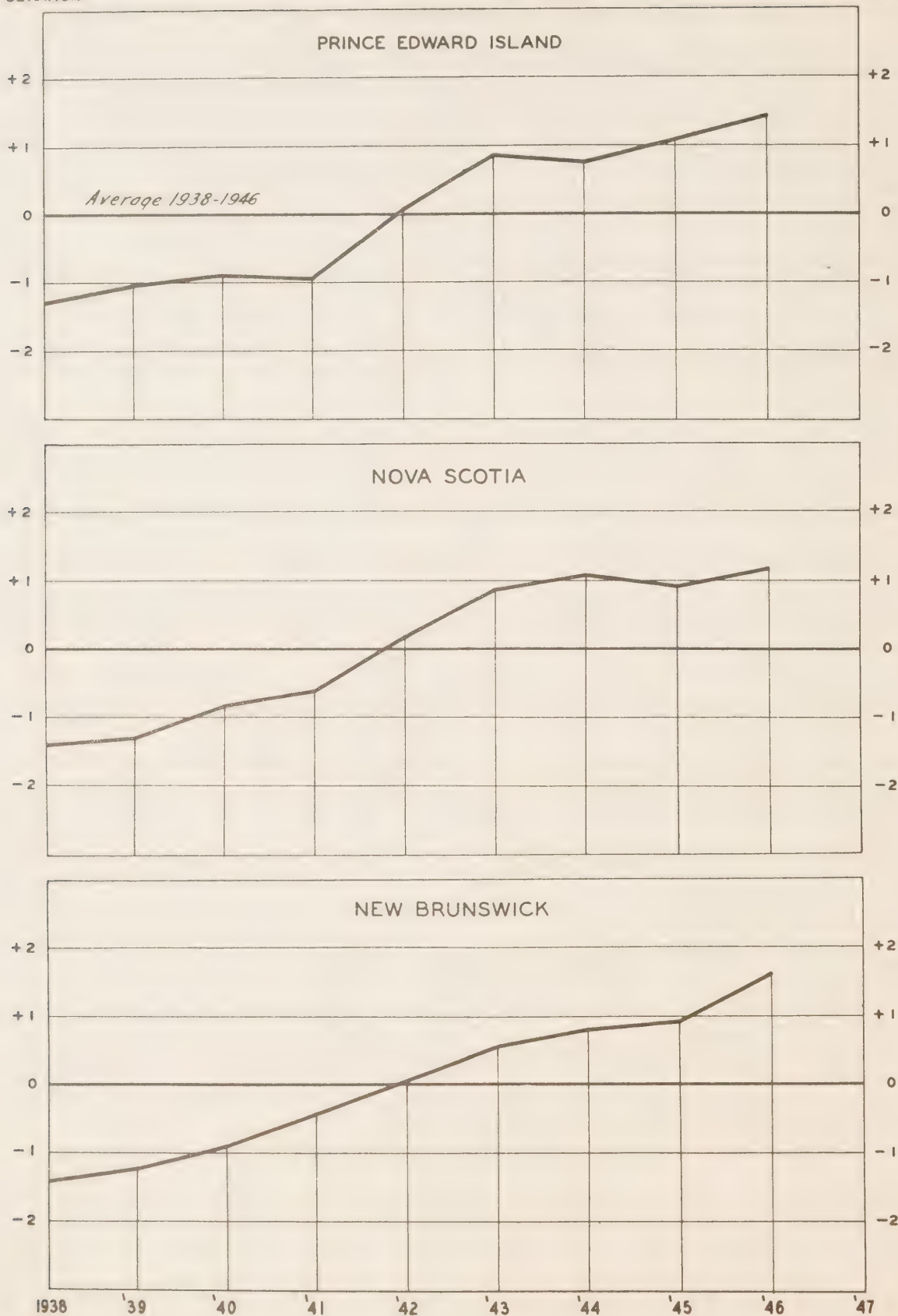
The long-term data from 1919 to 1946 are given in Charts 14 to 16. The original statistics were expressed as an index number of the base period adopted by the Bureau, covering 1935-1939. The long-term trend was computed by the usual mathematical process. The deviation of the trend from the index was computed. The obtaining of the squares of the deviations was the first step in computing the standard deviation. The latter was divided into the deviation of the trend from the index to give the "cycles" for each year. The latter were plotted in relation to the long-term trend regarded as the zero line. The computation facilitates the study of the economic cycle through the elimination of the long-term trend and the placing of the fluctuations on a comparable basis through the use of the standard deviation.

CHART 9.

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1941 TO 1946

CANADA

Table 12. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	64.5	60.6	12.9	16.0	22.2	21.0	12.2	13.7	15.2	15.9
Forestry .....	4.6	5.2	9.2	12.2	30.6	33.4	13.0	16.1	4.8	6.5
Fisheries .....	13.4	18.7	15.2	15.9	8.3	8.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Trapping .....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mining .....	-	-	12.7	13.4	2.6	2.6	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.8
Electric Power .....	1.9	1.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.7	4.7	2.9	2.9
Construction .....	4.5	4.3	8.5	11.0	5.8	8.9	4.2	5.7	4.2	6.4
Custom and Repair .....	5.8	4.2	3.5	3.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	2.7	3.2
Manufactures, Total .....	15.4	15.6	45.1	36.3	45.5	41.9	67.0	63.1	68.6	64.8
Duplication .....	8.2	10.2	10.9	12.7	21.6	22.4	11.1	13.0	5.1	6.0
GRAND TOTALS .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Industry	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		CANADA	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	38.8	42.3	75.7	75.4	52.6	56.6	11.8	12.6	20.9	22.9
Forestry .....	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.6	22.2	25.1	9.1	11.0
Fisheries .....	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	7.1	6.2	1.7	1.7
Trapping .....	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Mining .....	3.9	3.8	5.7	5.8	13.0	11.9	8.8	9.9	6.8	6.5
Electric Power .....	4.0	3.7	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.4
Construction .....	4.9	6.1	2.6	3.5	5.0	5.9	4.9	8.1	4.4	6.3
Custom and Repair .....	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.3
Manufactures, Total .....	42.0	37.4	11.3	9.8	23.1	19.5	56.3	49.6	58.5	53.5
Duplication .....	3.2	3.3	2.3	1.3	2.5	2.3	18.0	19.1	8.1	9.0
GRAND TOTALS .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROSS AND NET PRODUCTION

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Industry	Gross		Net		Percentage to Net Total	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	20,420	23,413	8,463	10,406	-	0.2
Fisheries .....	115,269	563,278	115,269	563,278	2.5	8.5
Trapping .....	2,412,927	3,427,678	2,412,927	3,427,678	51.8	51.9
Mining .....	1,716,395	2,472,287	1,429,494	1,950,935	30.7	29.6
Electric Power .....	203,743	265,453	181,244	247,920	3.9	3.8
Construction .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures, Total .....	704,663	646,295	517,685	408,727	11.1	6.2
Total .....	5,173,417	7,398,404	4,665,082	6,608,944	-	100.2
Less: Duplication .....	20,420	23,413	8,463	10,406	-	0.2
GRAND TOTALS .....	5,152,997	7,374,991	4,656,619	6,598,538	100.0	100.0

CHART 10

NET VALUE  
OF  
COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

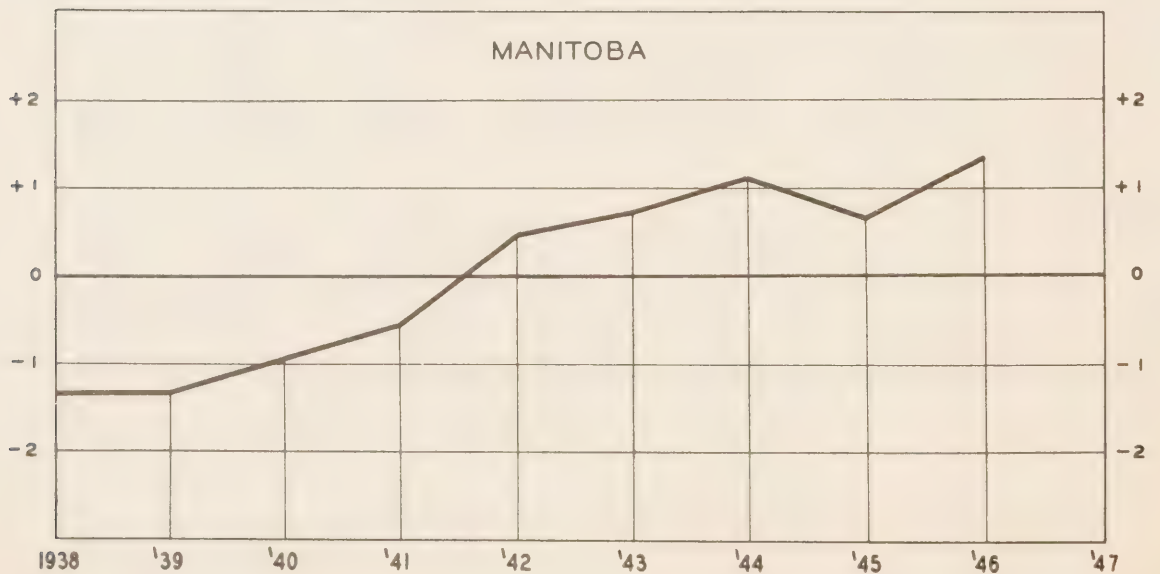
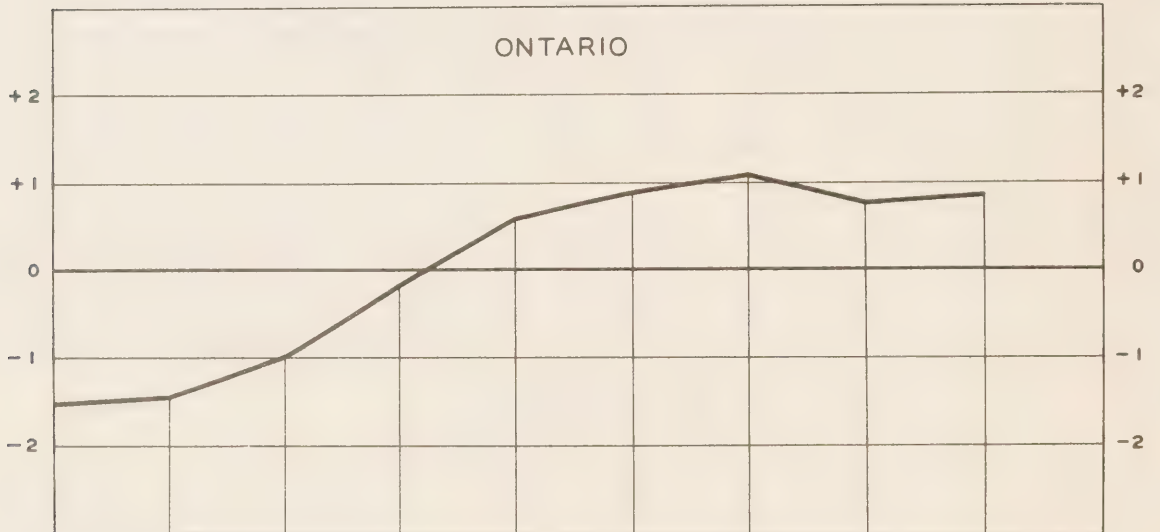
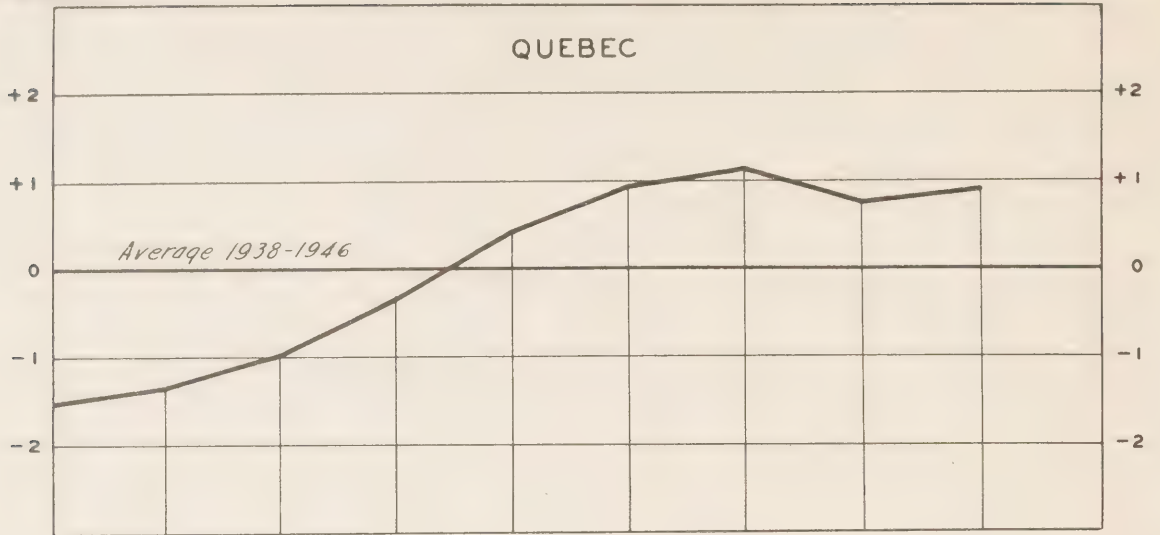


Table 13. - Gross and Net Value of Production Agriculture and Total  
By Provinces, 1938-1946.

Gross Value of Production		1938	1939	1940	1941
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	Agriculture .....	819,278,000	894,407,000	953,886,000	973,880,000
	Total .....	5,304,831,417	5,587,296,766	6,890,033,358	8,744,661,586
P.E.I.	Agriculture .....	7,720,000	8,549,000	9,017,000	9,589,000
	Total .....	14,724,288	15,971,931	18,851,237	18,597,984
Nova Scotia	Agriculture .....	24,628,000	20,949,000	20,599,000	23,272,000
	Total .....	164,004,207	173,824,566	219,078,629	248,728,706
New Brunswick	Agriculture .....	18,693,000	20,276,000	22,292,000	24,188,000
	Total .....	115,566,981	125,211,163	148,645,299	182,603,028
Quebec	Agriculture .....	122,876,000	134,876,000	150,038,000	177,593,000
	Total .....	1,399,092,222	1,518,862,718	1,877,223,806	2,486,967,008
Ontario	Agriculture .....	247,227,000	247,294,000	259,549,000	305,024,000
	Total .....	2,396,777,076	2,447,133,725	3,096,567,959	4,060,181,041
Manitoba	Agriculture .....	74,240,000	74,562,000	83,007,000	94,323,000
	Total .....	258,073,343	262,230,332	316,179,444	381,801,575
Saskatchewan	Agriculture .....	128,191,000	206,169,000	201,202,000	155,570,000
	Total .....	221,997,364	301,943,041	322,404,850	301,953,770
Alberta	Agriculture .....	159,477,000	147,074,000	172,485,000	139,648,000
	Total .....	302,744,229	297,946,640	358,093,082	377,241,429
B.C.	Agriculture .....	36,226,000	54,658,000	35,697,000	44,673,000
	Total .....	425,589,312	434,925,518	525,161,516	677,289,117
Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	6,262,395	9,247,332	7,847,556	9,497,928

Net Value of Production		1938	1939	1940	1941
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	Agriculture .....	615,599,000	710,510,000	751,705,000	755,652,000
	Total .....	2,855,665,418	3,100,216,937	3,649,456,966	4,478,590,890
P.E.I.	Agriculture .....	5,425,000	6,268,000	6,318,000	6,715,000
	Total .....	8,876,139	10,150,116	10,827,790	10,649,062
Nova Scotia	Agriculture .....	19,244,000	15,421,000	14,601,000	16,298,000
	Total .....	97,810,450	101,700,047	119,922,203	128,534,502
New Brunswick	Agriculture .....	13,189,000	14,790,000	16,127,000	17,471,000
	Total .....	64,189,082	70,091,777	80,713,573	96,283,417
Quebec	Agriculture .....	94,057,000	105,286,000	116,131,000	138,703,000
	Total .....	723,770,195	804,897,624	963,493,049	1,251,896,590
Ontario	Agriculture .....	191,897,000	190,306,000	196,856,000	256,479,000
	Total .....	1,257,048,211	1,305,054,318	1,560,498,149	2,012,968,724
Manitoba	Agriculture .....	57,465,000	59,820,000	67,452,000	76,906,000
	Total .....	142,428,162	143,661,244	169,687,828	195,468,323
Saskatchewan	Agriculture .....	80,144,000	173,189,000	165,928,000	119,344,000
	Total .....	120,121,430	216,537,588	216,884,542	177,038,101
Alberta	Agriculture .....	126,420,000	119,450,000	141,879,000	109,601,000
	Total .....	201,228,189	199,627,754	234,586,134	223,210,177
B.C.	Agriculture .....	27,758,000	25,980,000	26,413,000	34,135,000
	Total .....	238,918,599	241,355,490	286,414,018	374,295,912
Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	4,275,161	7,141,179	6,409,680	8,246,282

Note: The purpose of the above table is to present a revision occasioned by the change in the estimates of agricultural production prepared by the Agricultural Division. Data for other industries may be found in the Survey of Production 1938-1943, 1944 and 1945.



Table 13. - Gross and Net Value of Production Agriculture and Total - Concl'd.

By Provinces, 1938-1946.

Gross Value of Production		1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	Agriculture .....	1,655,529,000	1,545,652,000	1,918,647,000	1,679,321,000	1,949,833,000
	Total .....	10,955,904,733	11,981,224,887	12,594,654,627	11,673,875,059	12,231,270,218
P.E.I.	Agriculture .....	13,944,000	17,396,000	16,906,000	19,067,000	19,876,000
	Total .....	25,023,185	32,111,365	32,859,329	36,292,631	38,485,051
Nova Scotia	Agriculture .....	29,109,000	36,153,000	37,516,000	35,513,000	44,630,000
	Total .....	300,712,631	330,197,624	343,275,718	339,955,413	351,820,499
New Brunswick	Agriculture .....	33,689,000	41,865,000	42,733,000	43,279,000	47,514,000
	Total .....	204,745,109	233,224,326	249,274,857	258,227,558	301,398,163
Quebec	Agriculture .....	219,538,000	264,725,000	290,320,000	278,016,000	322,660,000
	Total .....	8,075,175,541	3,600,621,788	3,694,289,531	3,314,173,776	3,442,459,182
Ontario	Agriculture .....	422,145,000	418,714,000	477,553,000	502,831,000	548,598,000
	Total .....	4,842,190,937	5,229,180,418	5,347,505,765	5,054,495,222	5,060,202,869
Manitoba	Agriculture .....	152,127,000	162,165,000	171,149,000	142,268,000	175,989,000
	Total .....	476,513,319	530,348,699	587,749,693	559,892,930	628,034,340
Saskatchewan	Agriculture .....	417,136,000	313,711,000	504,953,000	336,753,000	383,373,000
	Total .....	593,953,680	525,188,239	740,051,295	568,566,436	636,880,150
Alberta	Agriculture .....	296,750,000	224,179,000	300,892,000	239,427,000	311,953,000
	Total .....	577,737,349	531,653,131	655,351,857	596,276,034	710,419,493
B.C.	Agriculture .....	51,091,000	66,744,000	76,625,000	82,167,000	95,240,000
	Total .....	848,686,084	959,637,648	938,643,866	940,842,242	1,054,195,480
Yukon and N.W.T.	Total .....	11,166,898	9,061,649	5,652,716	5,152,997	7,374,991

Net Value of Production		1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	Agriculture .....	1,361,690,000	1,233,120,000	1,533,807,000	1,269,362,000	1,483,263,000
	Total .....	5,882,956,904	6,248,734,739	6,737,407,366	6,086,255,751	6,477,107,670
P.E.I.	Agriculture .....	10,623,000	12,808,000	11,554,000	13,327,000	13,454,000
	Total .....	15,522,897	19,380,160	18,844,736	20,658,906	22,244,191
Nova Scotia	Agriculture .....	20,459,000	26,320,000	25,288,000	24,171,000	31,790,000
	Total .....	158,577,888	184,512,443	193,557,552	186,931,838	197,767,578
New Brunswick	Agriculture .....	25,126,000	31,900,000	30,927,000	31,021,000	33,970,000
	Total .....	110,857,300	127,253,333	135,117,593	139,435,407	161,947,268
Quebec	Agriculture .....	168,209,000	202,336,000	209,099,000	209,834,000	243,779,000
	Total .....	1,580,441,607	1,809,393,691	1,899,824,337	1,716,038,573	1,785,407,464
Ontario	Agriculture .....	338,461,000	316,633,000	352,523,000	381,052,000	406,666,000
	Total .....	2,425,316,146	2,579,898,516	2,682,969,260	2,510,200,208	2,560,422,986
Manitoba	Agriculture .....	131,504,000	140,837,000	146,838,000	108,942,000	138,944,000
	Total .....	268,727,971	284,908,089	313,077,535	280,458,384	323,453,444
Saskatchewan	Agriculture .....	369,452,000	264,788,000	445,123,000	257,321,000	297,175,000
	Total .....	436,767,715	345,132,184	528,817,265	339,755,726	393,878,839
Alberta	Agriculture .....	259,749,000	186,755,000	258,301,000	179,091,000	242,712,000
	Total .....	394,097,661	328,217,886	416,117,552	340,703,182	428,908,507
B.C.	Agriculture .....	38,107,000	50,745,000	54,154,000	64,603,000	74,773,000
	Total .....	483,017,424	562,520,164	543,947,198	547,416,908	591,478,855
Yukon and N.W.T.	Total .....	9,630,295	7,818,293	5,134,538	4,656,619	6,598,538

Note: The purpose of the above table is to present a revision occasioned by the change in the estimates of agricultural production prepared by the Agricultural Division. Data for other industries may be found in the Survey of Production, 1938-1943, 1944 and 1945.

CHART II.

NET VALUE  
OF  
COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

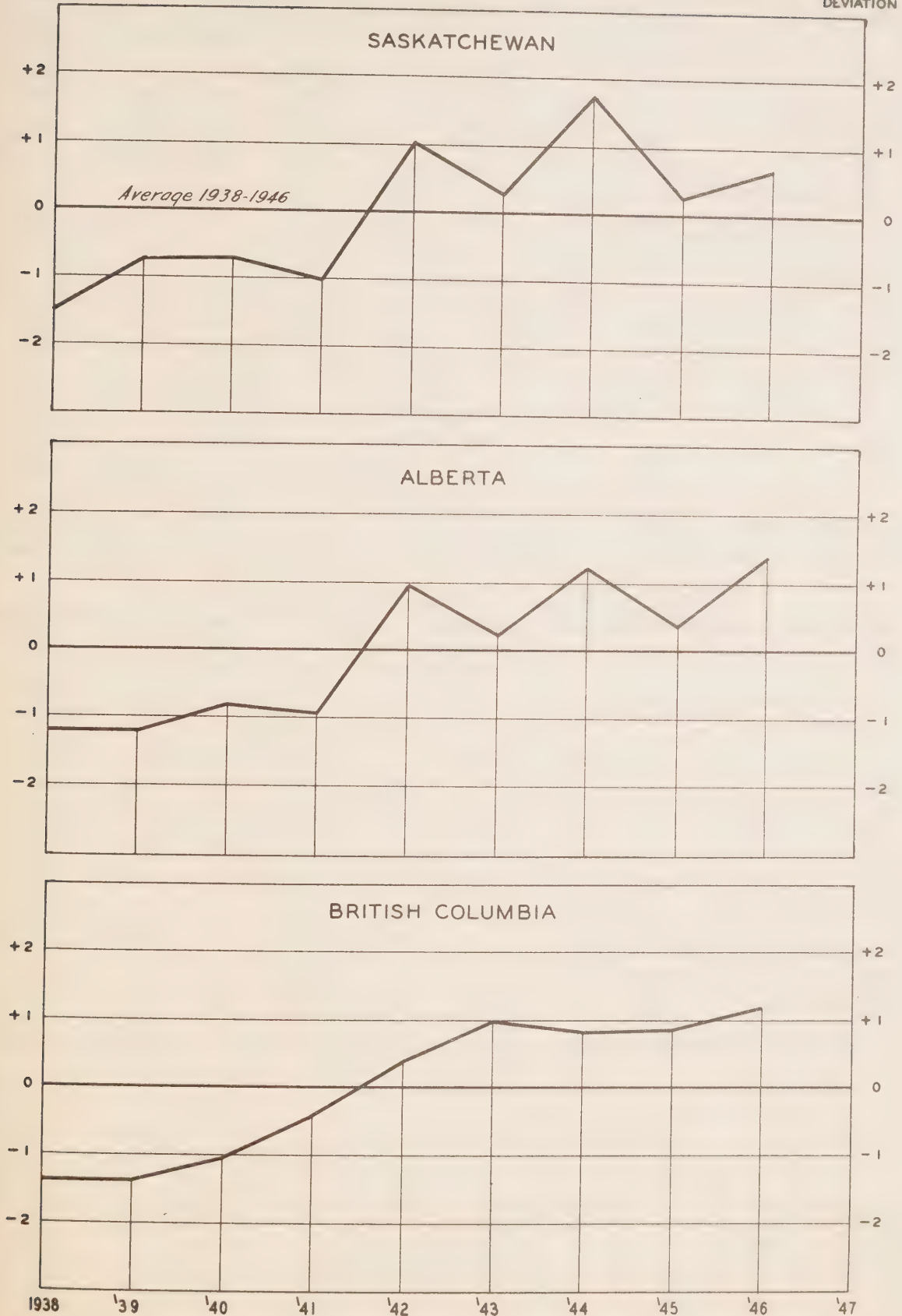


Table 14. - Volume of Production Expressed in Terms of 1938 equalling 100

See Table 5, page 8 of "Survey of Production 1938-1943" for method of computation

Industry	Percentage of 1938 Net Values								
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Agriculture .....	100.0	132.1	133.0	124.1	191.5	150.6	171.2	155.1	150.1
Forestry .....	100.0	108.7	132.1	139.1	133.5	133.8	136.4	145.5	170.3
Forestry, n.e.s. (x) .....	100.0	109.4	155.8	146.1	138.6	134.5	139.8	149.8	179.2
Fisheries .....	100.0	94.8	92.9	112.6	118.0	117.8	119.3	160.2	151.0
Trapping .....	100.0	124.7	154.5	152.2	259.2	170.2	186.3	170.0	240.7
Mining .....	100.0	107.2	115.1	121.4	116.9	106.2	96.0	91.9	91.1
Electric Power .....	100.0	109.1	115.7	128.8	143.2	155.3	155.7	154.2	160.2
Construction .....	100.0	103.3	109.1	126.7	136.2	122.6	98.6	106.1	152.9
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	104.2	97.1	104.8	106.7	104.6	116.3	124.1	141.6
Manufactures - Total .....	100.0	106.9	130.9	168.7	216.4	235.3	233.2	196.3	180.3
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.0	106.8	131.1	173.1	228.9	251.0	249.6	207.8	187.9
Primary Production .....	100.0	118.5	125.9	127.0	156.8	155.9	143.3	128.4	140.1
Secondary Production .....	100.0	106.4	126.5	160.3	201.2	215.3	211.9	182.4	175.0
Duplication .....	100.0	107.6	129.7	146.9	154.4	157.4	151.9	139.2	142.4
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	112.1	125.9	145.3	183.6	181.7	183.7	159.9	160.8

(x) Based on the value of woods operations after deduction of the output on wood lots of farms for sale or use by the farmer

Table 15. - Per Capita Net Value of Production in Dollars

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
CANADA .....	256	275	321	389	505	529	563	502	526
Prince Edward Island .....	94	108	114	112	172	213	207	225	237
Nova Scotia .....	176	181	211	222	268	304	316	301	323
New Brunswick .....	145	157	179	211	239	275	292	298	337
Quebec .....	227	249	294	376	466	523	543	482	492
Ontario .....	342	352	416	531	624	659	677	627	624
Manitoba .....	198	198	233	268	371	392	428	381	452
Saskatchewan .....	131	239	241	198	515	410	625	402	473
Alberta .....	258	254	297	280	508	414	509	412	534
British Columbia .....	308	305	356	458	555	625	584	577	590
Yukon and Northwest Territories.	267	420	377	485	566	460	302	274	275



CHART 12.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS

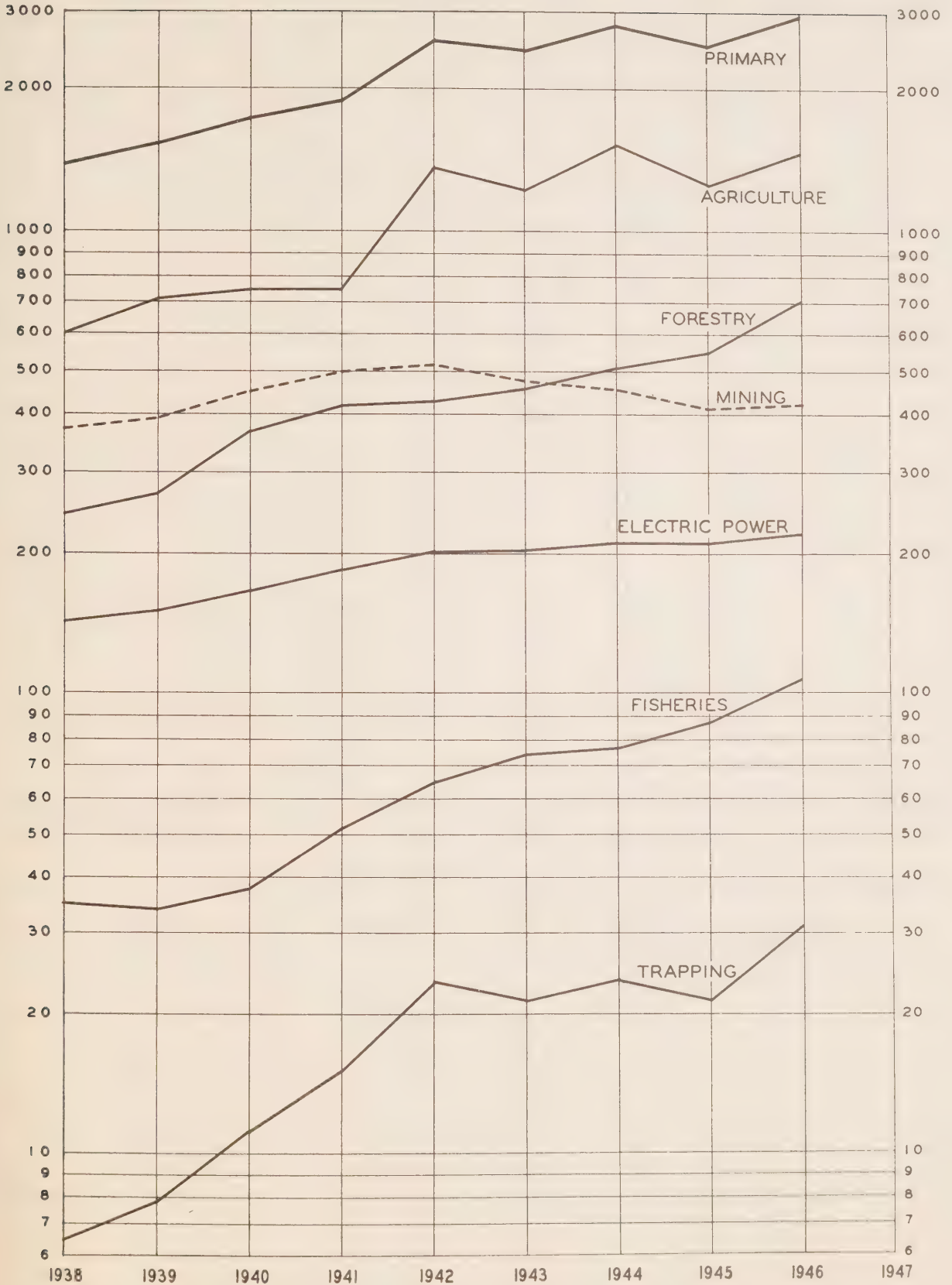


Table 16. - Net Production

\$'000

	Forestry	Fisheries	Trapping	Mining	Electric Power	Manu- factures Total	Con- struction	Custom and Repair	Secondary Production
1919 ...	357,688	51,040	14,468	150,588	45,505	1,442,401	128,079	48,485	1,623,965
1920 ...	419,376	43,644	20,596	172,443	50,241	1,621,273	167,828	53,465	1,847,566
1921 ...	272,798	31,335	9,816	126,170	55,242	1,123,694	166,945	57,874	1,348,513
1922 ...	277,948	37,426	16,812	139,470	59,497	1,103,266	211,993	58,505	1,373,764
1923 ...	328,660	38,322	16,163	145,471	64,858	1,206,332	190,794	61,584	1,458,710
1924 ...	329,633	39,525	14,783	143,514	72,229	1,075,458	181,078	63,446	1,319,982
1925 ...	333,186	42,803	14,777	160,867	77,075	1,167,937	178,428	65,722	1,412,087
1926 ...	339,587	50,542	14,291	187,857	86,796	1,305,169	223,476	73,734	1,602,379
1927 ...	340,787	44,673	17,639	200,218	101,730	1,427,649	251,742	80,739	1,760,130
1928 ...	359,867	49,595	16,604	225,033	110,046	1,597,888	311,807	90,355	2,000,050
1929 ...	371,690	48,612	16,550	253,155	119,868	1,755,387	372,755	85,104	2,213,246
1930 ...	331,568	42,213	9,853	215,665	123,443	1,522,737	382,471	90,914	1,996,122
1931 ...	233,162	27,421	8,708	190,163	120,418	1,252,017	314,457	89,732	1,656,206
1932 ...	160,240	23,127	7,120	158,076	119,379	955,961	172,245	80,295	1,208,501
1933 ...	153,241	24,451	7,259	182,324	115,664	919,671	100,697	78,067	1,098,435
1934 ...	184,128	29,770	8,637	218,942	122,462	1,087,302	137,796	79,496	1,304,594
1935 ...	197,805	30,269	8,877	238,581	125,123	1,153,485	149,279	83,471	1,386,235
1936 ...	231,938	34,234	9,214	291,972	133,561	1,289,593	153,695	87,482	1,530,770
1937 ...	284,493	34,439	10,477	372,796	140,964	1,508,925	193,444	98,485	1,800,854
1938 ...	244,565	35,593	6,573	374,416	142,321	1,428,287	176,661	108,936	1,713,884
1939 ...	271,723	34,379	7,919	393,232	149,864	1,531,052	183,706	108,821	1,823,579
1940 ...	370,121	38,107	11,208	448,081	163,781	1,942,471	206,894	111,608	2,260,973
1941 ...	421,419	51,770	15,138	497,905	183,146	2,605,120	269,562	130,778	3,005,460
1942 ...	429,079	64,822	23,801	514,110	200,345	3,309,974	310,917	141,395	3,762,286
1943 ...	462,815	74,656	21,580	475,529	200,833	3,816,414	293,538	144,952	4,254,904
1944 ...	507,358	74,599	23,989	454,022	209,758	4,015,776	249,037	165,174	4,429,987
1945 ...	550,971	103,118	21,505	413,577	210,007	3,564,316	267,958	178,200	4,010,474
1946 ...	711,027	107,330	31,078	422,074	220,511	3,467,005	408,696	213,273	4,088,973

Table 17. - Relation of Net Production to Other Factors

	Net Production \$'000,000	Industrial Production 1935-39=100	Employ- ment 1926=100	Gross National Product \$'000,000	Wholesale Prices 1926=100	Cheques Cashed \$'000,000	Common Stock Prices 1935-39=100
1938 ...	2,400	102.1	111.8	5,165	78.6	50,924	94.9
1939 ...	3,100	109.3	113.9	5,598	75.4	31,617	91.6
1940 ...	3,649	150.2	124.2	6,772	82.9	34,437	77.4
1941 ...	4,179	157.2	152.3	8,434	90.0	39,243	67.5
1942 ...	5,587	185.3	173.7	10,507	95.6	45,526	64.2
1943 ...	6,449	198.6	184.1	11,297	100.0	53,797	83.5
1944 ...	6,700	198.8	183.0	11,887	102.5	60,677	83.8
1945 ...	6,000	176.3	173.1	11,732	103.6	68,385	99.6
1946 ...	6,477	159.2	173.2	11,863	108.7	69,248	115.7

CHART 13.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

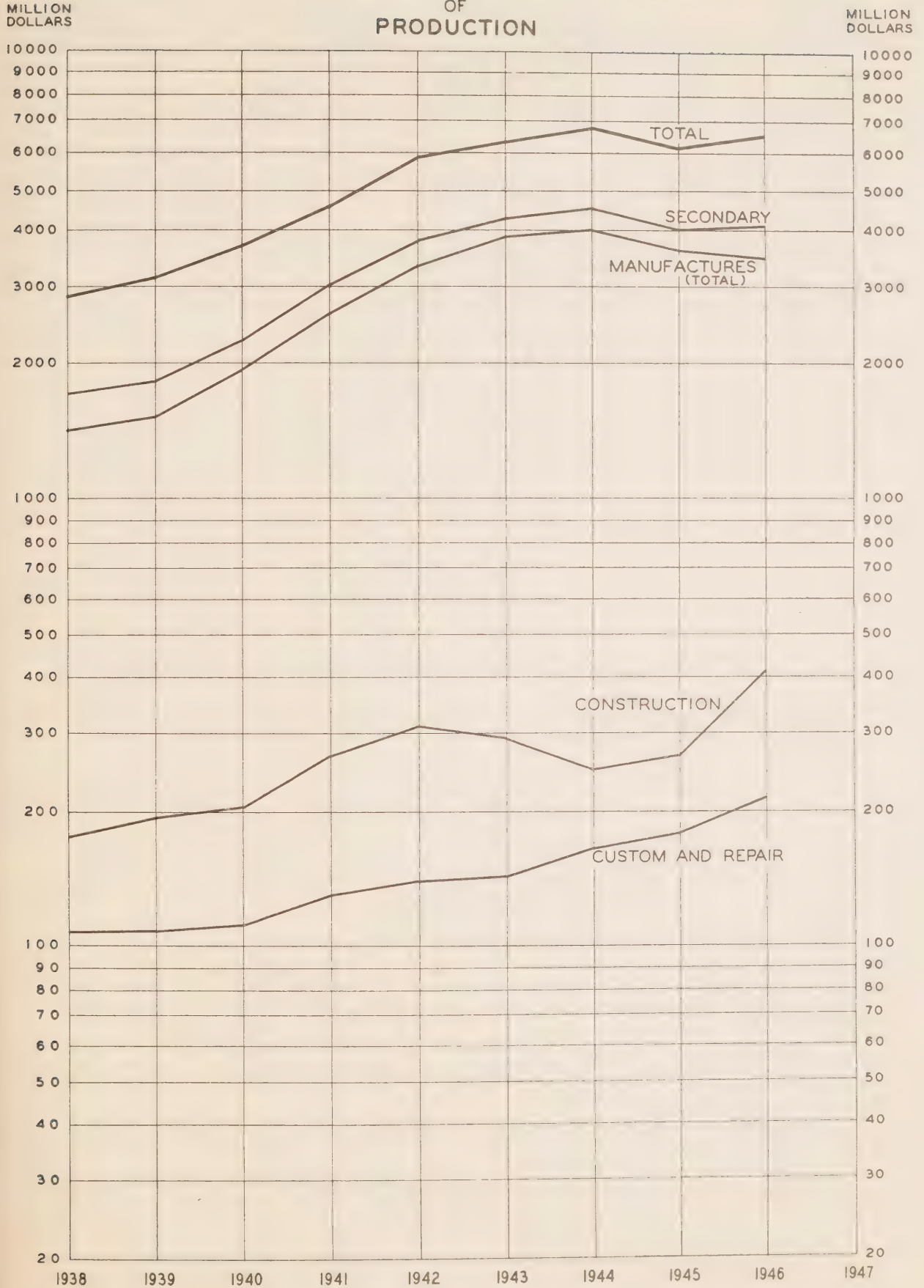




CHART 14.

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

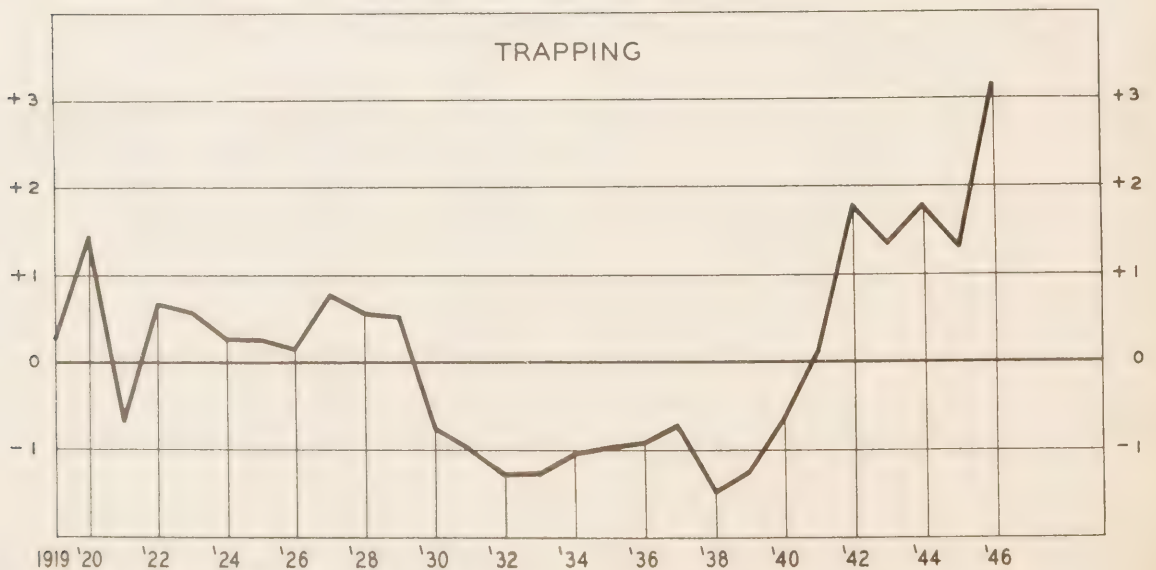
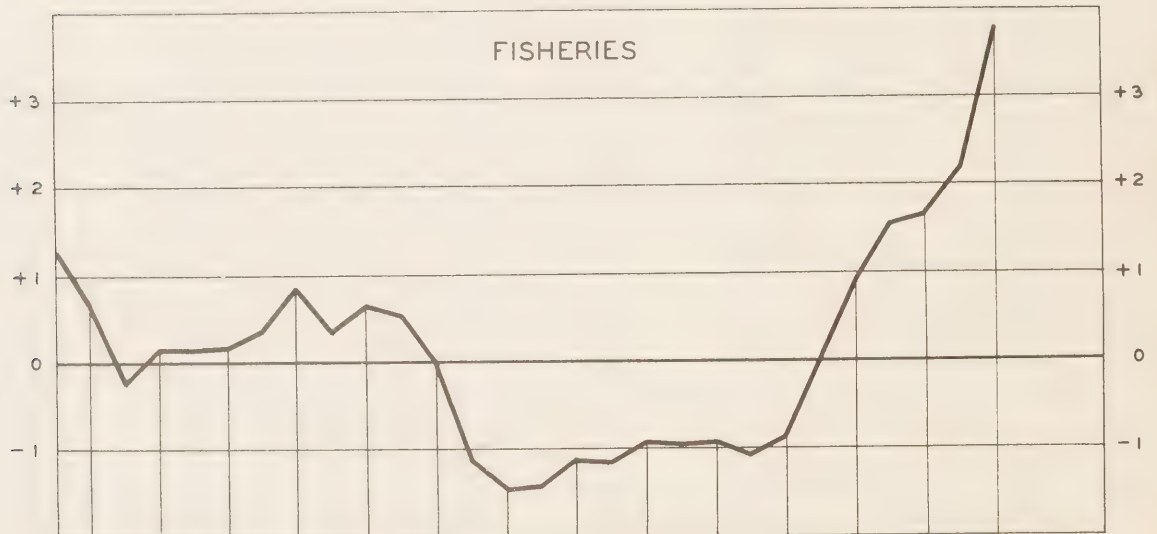
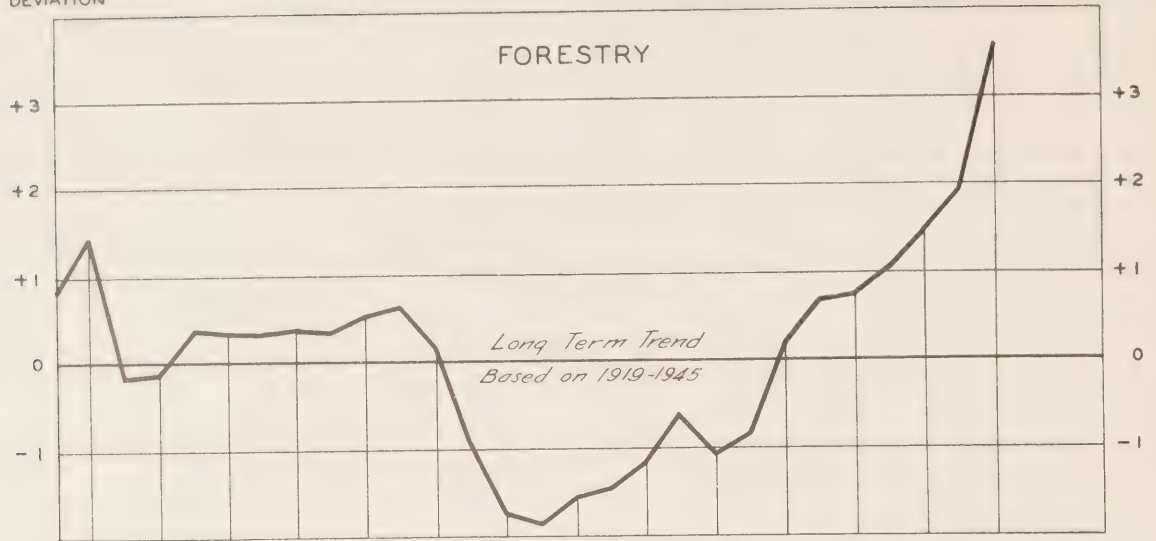


CHART 15.

NET VALUE  
OF  
COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

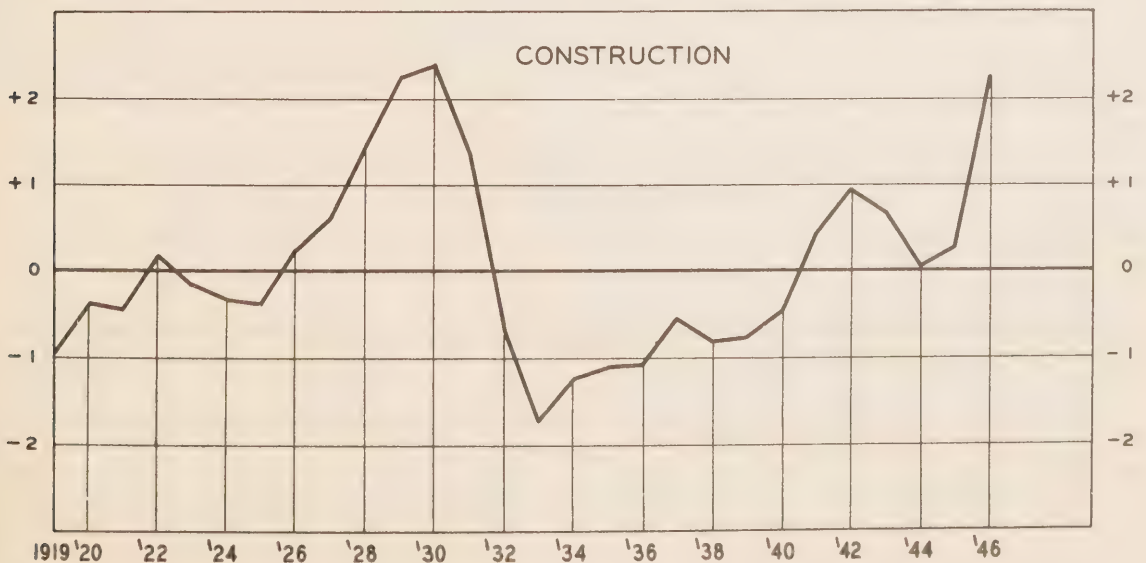
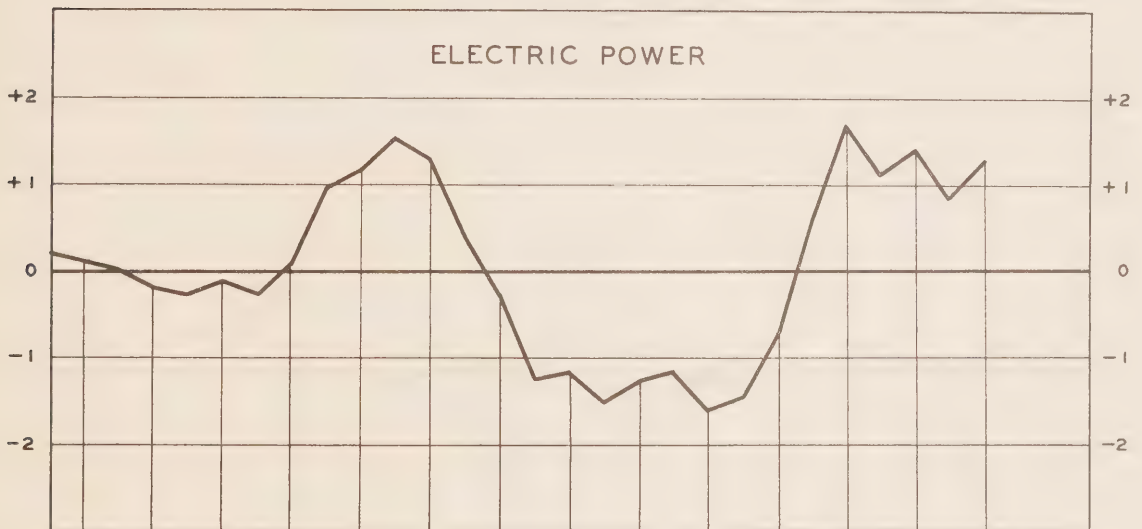
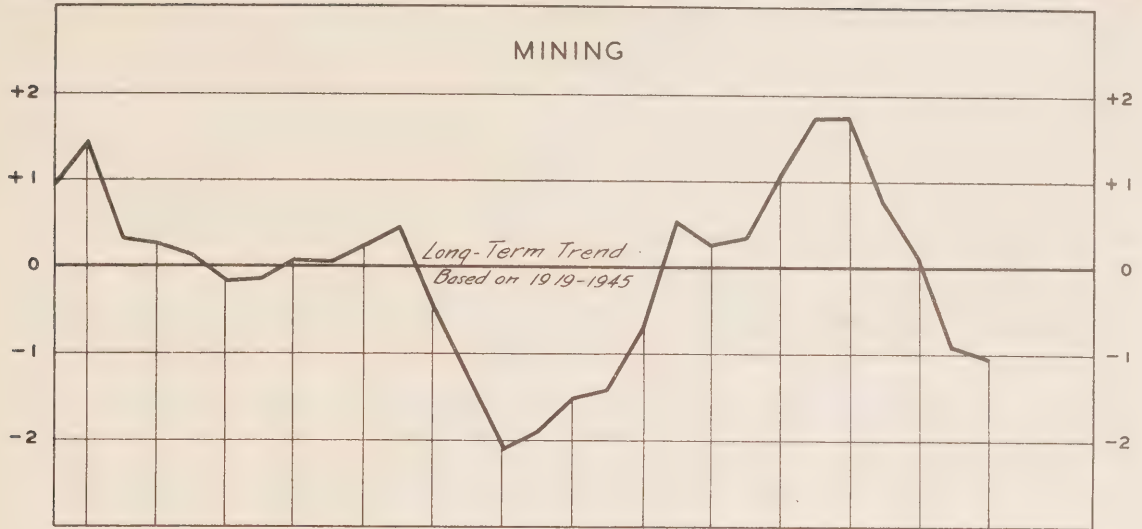


CHART 16.

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

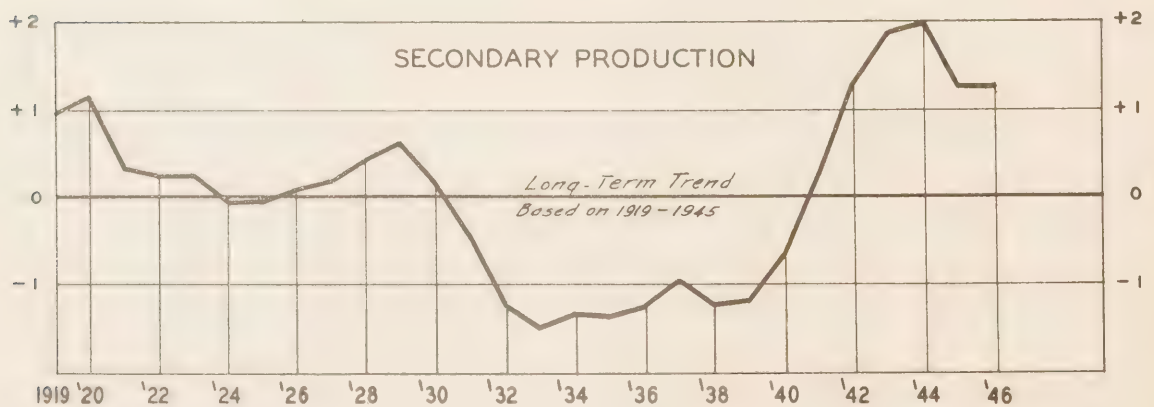
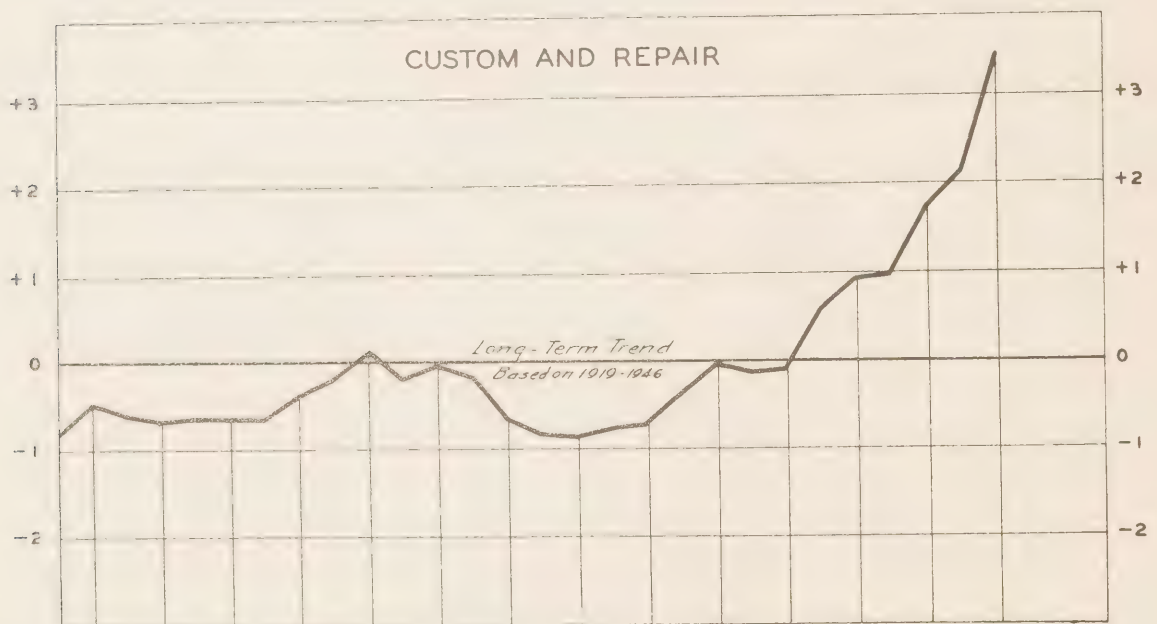
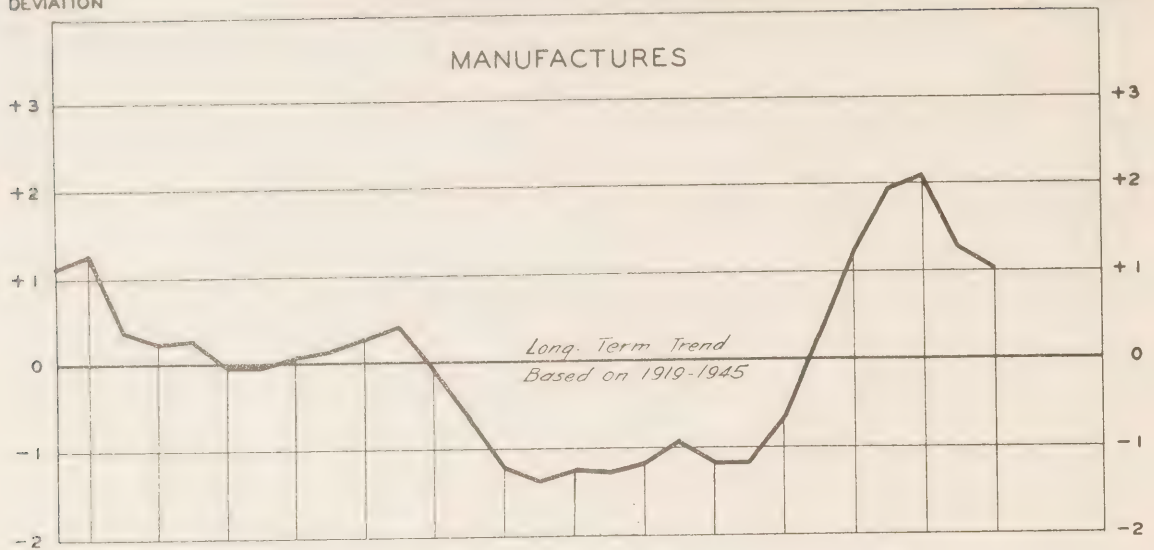


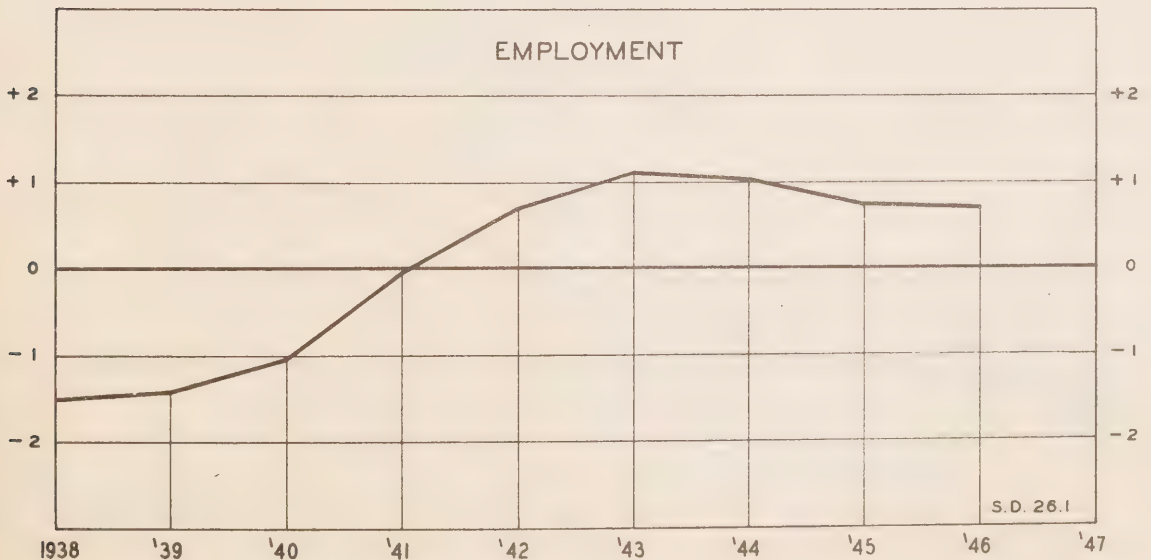
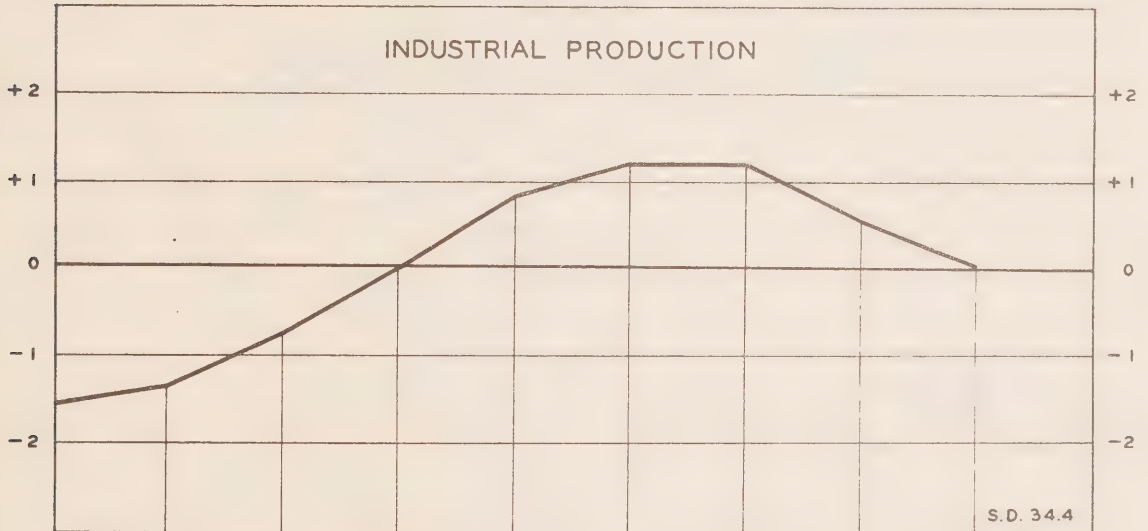
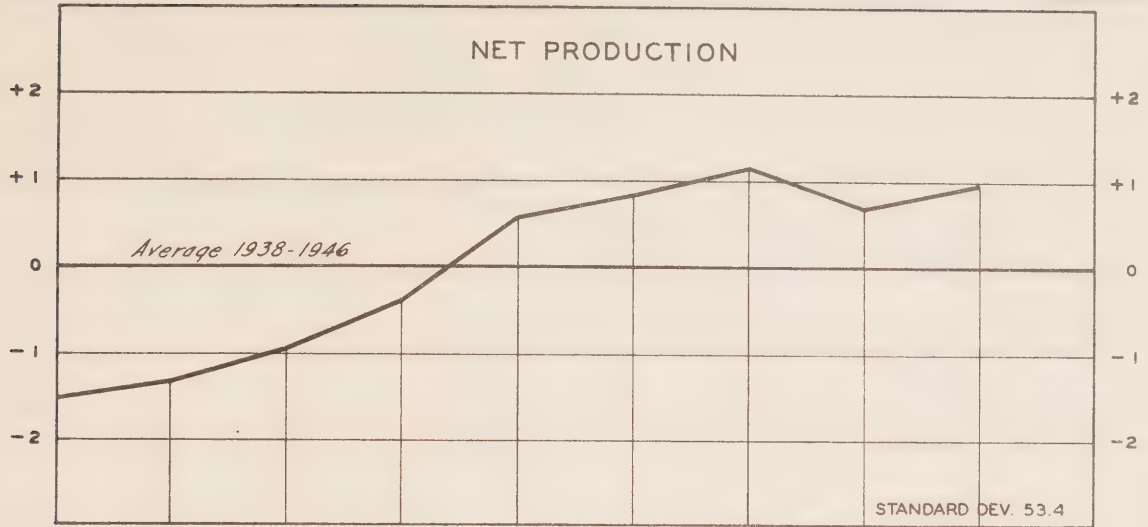


CHART 17.

# NET PRODUCTION COMPARED WITH OTHER ECONOMIC FACTORS

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION



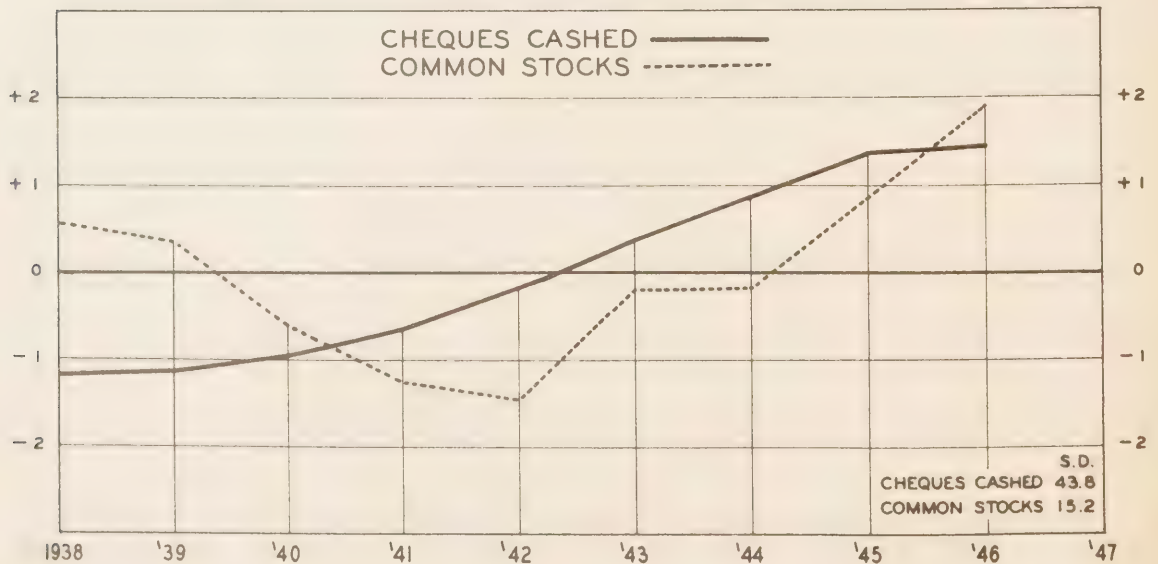
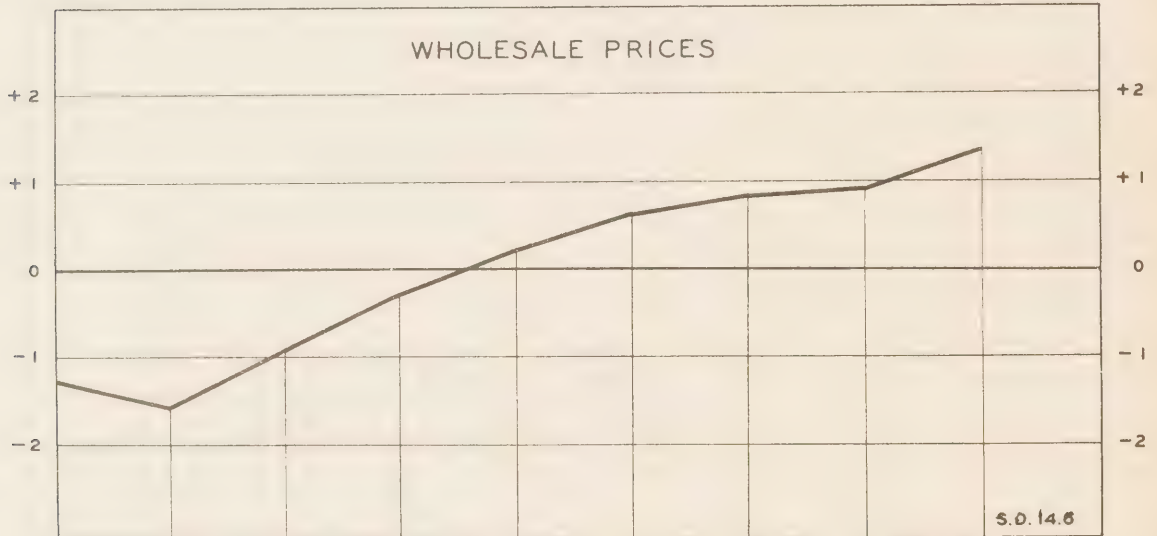
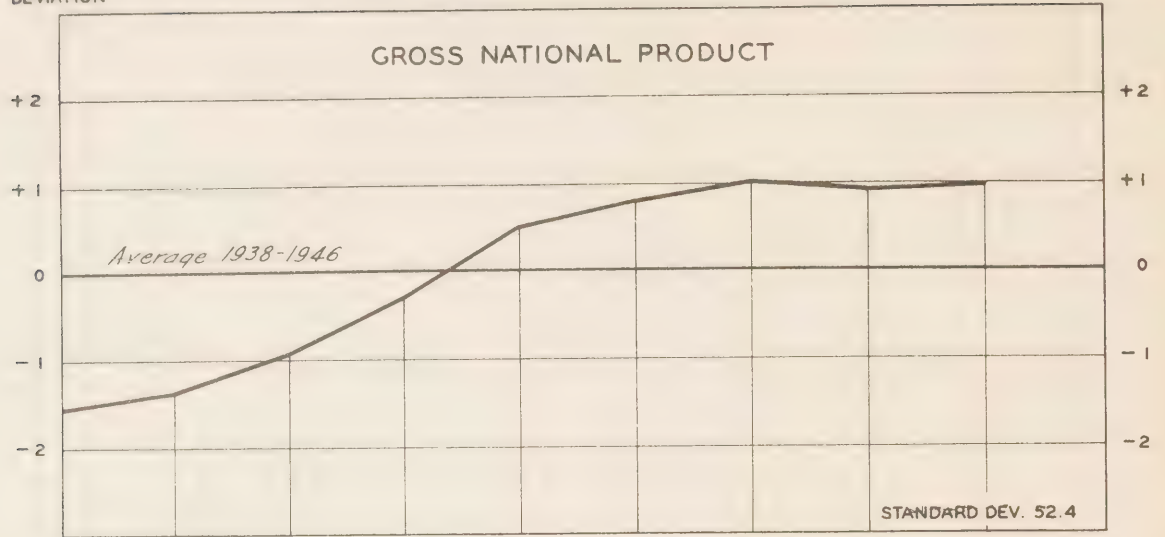
1938 '39 '40 '41 '42 '43 '44 '45 '46 '47

CHART 18.

# NET PRODUCTION COMPARED WITH OTHER ECONOMIC FACTORS

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION



*Government of Canada*

**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**

**IN**

**CANADA**

**1947**







**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION  
IN  
CANADA  
1947**

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Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the Business Statistics Section,  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

The value of commodity production in Canada during 1947 was the highest ever attained in the history of the country. Contributing factors were the higher price levels, the post-war release of accumulated demand for consumers' goods here and abroad, record investment in housing, plant and equipment and marked improvement in the labour situation and the availability of raw materials.

The gross value of production at \$15.1 billion, was 23.4 per cent greater than in the preceding year when it stood at \$12.2 billion and 18 1/4 per cent higher than in 1938. The year 1945, when production dropped following the end of war requirements, was the only exception since 1938 in a continuous series of increases.

It is estimated that a further expansion of production in all industries was achieved in 1948. The physical volume of industrial production rose from 175.5 in 1947 to 181.5 and the general index of wholesale prices advanced nearly 19 per cent in the same comparison, an almost identical gain to that which occurred from 1946 to 1947. In addition, a rise of eight per cent over 1947 in the index of the physical volume of agricultural production combined with higher prices for Canadian farm products indicate a further increase in the value of the agriculture industry in 1948. Continued high activity in construction and electric power development was also noted.

### Net Production.

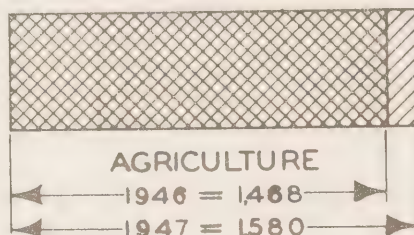
As for most purposes the net value of production is more significant than the gross, the subsequent analysis is based mainly on that phase of the subject. The cost of materials, fuel and electricity is deducted from the gross value of goods produced, resulting in the net production or value added by the productive process.

Net production was valued at a record \$7,765 million in 1947 against \$6,458 million in 1946. This marked gain was due largely to the rapid advance in prices during the period, although physical output also increased, as evidenced by a rise of

CHART I

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

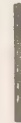
1946 AND 1947  
MILLION DOLLARS



FORESTRY  
1946 = 711  
1947 = 954



FISHERIES  
1946 = 108  
1947 = 110



TRAPPING  
1946 = 31  
1947 = 17



MINING  
1946 = 422  
1947 = 552



ELECTRIC POWER  
1946 = 221  
1947 = 234



CONSTRUCTION  
1946 = 409  
1947 = 602



CUSTOM AND REPAIR  
1946 = 213  
1947 = 247



MANUFACTURES  
1946 = 3,467  
1947 = 4,292



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1942 TO 1947

CANADA

Table 1. - Gross Value of Production

Industry	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	1,635,529,000	1,545,652,000	1,918,647,000	1,679,321,000	1,937,301,000	2,129,522,000
Forestry .....	763,988,245	810,154,089	887,973,532	964,237,446	1,228,994,287	1,628,909,054
Fisheries .....	103,118,177	118,610,634	123,705,565	166,144,381	177,024,678	174,279,465
Trapping .....	23,801,213	21,579,615	23,988,773	21,505,447	31,077,867	16,842,966
Mining .....	946,021,397	974,414,921	897,407,212	766,721,126	754,386,422	1,010,643,735
Electric Power .....	203,835,365	204,801,508	215,246,391	215,105,473	226,096,273	239,116,247
Less:						
Duplication Forest Production ..	46,974,440	64,000,614	78,294,000	80,641,000	93,930,000	107,757,000
Total - Primary Production ....	3,629,318,957	3,611,212,153	3,988,674,473	3,732,393,873	4,260,950,527	5,091,556,467
Construction .....	635,649,570	572,426,551	449,838,059	543,579,833	868,661,403	1,256,535,677
Custom and Repair .....	208,379,000	213,622,000	243,424,000	262,621,000	314,310,000	364,141,000
Manufactures - Total .....	7,553,794,972	8,732,860,999	9,073,692,519	8,250,368,866	8,035,692,471	10,081,026,580
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	6,482,557,206	7,583,964,183	7,912,718,095	7,135,280,353	6,769,313,288	8,361,330,775
Total - Secondary Production ..	8,397,823,542	9,518,909,550	9,766,954,578	9,056,569,699	9,218,663,874	11,701,703,257
Less: Duplication .....	1,071,237,766	1,148,896,816	1,160,974,424	1,115,088,513	1,266,379,183	1,719,695,805
GRAND TOTAL .....	10,955,904,733	11,981,224,887	12,594,654,627	11,673,875,059	12,213,235,218	15,073,563,919

Table 2. - Net Value of Production

Industry	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	1,361,690,000	1,233,120,000	1,533,807,000	1,269,362,000	1,468,027,000	1,579,604,000
Forestry .....	429,079,260	462,815,227	507,357,605	550,970,574	711,026,833	953,918,800
Fisheries .....	64,821,702	74,655,678	76,889,487	103,106,209	107,908,162	110,088,471
Trapping .....	23,801,213	21,579,615	23,988,773	21,505,447	31,077,867	16,842,966
Mining .....	514,109,951	475,529,364	454,022,468	413,276,800	422,074,303	552,309,949
Electric Power .....	200,345,240	200,833,297	209,757,908	210,006,712	220,511,067	233,860,860
Less:						
Duplication Forest Production ..	46,974,440	64,000,614	61,357,833	64,501,946	73,516,000	84,438,000
Total - Primary Production ....	2,546,872,926	2,404,532,567	2,744,465,408	2,503,725,796	2,887,109,232	3,362,187,046
Construction .....	310,917,190	293,538,167	249,037,017	267,957,837	408,695,662	601,539,452
Custom and Repair .....	141,395,000	144,952,000	165,174,000	178,200,000	213,273,000	247,086,000
Manufactures - Total .....	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,010	3,564,315,899	3,467,004,080	4,292,055,802
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	2,883,771,788	3,405,712,025	3,578,730,941	3,136,072,118	2,948,487,013	3,554,602,771
Total - Secondary Production ..	3,762,285,948	4,254,903,708	4,429,987,027	4,010,473,736	4,088,973,642	5,140,681,254
Less: Duplication .....	426,201,970	410,701,516	437,045,069	428,243,781	518,517,965	737,453,025
GRAND TOTAL .....	5,882,956,904	6,248,734,759	6,737,407,366	6,085,955,751	6,457,564,909	7,765,415,275

Table 3. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value in 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Agriculture .....	221.2	200.3	249.2	206.2	238.5	256.6	23.1	19.7	22.8	20.9	22.7	20.4
Forestry .....	175.4	189.2	207.5	225.3	290.7	390.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	9.1	11.0	12.3
Fisheries .....	182.1	209.7	216.0	289.7	303.2	309.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.4
Trapping .....	362.1	328.3	365.0	327.2	472.8	256.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Mining .....	137.3	127.0	121.3	110.4	112.7	147.5	8.7	7.6	6.7	6.8	6.5	7.1
Electric Power .....	140.8	141.1	147.4	147.6	154.9	164.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.0
Less:												
Duplication Forest Production ..	135.0	183.9	176.3	185.4	211.3	242.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total - Primary Production ..	184.0	173.7	198.3	180.9	208.6	242.9	43.2	38.5	40.7	41.3	44.7	43.3
Construction .....	176.0	166.2	141.0	151.7	231.3	340.5	5.3	4.7	3.7	4.4	6.3	7.7
Custom and Repair .....	129.8	133.1	151.6	163.6	195.8	226.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.2
Manufactures Total .....	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7	300.5	56.3	61.1	59.6	58.6	53.7	55.3
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	242.6	286.5	301.0	263.8	248.0	299.0	49.0	54.5	53.1	51.5	45.7	45.8
Total - Secondary Production ..	219.5	248.3	258.5	234.0	238.6	299.9	64.0	68.1	65.8	65.9	63.3	66.2
Duplication .....	178.0	171.5	182.5	178.8	216.5	307.9	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	8.0	9.5
GRAND TOTAL .....	205.8	218.6	235.7	212.9	225.9	271.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

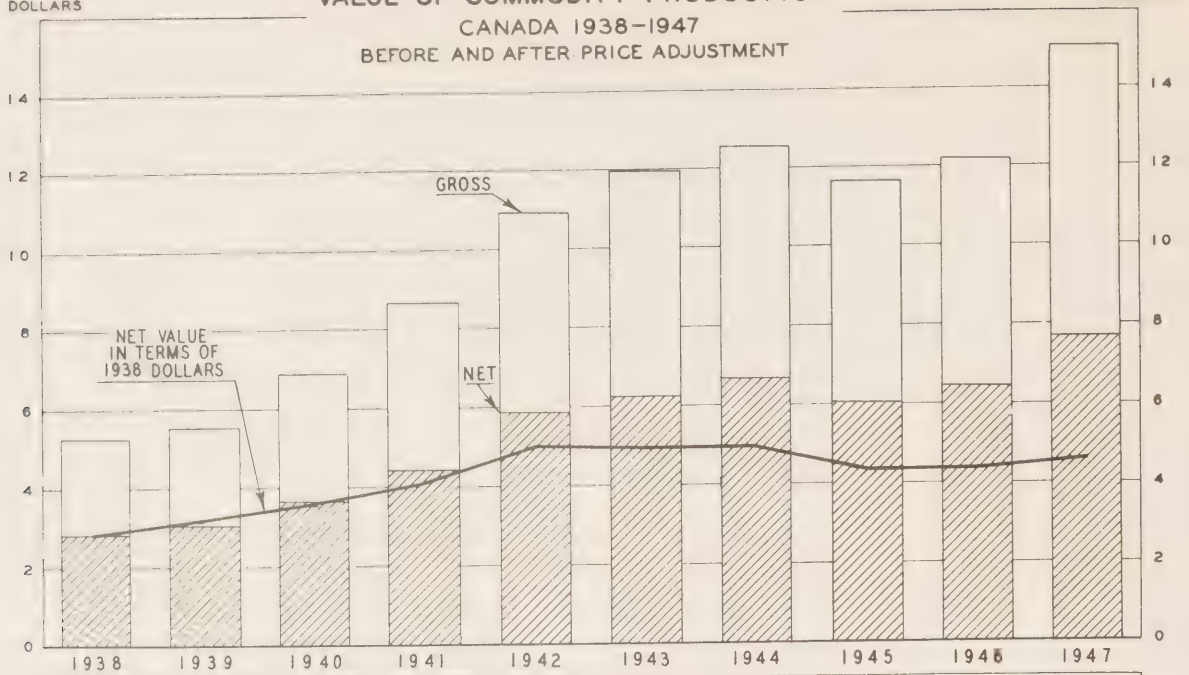
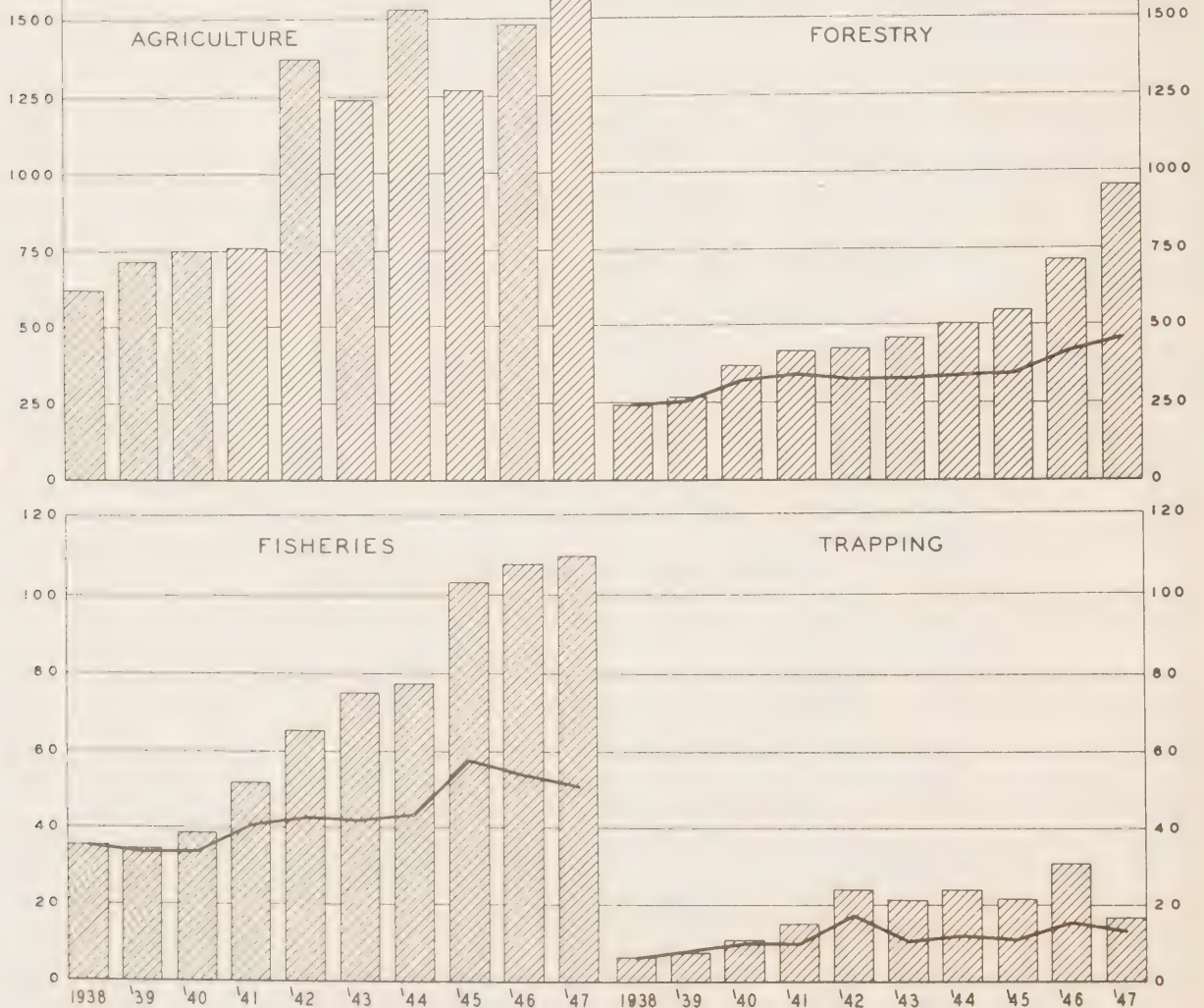


BILLION  
DOLLARS

## VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

CANADA 1938-1947

BEFORE AND AFTER PRICE ADJUSTMENT

BILLION  
DOLLARSMILLION  
DOLLARSNET PRODUCTION  
BEFORE AND AFTER PRICE ADJUSTMENTMILLION  
DOLLARS

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1942 TO 1947

CANADA

Table 4. - Net Value of Manufactures Production by Groups, 1942-1947

Industrial Group	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable Products .....	396,956,313	410,340,183	485,551,491	529,112,219	575,963,454	654,939,477
Animal Products .....	203,152,956	211,149,715	246,064,720	261,069,677	271,279,430	316,673,669
Textiles and Textile Products ..	341,475,081	334,242,717	351,186,488	367,980,705	418,263,665	488,983,044
Wood and Paper Products .....	488,433,355	508,835,982	550,826,986	586,057,023	749,055,011	991,750,398
Iron and Its Products .....	1,084,424,334	1,396,768,112	1,390,703,087	1,046,097,484	735,459,371	939,220,774
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	355,005,408	369,005,912	399,498,519	316,572,975	278,461,262	402,021,896
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	141,216,996	146,460,170	152,525,053	145,197,043	173,638,196	199,351,736
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	252,390,766	379,453,873	355,260,598	249,701,603	203,639,442	228,786,192
Miscellaneous Industries .....	46,918,549	60,156,877	84,159,068	62,527,170	61,245,149	70,328,616
Total .....	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,010	3,564,315,899	3,467,004,980	4,292,055,802

Table 5. - Percentage Analysis of Net Value of Manufactures, Totals for 1938 equalling 100

Industrial Group	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7
Vegetable Products .....	148.4	153.4	181.5	197.8	215.3	244.9
Animal Products .....	170.8	177.5	206.9	219.5	228.1	266.2
Textiles and Textile Products ..	213.5	208.9	219.5	230.0	261.4	305.7
Wood and Paper Products .....	176.3	183.7	198.9	211.6	270.4	358.0
Iron and Its Products .....	414.5	533.9	531.5	399.8	281.1	359.0
Non-ferrous Metal Products .....	215.6	224.1	242.6	192.2	169.1	244.1
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	188.4	195.4	203.5	193.7	231.6	265.9
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	313.5	471.3	441.3	310.2	252.9	284.2
Miscellaneous Industries .....	203.3	260.7	364.7	270.9	265.4	304.7
Total .....	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7	300.5

Table 6. - Net Value of Production in the Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1 9 4 2	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fish curing and Packing .....	20,969,913	20,588,039	22,066,801	30,529,102	31,084,775	41,081,688
Sawmilling .....	91,206,949	91,714,000	96,528,955	103,153,766	129,408,392	190,514,978
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting .....	125,881,047	111,857,020	123,303,038	89,898,878	69,565,922	115,798,652
Pulp and Paper .....	165,193,627	165,485,944	174,492,103	180,401,885	258,164,578	356,084,900
Cement .....	10,213,916	7,152,763	6,882,354	9,416,426	12,930,058	13,449,437
Clay Products .....	5,630,484	5,346,386	5,478,923	6,938,409	9,563,690	11,266,933
Lime .....	3,932,279	4,908,510	5,005,235	4,663,859	4,910,127	5,763,244
Salt .....	3,173,755	3,648,854	3,287,660	3,241,456	2,890,423	3,493,193
Total .....	426,201,970	410,701,516	437,045,069	428,243,781	518,517,965	737,453,025

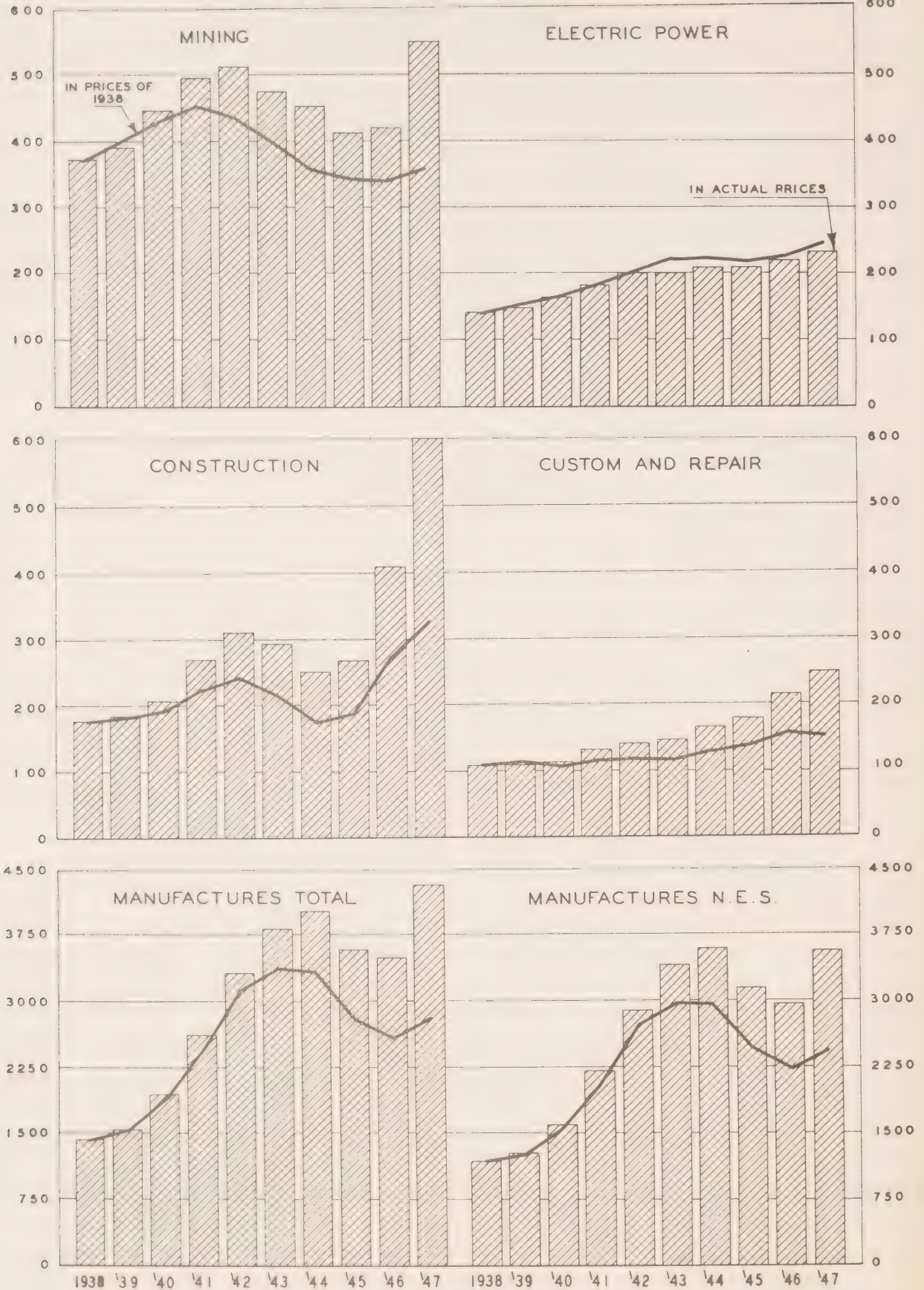


CHART 3

# NET PRODUCTION CANADA 1938-1947 BEFORE AND AFTER PRICE ADJUSTMENT

MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

about 10 per cent in the index of industrial production.

Each of the nine industrial groups except trapping reached an all-time high in 1947. Among the six primary industries, the principal component, agriculture, showed an increase of 7.6 per cent over 1946. Higher prices for farm products and increases in adjustment and equalization payments counter-balanced lower volume in some of the main divisions, notably field crops, and accounted for this gain, which resulted in an even greater net value than in 1944, the previous high point.

The unprecedented building activity and record production of newsprint and other paper products combined with higher prices to record an impressive gain over 1946 of 34.2 per cent in the value of forestry. This industry has shown an unbroken record of advances since 1938.

Despite a decline in volume, higher prices resulted in a slight gain of 2 per cent for the fisheries industry when compared with 1946. After a steep advance in 1945, the value of the industry has remained relatively stable. The sharp drop of nearly 46 per cent in the net value of trapping was mainly caused by considerably lower prices for practically all kinds of fur in 1947. This has resulted in a six-year low for the industry.

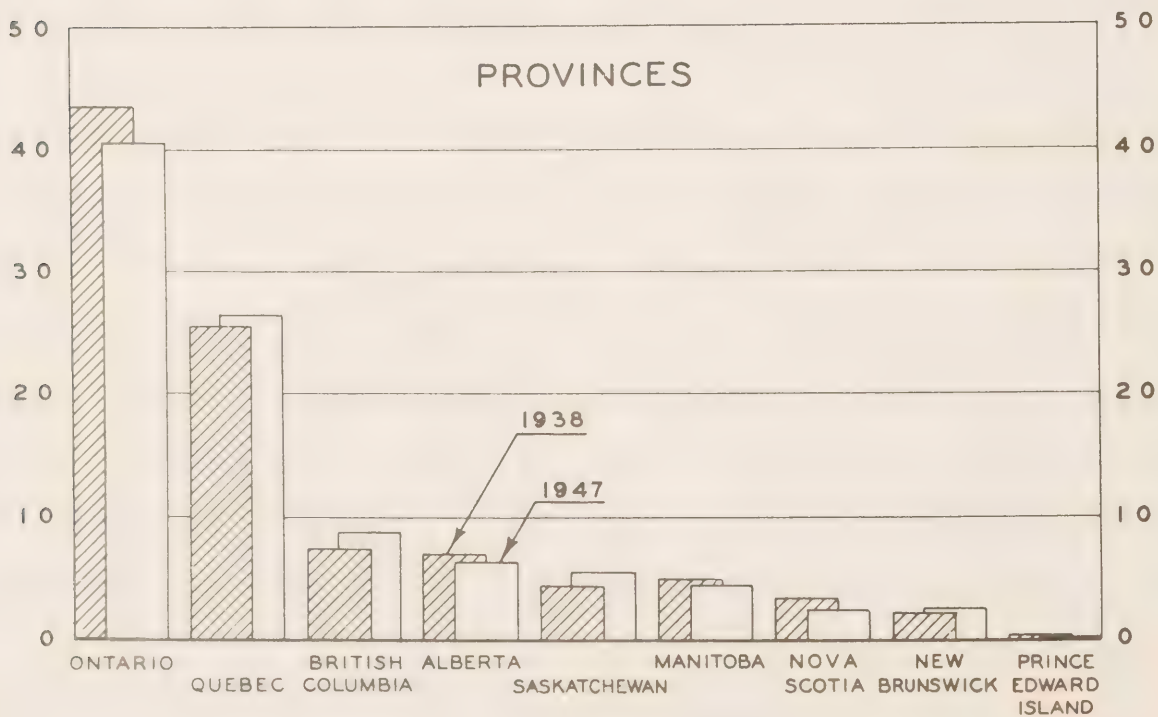
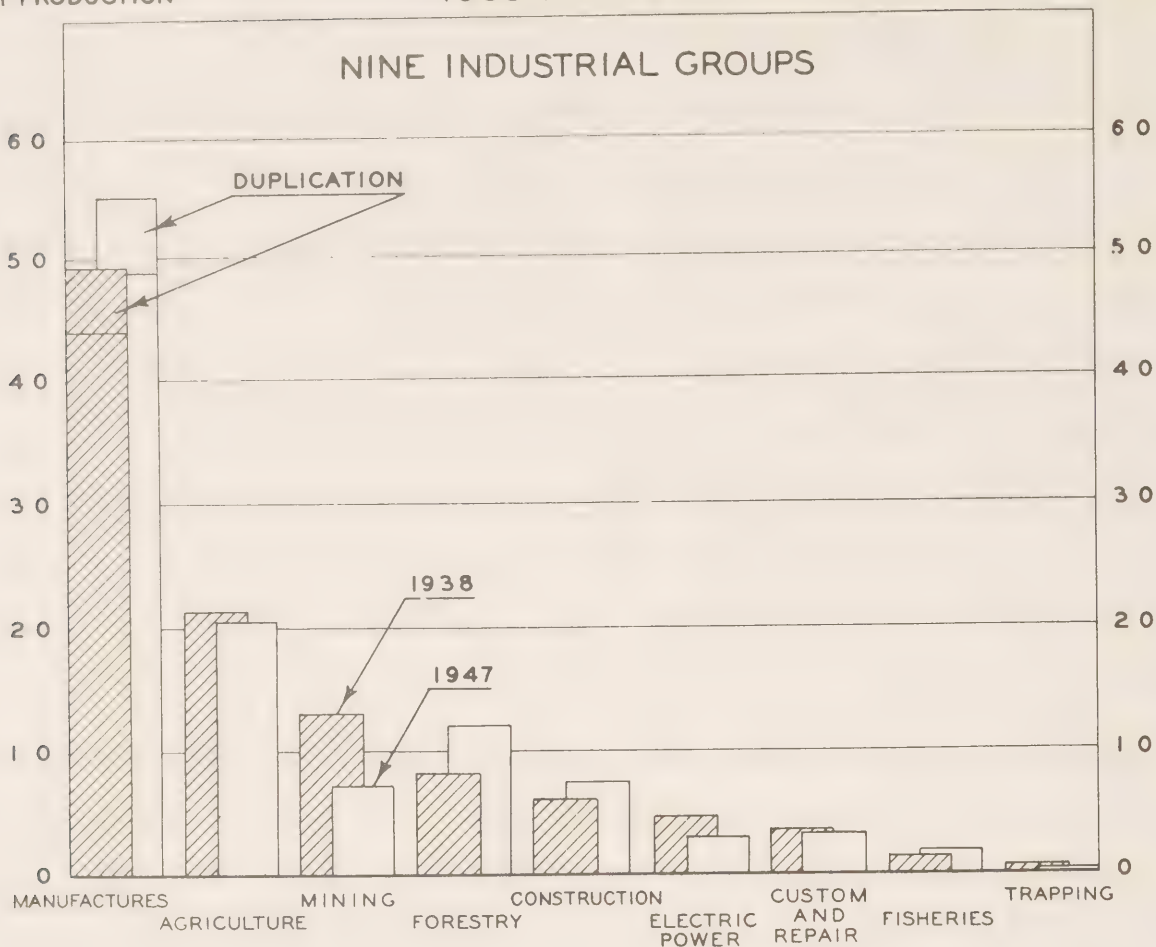
An increase of nearly 31 per cent over 1946 in the value of mining has established a new maximum for the industry, having exceeded even the previous high recorded in 1942. Here again, the advance in prices following the removal of price controls was the predominant cause. There were, in addition, gains in the physical output of gold and some base metals as compared with 1946 and important advances in the volume of iron ore and non-metallic minerals due to the high building activity. The electric power industry increased 6 per cent in value over the preceding year. This indicates a continuing acceleration in development after the growth of the industry was retarded during the war period.

The total value of the secondary industries reached a new maximum in 1947. The

PER CENT  
OF TOTAL  
NET PRODUCTION

# RELATIVE IMPORTANCE 1938 AND 1947

PER CENT  
OF TOTAL  
NET PRODUCTION



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

increase over 1946 was 25.7 per cent. The most outstanding gain recorded was in construction, the net value of which rose more than 47 per cent over the preceding year to a total of \$602 million. Increased building activity and record prices for construction materials contributed to this marked advance. Custom and repair continued its upward trend with a gain of nearly 16 per cent over 1946.

Total manufactures surpassed even the wartime peak in 1944 to reach its highest net value in history, having advanced 23.8 per cent over the preceding year to a record \$4,292 million. As in the case of most other industries, higher prices and increased physical output contributed to this sharp increase. All groups within the industry showed gains over 1946, those in which war products were of lesser importance having recorded historical maxima in 1947. Non-ferrous metal products showed the greatest percentage increase over the preceding year with a gain of 44.4 per cent. Wood and paper products and iron and its products followed in this comparison with advances of 32.4 per cent and 27.7 per cent respectively. The chemicals group showed the smallest gain.

Relative Importance.

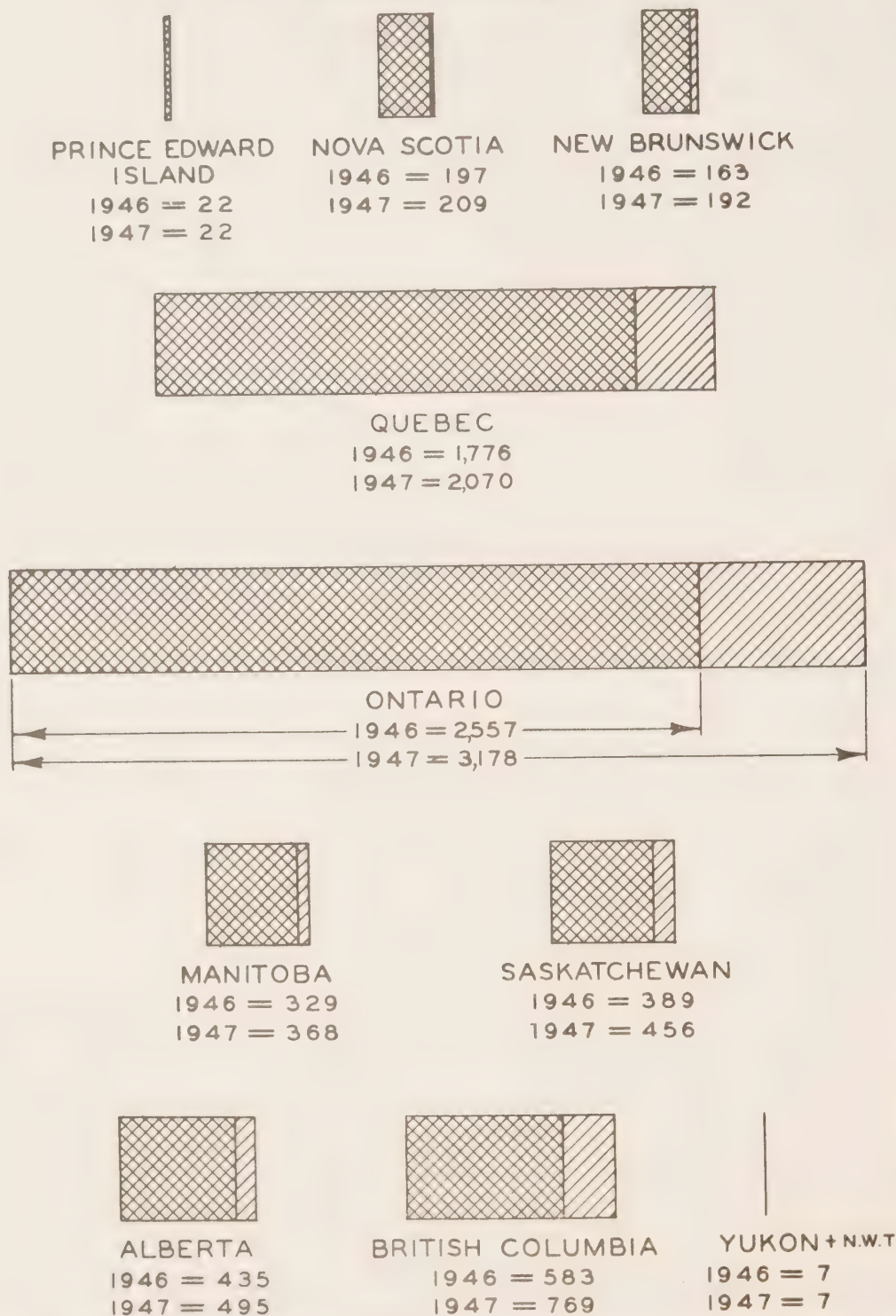
The total net value of production advanced 171.6 per cent in 1947 when compared with 1938. Five of the nine industries failed to equal this gain in the aggregate and therefore lost in relative importance. The remaining four, viz. forestry, fisheries, construction and manufactures gained in this connection.

The advance in the value of agriculture was 156.6 per cent, the percentage of the industry to the total having been 21.5 in 1938 and 20.4 in 1947. The share of forestry rose from 8.6 per cent to 12.3 per cent, and little change occurred in fisheries and trapping. The position of mining was considerably impaired in the ten-year period, its relative importance having dropped from 13.1 per cent in 1938 to 7.1 per cent in 1947. The latter was an improvement compared with 1946, when the industry reached its lowest position in the period under review. Electric power also lost



# PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1946 AND 1947  
MILLION DOLLARS



## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

ground in this comparison, development having failed to keep pace with the aggregate during the war and early post-war periods.

Due to increased building activity, the rating of construction reached its highest point in the ten-year period, having advanced from 6.2 per cent to 7.7 per cent in the latest year. Custom and repair receded in the same comparison while total manufactures advanced its position to 55.3 per cent of the total in 1947 compared with 50 per cent in 1938. Largely as a result of declines in the rating of mining and electric power, the primary industries produced a lesser share of Canada's commodity production in 1947 than in 1938. The secondary group, inclusive of duplication, improved its position, the standing having been 66.2 per cent in 1947 compared with 60 per cent in 1938.

### Provincial Distribution.

Only two provinces failed to establish all-time highs in value of production in 1947. Prince Edward Island receded slightly from its 1946 peak of \$22.1 million and predominantly-agricultural Saskatchewan, despite a rise of 17.4 per cent over 1946, failed to better its record of \$529 million established in 1944.

The increase in net production in Quebec over the preceding year was 16.6 per cent; as the gain in the Canadian total was 20.3 per cent, the relative importance of this province was less in 1947 than in the preceding year. Ontario, with a gain of 24.3 per cent in the year under review, gained ground in this comparison. Despite advances in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of 5.9 per cent and 17.7 per cent respectively, these two Maritime Provinces, together with Prince Edward Island lost in relative importance.

The three Prairie Provinces also suffered in this connection. Manitoba and Alberta, although having recorded gains over 1946 to establish new maxima, failed to approach the advance in the Canadian total.

The only other province to gain in relative importance in 1947 besides Ontario

CHART 6.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

was British Columbia which also recorded the largest percentage increase over 1946, having gained 32 per cent to establish a new record of \$769 million.

In comparison with the last full year of the pre-war period, four of the nine provinces, **vis.** New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia advanced in relative importance in 1947. Ontario, which accounted for 44 per cent of the total value of production in 1938 lost ground in the year under review when it contributed 41 per cent. All provinces maintained their relative positions in this comparison, except Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The latter was in sixth place in the pre-war year and fifth in 1947, displacing Manitoba in this position.

### Per Capita Production.

The Dominion total of net production per capita in 1947 recorded a new maximum of \$617 which surpassed the previous 1944 record of \$563 by nearly 10 per cent.

Due to its pre-eminent position in industrial development, Ontario at \$759 was the leader on a per capita basis. With a per capita return of \$737, British Columbia was in second place in 1947. The same order existed in 1938 but Saskatchewan displaced the Pacific province in 1944. The per capita production of Alberta at \$602 was in third place in 1947, the same as in the pre-war year. It had dropped to fifth place in 1944.

Quebec has maintained the fourth position. The per capita production of Saskatchewan varied greatly from time to time, depending on the farm output. The standing was fifth in 1947 compared with second in 1944 and eighth in 1938. The production per person in Manitoba at \$495 was sixth in 1947. The province moved down one place from 1938 but held the same order as in 1944.

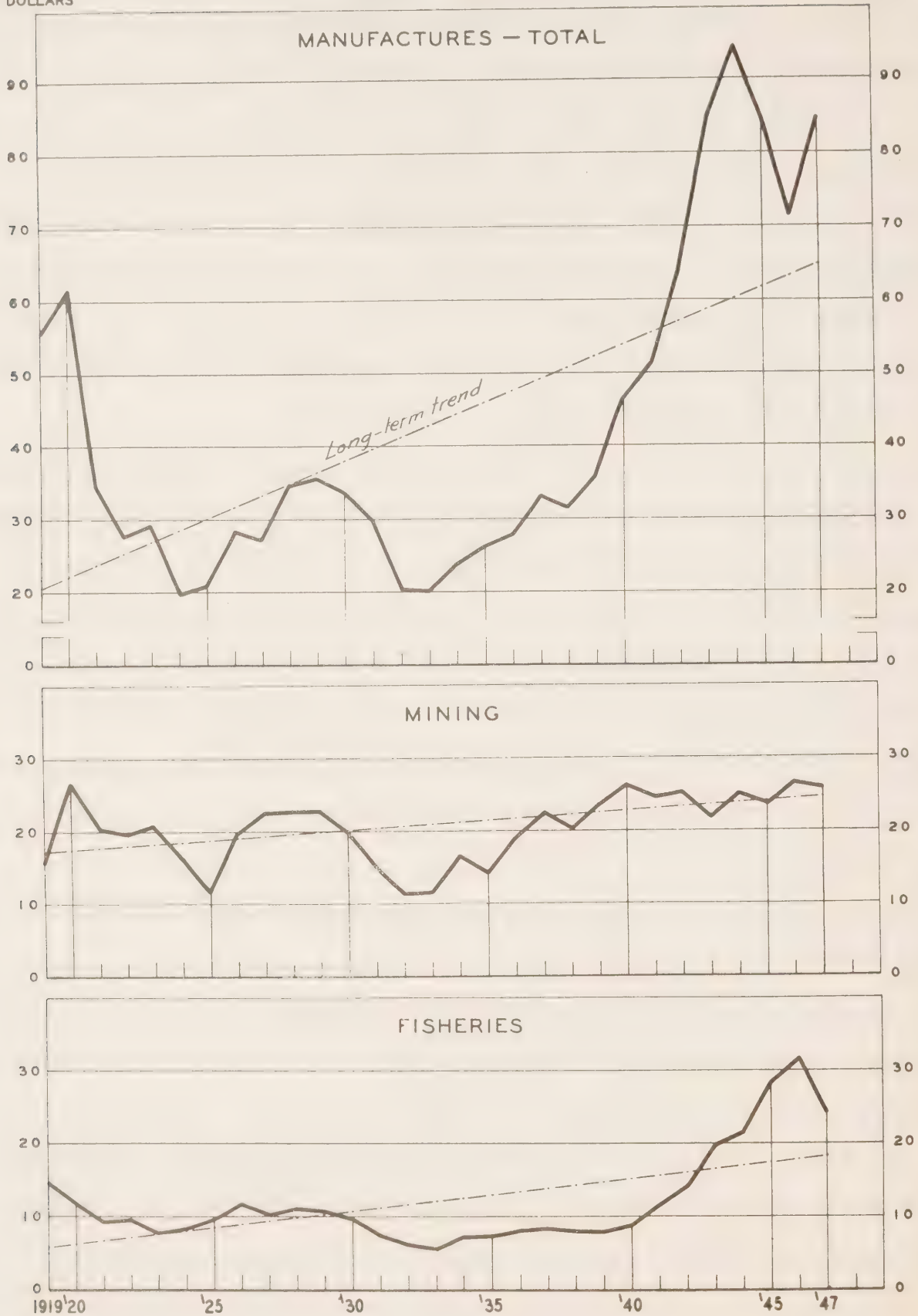
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island occupied seventh, eighth and ninth places respectively in 1947. The latter showed no change since the pre-war year. Nova Scotia receded from sixth place in 1938 to seventh in 1944 and further to eighth in 1946. A betterment was shown in New Brunswick which advanced from eighth

CHART 7.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
NOVA SCOTIA

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

place in 1944 to seventh in 1946, while Prince Edward Island remained in last place.

The largest percentage increase in per capita production in 1947 over 1946 was recorded by British Columbia with a gain of nearly 27 per cent. Ontario was next with an increase of 21.6 per cent followed by Saskatchewan and New Brunswick with advances of 16 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. Prince Edward Island was the only province which recorded a decline in this comparison. Only the latter and Saskatchewan failed to establish new maxima in per capita production in 1947.

### Leading Branches of Production in Each Province.

#### Maritime Provinces.

It is readily apparent that farming is the predominant source of income in Prince Edward Island, accounting for nearly 61 per cent of the net value of production for that province in 1947. The increases in value of construction and manufactures over 1946 were not large enough to offset the relatively sharp drop in fisheries, resulting in a decline in the total net value. Despite decreases in agriculture, fisheries, trapping and mining, recorded gains in forestry, construction and manufactures advanced the total value of production in Nova Scotia to a new high in 1947. Similarly, sharp advances in forestry, construction and manufactures produced a new maximum net value in New Brunswick. As a consequence, these three industries advanced in relative importance over 1946 in the three Maritime Provinces.

#### Quebec.

The production of manufactures, excluding the duplication of processing industries, amounted to 52 per cent of the provincial total in 1947; agriculture accounted for 10.9 per cent, indicating the marked disparity between the two industries. Forestry is now second in relative importance, having contributed more than 17 per cent of the total. Agriculture, fisheries and trapping recorded declines in 1947 from the preceding year but these were more than offset by important gains in the other industries.

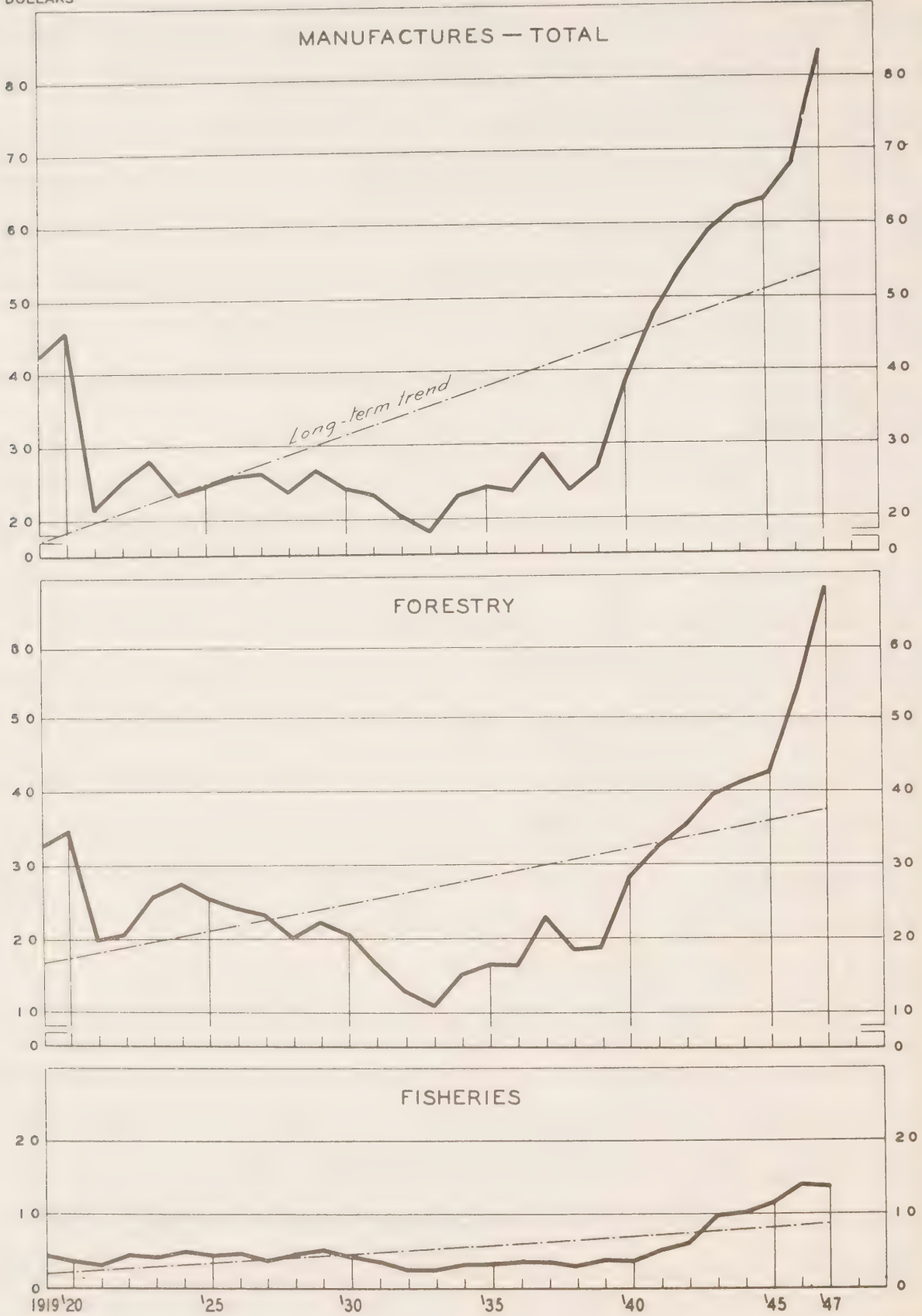


CHART B.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
NEW BRUNSWICK

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

Ontario.

The outstanding position of this province in the field of manufacturing is readily evident. The share of manufactures, excluding processing industries was 61 per cent of the total in 1947. All industries recorded advances over 1946 except fisheries and trapping which are also the least in relative importance. Construction gained by nearly 50 per cent, followed by forestry and mining which showed increases of 33.6 per cent and 32 per cent respectively over 1946. Total manufactures rose 28.7 per cent.

Prairie Provinces.

All industries except trapping and fisheries showed increases over 1946 in each of the three Prairie Provinces. The relative importance of agriculture was 41.5 per cent, 74.6 per cent and 58.1 per cent respectively in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The dominant position of this industry in Saskatchewan accounts for the marked fluctuations in output of the province. In all three provinces, manufactures was second in importance, the total for Manitoba having been the highest. As a result of important discoveries of oil in Alberta, the mining industry of that province should assume greater relative importance in subsequent years.

British Columbia.

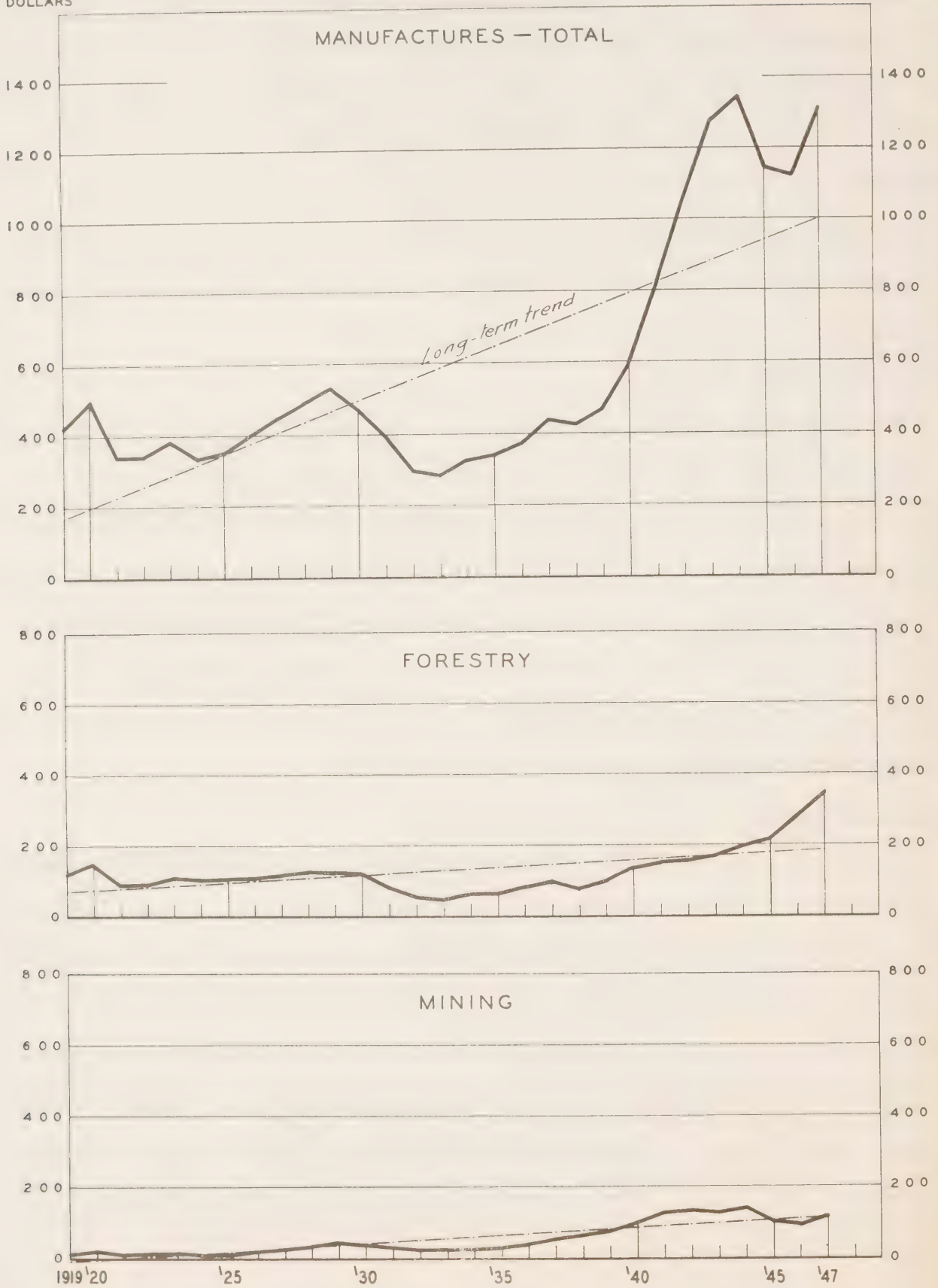
Trapping and electric power were the only industries which registered declines in 1947 from 1946. These were overshadowed by sharp increases in other industries which resulted in British Columbia having registered the largest gain over 1946 of any other province. Mining and forestry led in this connection with advances of 66.8 per cent and 63 per cent respectively in 1947. Construction rose 43.3 per cent while fisheries and manufactures followed with increases of 39.7 per cent and 32.5 per cent. Manufacturing, forestry and mining in that order are the leading branches of industry.

CHART 9.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
QUEBEC

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1942 TO 1947

CANADA

Table 7. - Net Value of Production by Provinces in Dollars

Province	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	15,522,897	19,380,160	18,844,736	20,658,906	22,144,302	21,840,154
Nova Scotia .....	158,577,888	184,512,443	193,557,552	186,931,838	197,329,638	208,889,897
New Brunswick .....	110,857,300	127,253,333	135,117,593	139,435,407	162,700,528	191,525,027
Quebec .....	1,580,441,607	1,809,093,691	1,899,824,337	1,716,038,573	1,775,525,027	2,069,847,205
Ontario .....	2,425,316,146	2,579,898,516	2,682,969,260	2,510,200,208	2,557,193,323	3,177,502,240
Manitoba .....	268,727,971	284,908,089	313,077,535	280,458,384	329,300,254	368,006,138
Saskatchewan .....	436,767,715	345,132,184	528,817,265	339,755,726	388,858,319	456,414,057
Alberta .....	394,097,661	328,217,886	416,117,352	340,703,182	434,902,340	495,086,290
British Columbia .....	483,017,424	562,520,164	543,947,198	547,116,908	583,012,640	769,392,150
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	9,630,295	7,818,293	5,134,538	4,656,619	6,598,538	6,911,115
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,882,956,904</b>	<b>6,248,734,759</b>	<b>6,737,407,366</b>	<b>6,085,955,751</b>	<b>6,457,564,909</b>	<b>7,765,415,275</b>

Table 8. - Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Prince Edward Island .....	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.28
Nova Scotia .....	2.70	2.95	2.87	3.07	3.06	2.69
New Brunswick .....	1.88	2.04	2.01	2.29	2.52	2.47
Quebec .....	26.86	28.95	28.20	28.20	27.50	26.65
Ontario .....	41.24	41.29	39.81	41.24	39.60	40.92
Manitoba .....	4.57	4.56	4.65	4.61	5.10	4.74
Saskatchewan .....	7.42	5.52	7.85	5.58	6.02	5.88
Alberta .....	6.70	5.25	6.18	5.60	6.73	6.37
British Columbia .....	8.21	9.00	8.07	8.99	9.03	9.91
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 9. - Net Forest Products Duplication by Provinces in Dollars  
(See page 38 for Description)

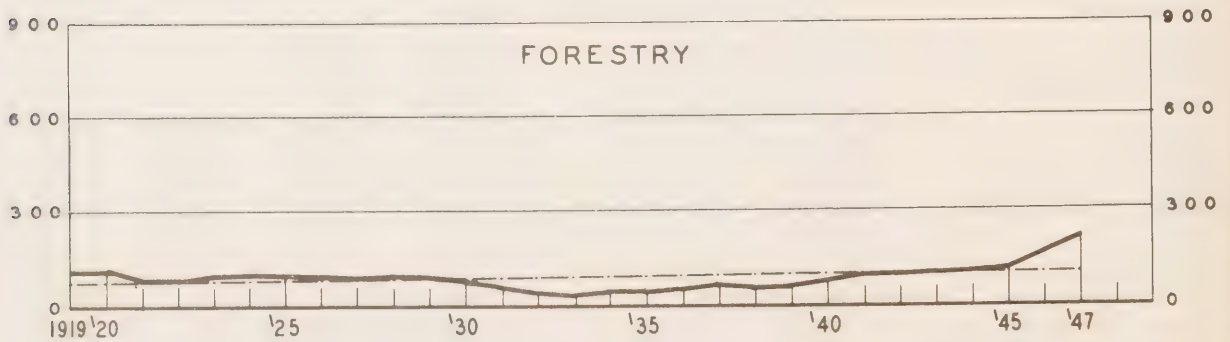
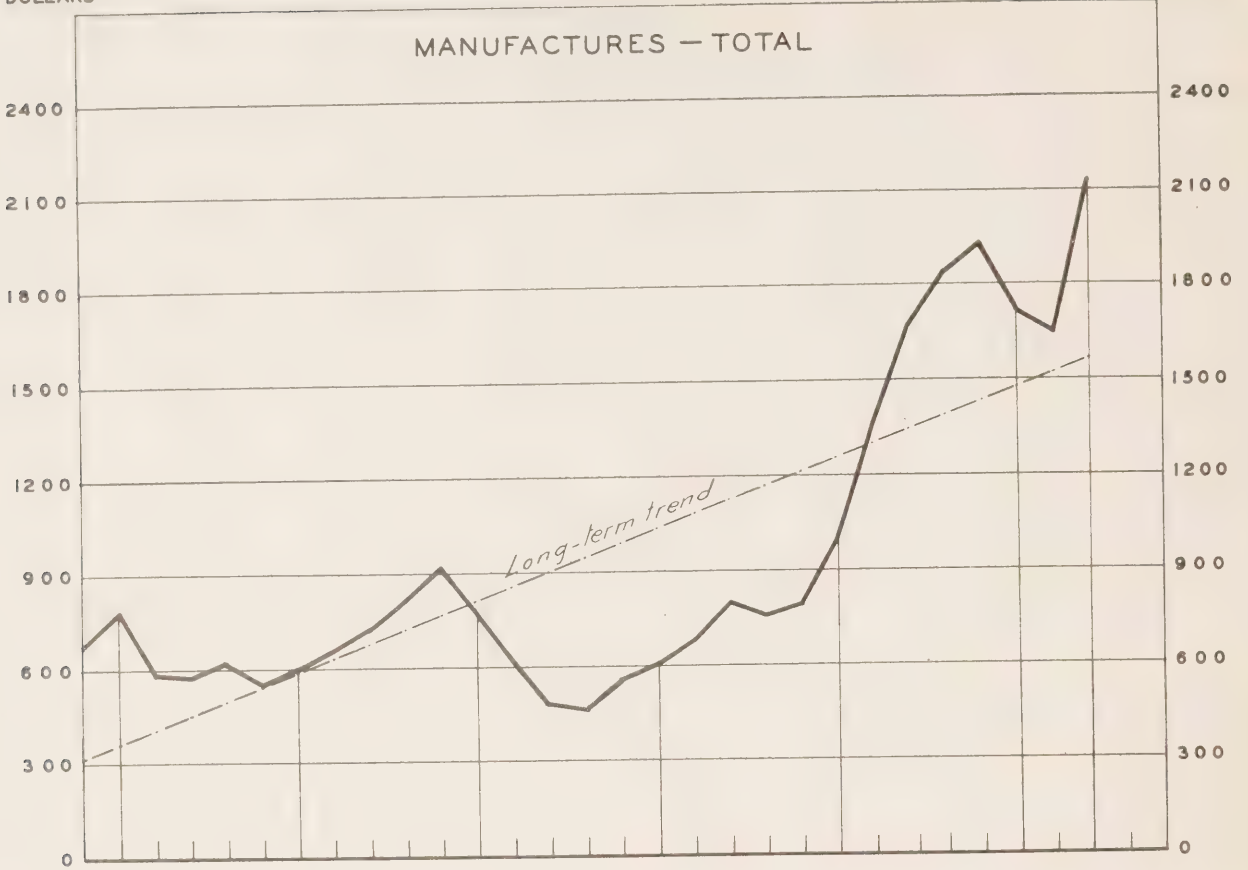
Province	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Prince Edward Island .....	341,849	527,387	726,476	759,072	819,000	983,000
Nova Scotia .....	3,026,753	4,030,038	4,342,399	4,511,241	5,847,000	6,255,000
New Brunswick .....	5,777,953	7,242,136	6,371,359	6,416,520	8,054,000	8,748,000
Quebec .....	22,522,617	30,561,650	27,005,001	29,942,162	34,699,000	40,269,000
Ontario .....	9,258,912	12,669,823	13,997,398	13,733,690	16,816,000	19,487,000
Manitoba .....	1,316,314	2,178,726	1,942,755	2,083,649	1,500,000	1,765,000
Saskatchewan .....	2,269,398	3,528,287	2,908,255	2,980,298	2,287,000	2,737,000
Alberta .....	1,594,048	2,131,639	2,542,274	2,572,367	1,831,000	2,215,000
British Columbia .....	866,596	1,130,928	1,521,916	1,502,947	1,663,000	1,979,000
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>46,974,440</b>	<b>64,000,614</b>	<b>61,357,833</b>	<b>64,501,946</b>	<b>73,516,000</b>	<b>84,438,000</b>

CHART 10.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
ONTARIO

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

CANADA

Table 10. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7
Agriculture .....	19,698,000	20,558,000	44,132,000	42,326,000	48,071,000	50,822,000
Forestry .....	1,708,820	1,820,782	41,646,040	51,151,086	97,341,630	118,235,891
Fisheries .....	7,489,519	4,561,326	55,060,999	42,934,490	23,382,223	23,052,021
Trapping .....	18,537	9,115	733,054	303,434	239,913	259,979
Mining .....	-	-	34,337,638	32,943,895	4,839,047	5,821,960
Electric Power .....	561,804	651,264	8,480,811	8,772,494	5,675,420	5,882,705
Construction .....	2,381,620	3,070,960	40,858,319	52,896,815	27,761,110	42,974,675
Custom and Repair .....	1,381,000	1,600,000	11,490,000	13,312,000	6,946,000	8,047,000
Manufactures, Total .....	11,200,310	12,653,451	178,793,420	204,219,433	170,752,741	188,360,428
Total .....	44,439,610	44,924,898	415,532,281	448,859,647	385,010,114	463,465,659
Less: Duplication .....	6,088,559	4,649,309	65,127,782	67,660,553	84,276,951	98,770,158
GRAND TOTAL .....	38,351,051	40,275,589	350,404,499	381,199,094	300,733,163	364,695,501

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7
Agriculture .....	322,994,000	332,430,000	554,204,000	602,212,000	175,325,000	191,023,000
Forestry .....	500,909,018	620,888,790	294,390,605	388,391,163	15,594,056	18,786,722
Fisheries .....	11,743,156	7,700,594	6,296,658	5,400,662	4,371,079	5,129,448
Trapping .....	5,308,477	2,737,327	7,792,630	4,600,807	5,021,000	2,295,658
Mining .....	200,418,470	258,046,406	267,623,593	366,511,876	24,197,911	28,733,164
Electric Power .....	84,886,712	93,926,321	73,622,911	79,501,791	12,066,616	18,719,598
Construction .....	225,582,288	338,514,778	347,616,749	501,660,833	44,440,510	51,254,760
Custom and Repair .....	95,922,000	111,130,000	119,634,000	138,661,000	18,781,000	21,993,000
Manufactures, Total .....	2,497,971,521	3,017,049,422	3,754,523,701	4,903,422,526	381,887,000	485,130,221
Total .....	3,945,735,642	4,782,423,638	5,425,704,847	6,990,348,658	649,421,621	775,165,762
Less: Duplication .....	503,971,460	638,483,146	361,988,978	515,590,416	24,192,281	38,599,211
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,441,764,182	4,143,940,492	5,063,715,869	6,474,758,242	625,229,340	736,566,551

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7
Agriculture .....	373,114,000	432,264,000	310,272,000	356,362,000	91,471,000	101,515,000
Forestry .....	9,797,617	10,507,348	17,655,132	19,361,510	249,927,056	399,731,587
Fisheries .....	1,148,886	1,170,930	1,339,083	856,609	65,129,839	82,711,961
Trapping .....	2,677,078	1,449,221	2,974,120	1,537,873	2,894,470	1,616,529
Mining .....	45,805,802	59,422,497	56,862,309	64,577,314	117,537,745	191,000,216
Electric Power .....	7,705,605	9,294,502	9,822,027	10,609,298	20,008,912	17,046,044
Construction .....	29,277,215	40,008,598	51,573,396	67,651,310	100,143,176	128,713,448
Custom and Repair .....	14,626,000	16,945,000	17,083,000	19,791,000	28,245,000	37,750,000
Manufactures, Total .....	168,356,619	196,452,199	257,031,867	296,054,129	64,527,898	84,444,044
Total .....	652,508,822	767,514,295	724,612,934	836,801,143	1,323,180,126	1,834,971,400
Less: Duplication .....	25,986,672	32,582,409	16,000,441	17,694,678	272,742,646	423,673,750
GRAND TOTAL .....	626,522,150	734,931,886	708,612,493	819,106,465	1,050,437,480	1,411,297,650

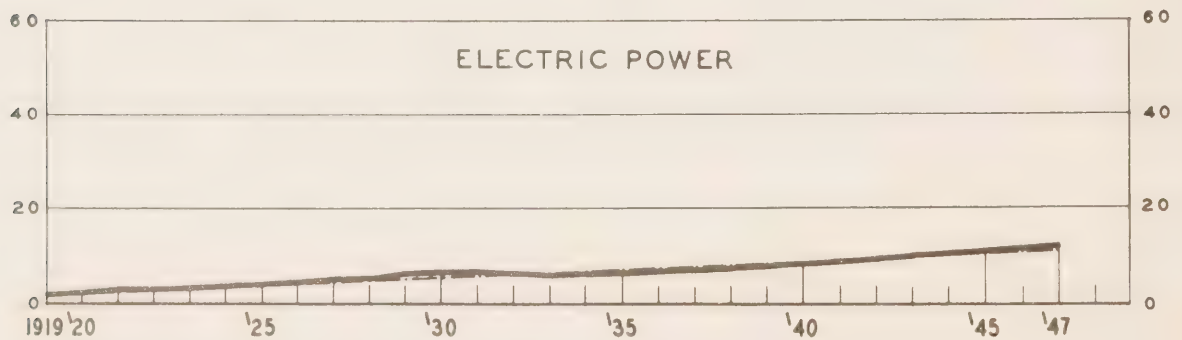
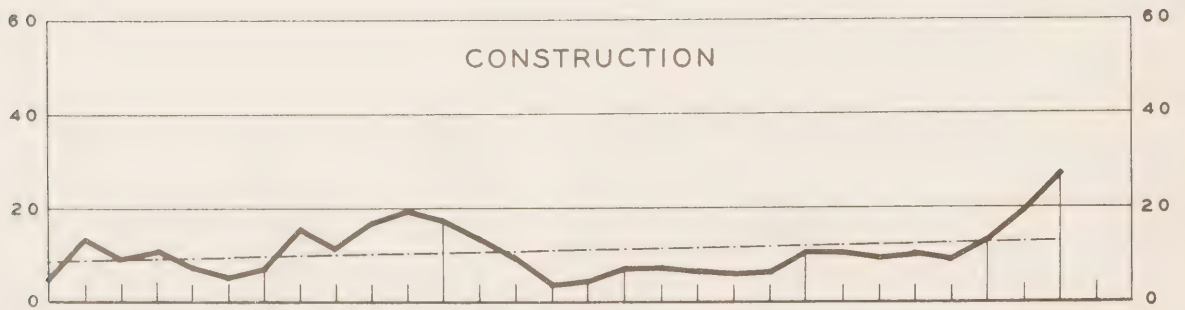
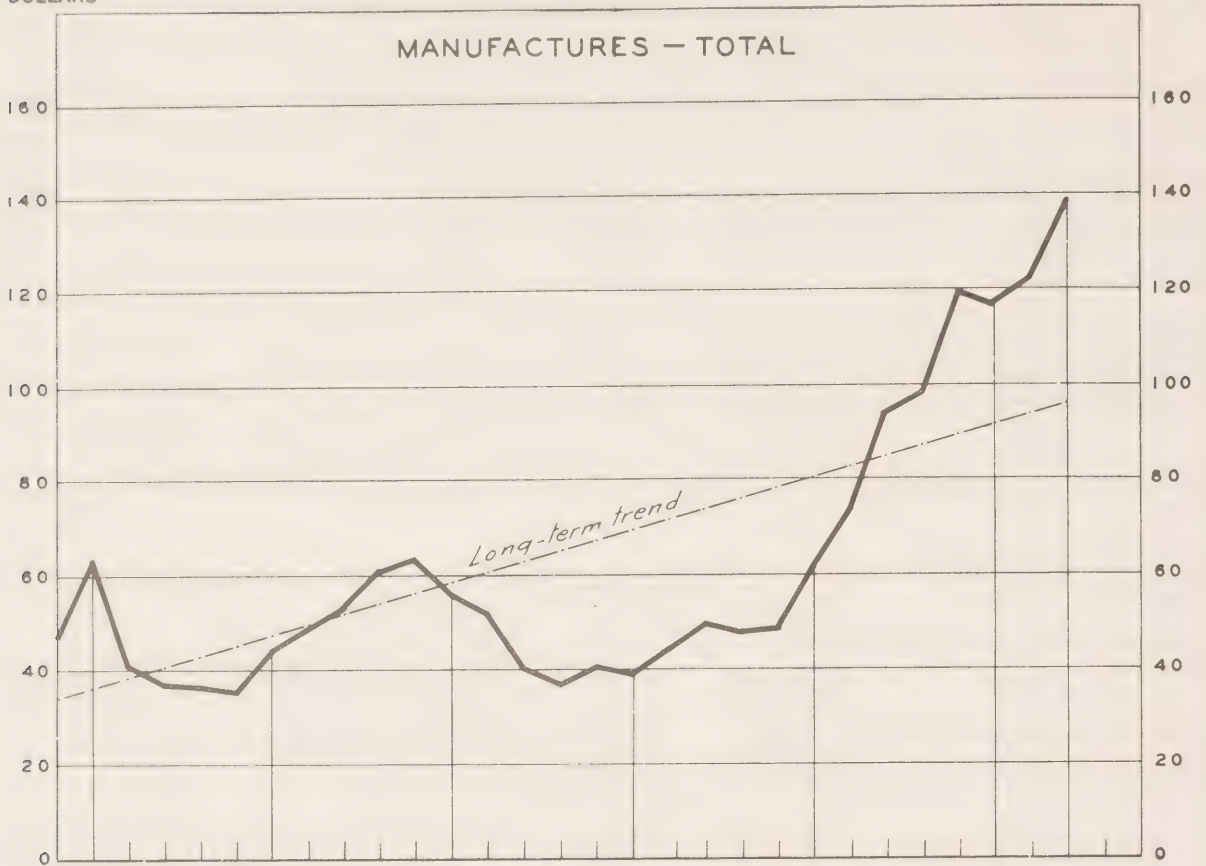


CHART II.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
MANITOBA

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

### Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Mining and trapping accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the total net value of production. Trapping, as in eight of the nine provinces, fell sharply while mining registered a gain of 76.8 per cent over 1946 which is mainly responsible for the increase of nearly 5 per cent in the total production.

### Volume of Production.

A rough impression of the expansion in the volume of production may be obtained by dividing the net value by the most appropriate price indexes or by the use of volume of production indexes. The method used for the nine series is outlined on page 40.

In 1947 higher price levels were wholly responsible for the rise in value of production of three of the nine industries when compared with 1946. Agriculture, fisheries and custom and repair, although showing increases in value, recorded declines in physical output. Trapping was down both in value and volume although lower prices accounted largely for the decline in value.

Increased volume output was mainly responsible for the rise in value of electric power. In the other four industries viz. forestry, mining, construction and manufactures, higher prices combined with greater physical output to establish record levels of net value in 1947.

### Comparison With Other Factors.

Charts 17 and 18 show a comparison of the movement of the net value of production with that of other well known economic series during the ten years from 1938 to 1947. The index of industrial production, based on the physical output of manufactures, mining and electric power, after post-war declines in 1945 and 1946, reversed the trend in 1947. The only marked difference between this series and that on the net value of production was the decline of the former in 1946.

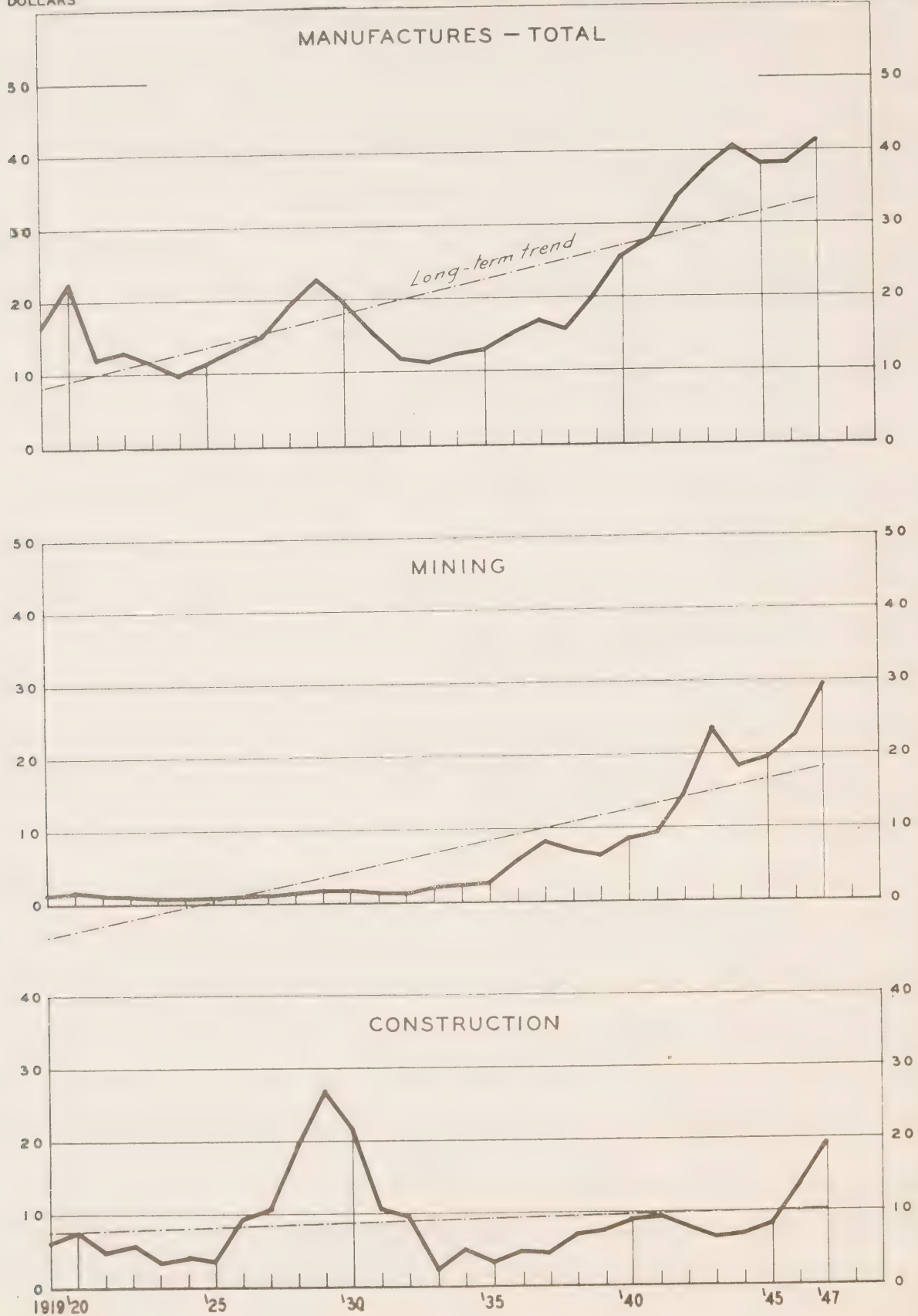
Wholesale prices, following a continuous series of increases since 1939 showed a sharp gain in 1947. The movement of gross national product, consisting of the sum

CHART 12.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
SASKATCHEWAN

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

CANADA

Table 11. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Agriculture .....	13,320,000	13,231,000	32,071,000	28,369,000	35,680,000	36,195,000
Forestry .....	1,166,871	1,232,466	24,154,765	30,302,069	54,019,923	67,704,969
Fisheries .....	4,155,906	2,609,948	31,489,194	24,230,084	13,988,338	13,708,406
Trapping .....	18,537	9,115	733,054	303,434	239,943	259,972
Mining .....	-	-	26,425,106	25,851,459	4,236,861	5,067,591
Electric Power .....	344,048	394,495	7,077,258	7,572,785	4,866,590	5,078,474
Construction .....	966,602	1,516,259	21,754,231	28,436,771	14,409,598	20,513,711
Custom and Repair .....	938,000	1,087,000	7,797,000	9,033,000	4,714,000	5,461,000
Manufactures, Total .....	3,469,435	3,849,353	71,738,873	84,935,517	67,783,377	83,437,984
Total .....	24,379,399	23,929,636	223,240,481	239,034,110	199,938,630	237,477,107
Less: Duplication .....	2,235,097	2,089,482	25,910,843	30,144,222	37,238,102	45,952,080
GRAND TOTAL .....	22,144,302	21,840,154	197,329,638	208,889,897	162,700,528	191,525,027

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Agriculture .....	234,702,000	226,174,000	405,074,000	423,196,000	139,846,000	152,613,000
Forestry .....	287,046,710	356,247,175	167,772,531	224,162,079	10,296,791	12,364,211
Fisheries .....	7,219,982	4,789,794	6,296,658	5,403,662	4,871,037	5,329,648
Trapping .....	5,308,477	2,737,327	7,792,630	4,601,807	5,011,880	2,295,658
Mining .....	97,020,447	122,998,963	147,605,421	194,853,504	12,480,188	14,630,955
Electric Power .....	84,822,248	93,895,252	73,546,935	79,438,924	12,001,213	12,649,996
Construction .....	101,328,551	156,897,939	163,265,558	244,552,609	19,936,046	27,857,666
Custom and Repair .....	65,085,000	75,404,000	81,177,000	94,047,000	12,881,000	14,923,000
Manufactures, Total .....	1,125,991,848	1,324,397,690	1,659,284,622	2,136,014,184	122,780,805	139,373,521
Total .....	2,008,525,263	2,363,541,465	2,711,815,355	3,406,269,769	340,104,960	382,037,455
Less: Duplication .....	233,000,236	293,694,935	154,622,032	228,766,527	10,804,706	14,031,317
GRAND TOTAL .....	1,775,525,027	2,069,847,205	2,557,193,323	3,177,503,242	329,300,254	368,006,138

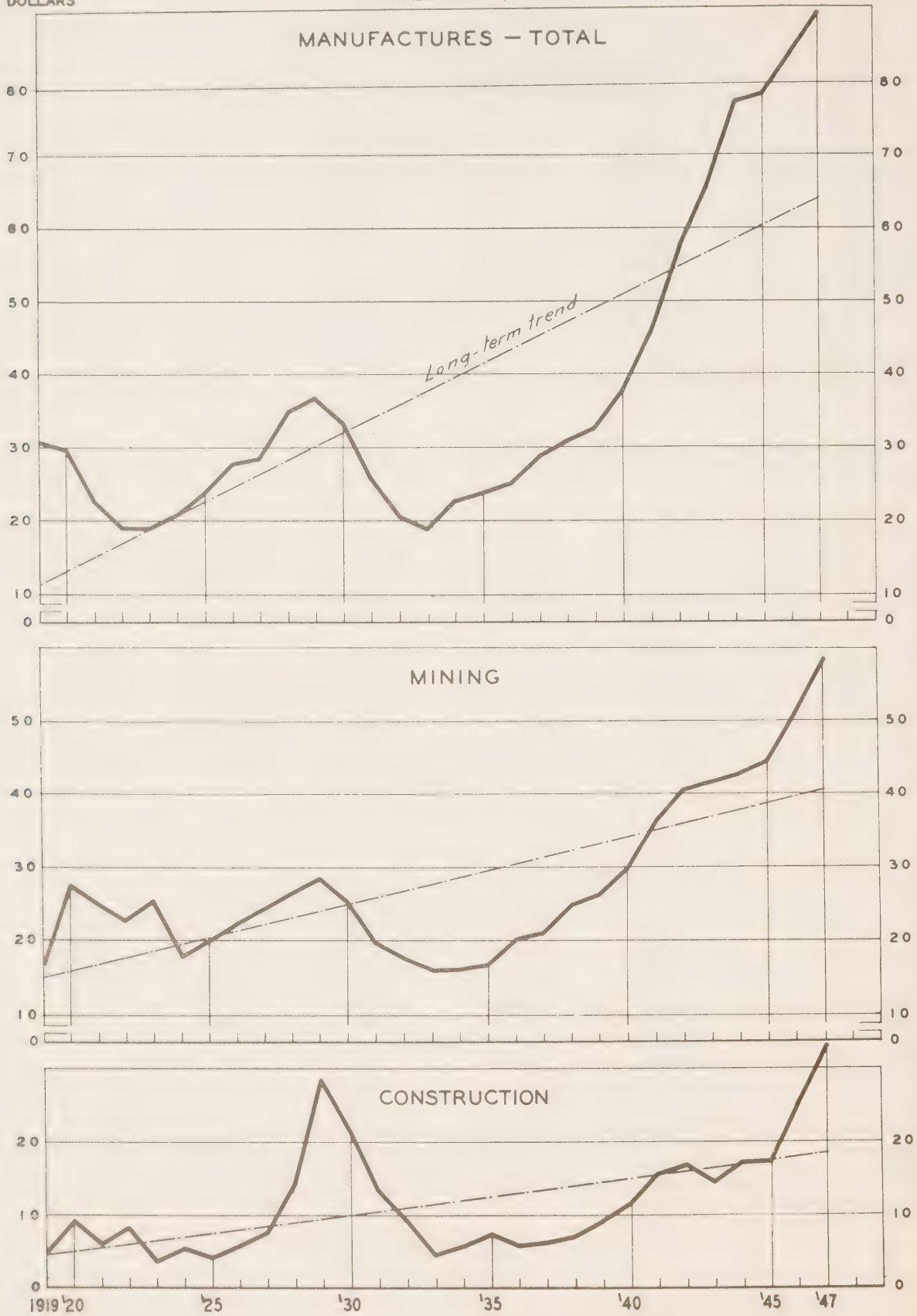
Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Agriculture .....	292,232,000	340,746,000	248,804,000	287,539,000	66,298,000	71,541,000
Forestry .....	6,757,053	7,339,092	11,211,114	12,283,193	148,590,669	242,266,466
Fisheries .....	1,148,886	1,170,930	1,339,083	856,609	36,835,800	51,651,168
Trapping .....	2,677,078	1,449,221	2,974,120	1,537,973	2,894,470	1,616,529
Mining .....	22,743,522	29,577,508	50,981,943	58,099,365	58,625,870	97,781,055
Electric Power .....	6,337,824	8,597,876	9,010,692	9,693,602	22,256,339	16,173,272
Construction .....	13,855,512	19,742,010	25,170,956	33,241,838	48,008,608	68,780,649
Custom and Repair .....	9,925,000	11,499,000	11,591,000	13,429,000	19,165,000	22,203,000
Manufactures, Total .....	38,459,630	41,480,520	83,735,011	89,289,825	293,352,652	388,702,178
Total .....	394,136,505	461,602,157	444,817,919	505,970,405	696,031,418	960,515,317
Less: Duplication .....	5,278,186	5,188,100	9,915,579	10,884,115	113,018,778	191,123,167
GRAND TOTAL .....	388,858,319	456,414,057	434,902,340	495,086,290	583,012,640	769,392,150

CHART 13.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
ALBERTA

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

of national income, depreciation charges and indirect taxes less subsidies, followed closely that of the net value of commodity production.

Further increases in industrial production, wholesale prices and gross national product in 1948 indicate beyond doubt that the value of commodity production in that year has surpassed the 1947 record and established a new maximum.

The direction of the movement of exports follows closely that of industrial production throughout the period, as both were affected directly by war requirements, subsequent declines in commitments following the end of hostilities and the post-war release of pent-up demand for consumers' goods in Canada and abroad.

The trend of government expenditures followed the same general direction as that of the value of production until 1945. After declining slightly in 1945 and 1946, following the year of peak war expenditures in 1943-44 and subsequent demobilization and reconversion outlays, it dropped sharply in the fiscal year 1946-47 and receded further in 1948.

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## DESCRIPTION OF METHOD

The scope of the report is limited to a discussion of the production of commodities, classified as primary and secondary operations. The activities of the transport, trade, finance, government and service groups are entirely excluded.

The term production is used in this connection in its popular acceptance as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and minerals, the catching of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, the building of structures and manufacturing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction, custom and repair and manufacturing are classified under secondary production.

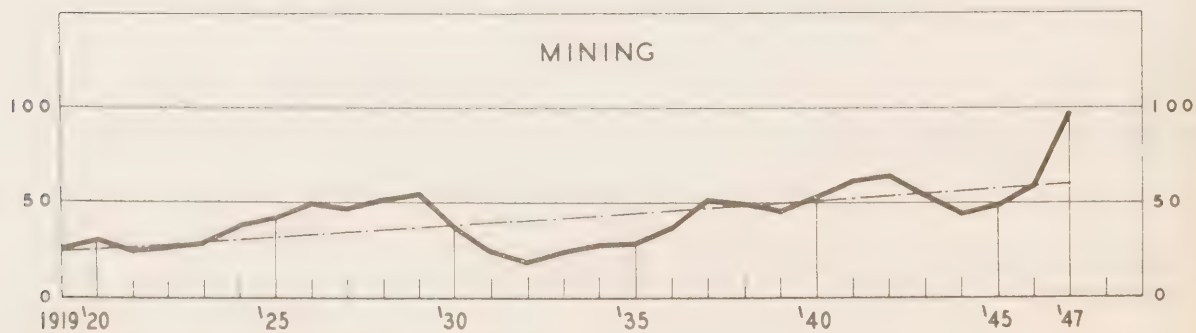
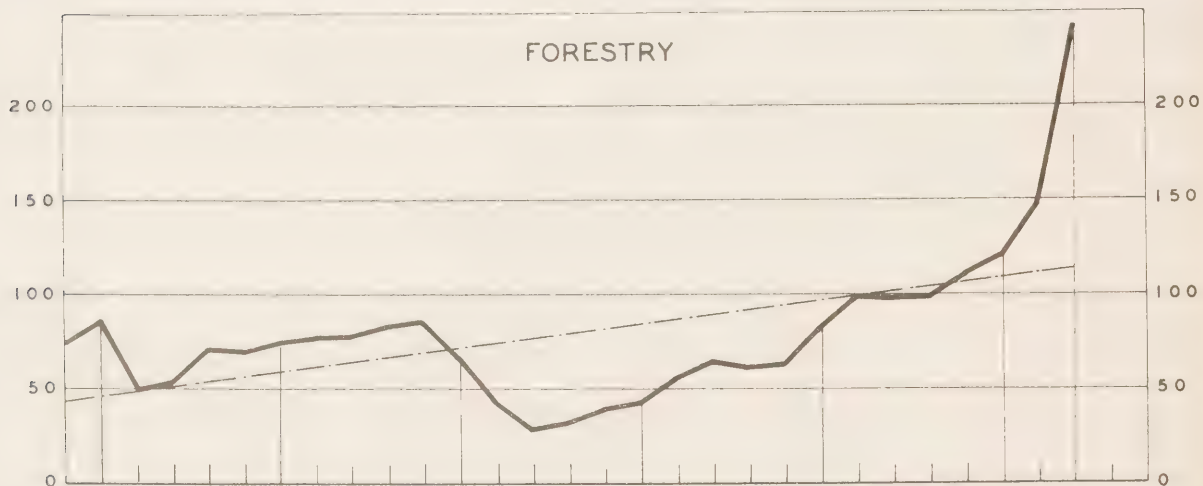
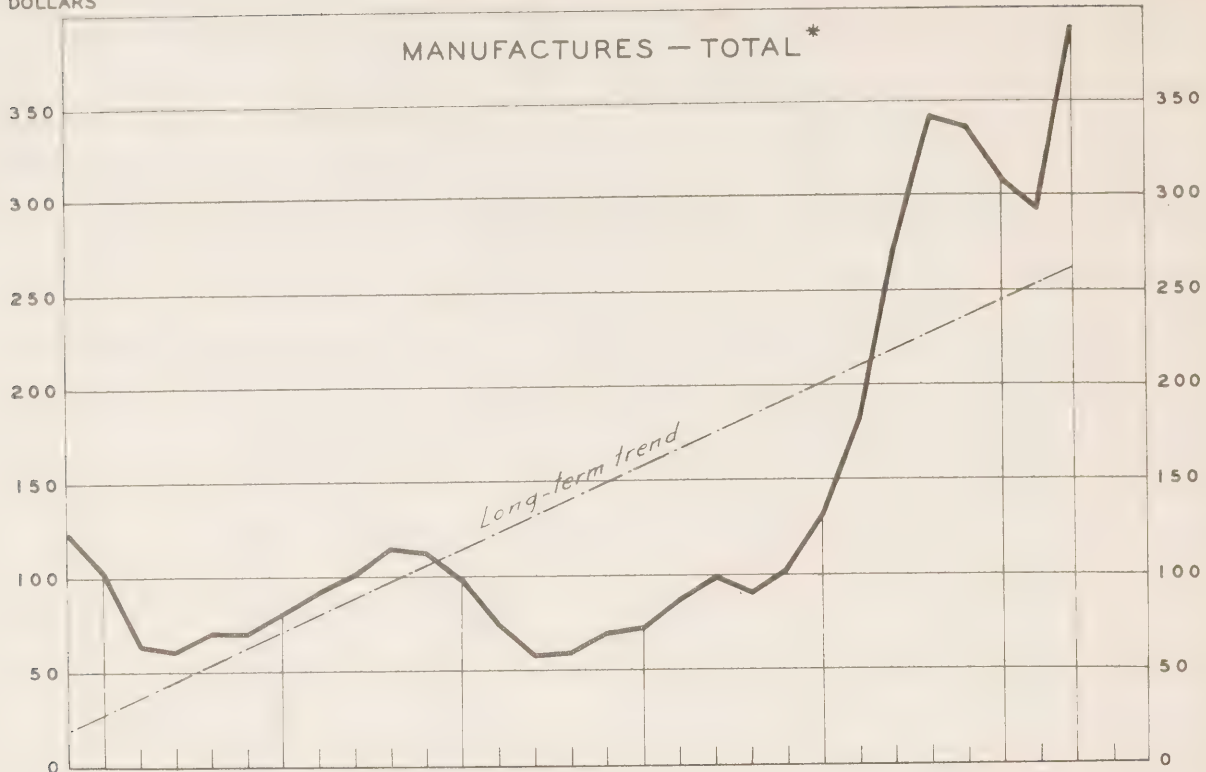


CHART 14.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE BRITISH COLUMBIA

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



\* INCLUDES YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

## YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Table 12. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

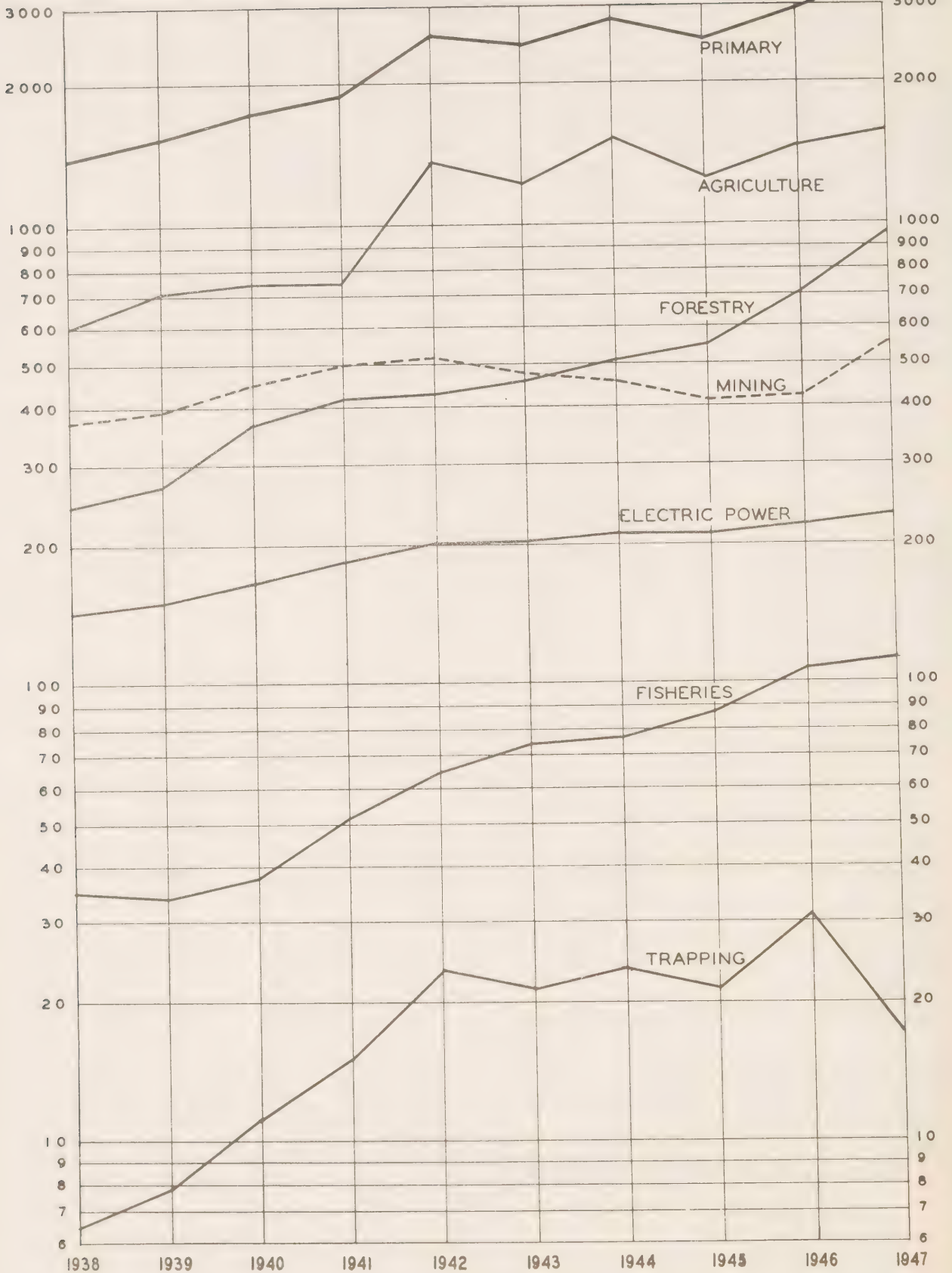
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CHART 15.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Table 13. - Volume of Production Expressed in Terms of 1938 equalling 100

Industry	Percentage of 1938 Net Values								
	1938	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Agriculture (1).....	100.0	121.1	101.2	152.9	105.9	130.7	103.3	117.1	107.8
Forestry .....	100.0	132.1	139.1	133.5	133.8	136.4	145.5	170.3	186.2
Forestry, n.e.s. (2) .....	100.0	135.8	146.1	138.6	134.5	139.8	149.8	178.0	197.9
Fisheries .....	100.0	92.9	112.6	118.0	117.8	119.3	160.2	151.0	141.0
Trapping .....	100.0	154.3	152.2	259.2	170.2	186.3	170.0	240.7	199.6
Mining .....	100.0	115.1	121.4	116.9	106.2	96.0	91.9	91.1	96.2
Electric Power .....	100.0	115.7	128.8	143.2	155.3	155.7	154.2	160.2	173.3
Construction .....	100.0	109.1	126.7	136.2	122.6	98.6	106.1	152.9	182.3
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	97.1	104.8	106.7	104.6	116.3	124.1	141.6	138.1
Manufactures - Total .....	100.0	130.9	168.7	216.4	235.3	233.2	196.3	180.3	196.4
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.0	131.2	173.0	228.7	250.7	248.9	207.4	187.4	203.6
Primary Production .....	100.0	120.6	116.8	139.6	116.0	125.2	114.3	125.2	126.3
Secondary Production .....	100.0	126.5	160.3	201.2	215.3	211.9	182.4	175.0	191.2
Duplication .....	100.0	129.2	147.8	155.8	159.4	155.8	142.0	145.4	160.9
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	123.4	140.3	175.2	171.9	174.6	152.8	153.4	162.4

(1) Revised according to the new index number of the physical volume of agricultural production in Canada, 1935-48.

(2) Based on the value of woods operations after deduction of the output on wood lots of farms for sale or use by the farmer.

Table 14. - Per Capita Net Value of Production in Dollars

Province	1938	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
CANADA .....	256	321	389	505	529	563	502	525	617
Prince Edward Island .....	94	114	112	172	213	207	225	236	232
Nova Scotia .....	176	211	222	268	304	316	301	322	336
New Brunswick .....	145	179	211	239	275	292	298	339	390
Quebec .....	227	294	376	466	523	543	482	489	558
Ontario .....	342	416	531	624	659	677	627	624	759
Manitoba .....	198	233	268	371	392	428	381	453	495
Saskatchewan .....	131	241	198	515	410	625	402	467	542
Alberta .....	258	297	280	508	414	509	412	542	602
British Columbia .....	308	356	458	555	625	584	577	581	737
Yukon and Northwest Territories .	267	377	485	566	460	302	274	275	288

## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

### Gross and Net Production.

The value of production is shown under two headings, namely gross and net.

Gross production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under the specified headings. Net production is computed by deducting from the gross production the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed in the production process. The cost of fuel and electricity is deducted in accordance with resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, meeting in Ottawa during 1935. A survey of production must differentiate between the more important branches and at the same time present a grand total that will be free from overlapping. For example, brick, tile and cement are included under mineral production as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process. They may, however, be classified under manufactures in view of the nature of the productive process - either allocation being quite correct according to the point of view. In the initial presentation production in such industries is regarded both as primary and as secondary, but the duplication is eliminated from the grand totals. Following are notes further explaining the procedure that has been used in drawing up the tables:-

1. Agriculture. A new series of gross and net production was adopted for agriculture for the years 1938 to 1947. The statistics included in the tables of the report were prepared by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The computation was effected in connection with the project on net farm income. The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June, 1944 presents the background for the estimates introduced here. Gross farm income is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind and the value of changes in inventories. The imputed value of house rent is excluded. The income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at its alternative market price. The inventory section consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and

## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Table 15. - Net Production

\$'000

	Forestry	Fisheries	Trapping	Mining	Electric Power	Manufactures Total	Construction	Custom and Repair	Secondary Production
1919 ...	357,688	51,040	14,468	130,588	45,305	1,442,401	128,079	48,485	1,523,965
1920 ...	419,376	43,644	20,596	172,443	50,241	1,621,273	167,828	58,465	1,847,566
1921 ...	272,798	31,335	9,816	126,170	55,242	1,123,694	166,945	57,874	1,348,513
1922 ...	277,948	37,426	16,812	139,470	59,497	1,103,266	211,993	58,505	1,373,764
1923 ...	328,660	38,322	16,163	145,471	64,858	1,206,332	190,794	61,584	1,458,710
1924 ...	329,633	39,525	14,783	143,514	72,229	1,075,458	181,078	63,446	1,319,982
1925 ...	333,186	42,803	14,777	160,867	77,075	1,167,937	178,428	65,722	1,412,087
1926 ...	339,587	50,542	14,291	187,857	86,796	1,305,169	223,476	73,734	1,602,379
1927 ...	340,787	44,673	17,639	200,218	101,730	1,427,649	251,742	80,739	1,760,130
1928 ...	359,867	49,595	16,604	225,033	110,046	1,597,888	311,807	90,355	2,000,050
1929 ...	371,690	48,612	16,350	253,155	119,868	1,755,387	372,755	85,104	2,213,246
1930 ...	331,568	42,213	9,853	215,665	123,443	1,522,737	382,471	90,914	1,996,122
1931 ...	233,162	27,421	8,708	190,163	120,418	1,252,017	314,457	89,732	1,656,206
1932 ...	160,240	23,127	7,120	158,076	119,379	955,961	172,245	80,295	1,208,501
1933 ...	153,241	24,451	7,259	182,324	115,664	919,671	100,697	78,067	1,098,435
1934 ...	184,128	29,770	8,637	218,942	122,462	1,087,302	137,796	79,496	1,304,594
1935 ...	197,805	30,269	8,877	238,581	125,123	1,153,485	149,279	83,471	1,386,235
1936 ...	231,938	34,234	9,214	291,972	133,561	1,289,593	153,695	87,482	1,530,770
1937 ...	284,493	34,439	10,477	372,796	140,964	1,508,925	193,444	98,485	1,800,854
1938 ...	244,565	35,593	6,573	374,416	142,321	1,428,287	176,661	108,936	1,713,884
1939 ...	271,723	34,379	7,919	393,232	149,864	1,531,052	183,706	108,821	1,823,579
1940 ...	370,121	38,107	11,208	448,081	163,781	1,942,471	206,894	111,608	2,260,973
1941 ...	421,419	51,770	15,138	497,905	183,146	2,605,120	269,562	130,778	3,005,460
1942 ...	429,079	64,822	23,801	514,110	200,345	3,309,974	310,917	141,395	3,762,286
1943 ...	462,815	74,656	21,580	475,529	200,833	3,816,414	293,538	144,952	4,254,904
1944 ...	507,358	76,889	23,989	454,022	209,758	4,015,776	249,037	165,174	4,429,987
1945 ...	550,971	103,106	21,505	413,277	210,007	3,564,316	267,958	178,200	4,010,474
1946 ...	711,027	107,908	31,078	422,074	220,511	3,467,005	408,696	213,273	4,088,974
1947 ...	953,919	110,088	16,843	552,310	233,861	4,292,056	601,539	247,086	5,140,681

Table 16. - Relation Of Net Production to Other Factors

	Net Production \$'000,000	Wholesale Prices 1926=100	Industrial Production 1935-39=100	Gross National Product \$'000,000	Exports \$'000,000	Dominion Expenditures \$'000,000 Fiscal Years
1938 ...	2,859	78.6	102.1	5,165	838	534
1939 ...	3,100	75.4	109.3	5,598	925	553
1940 ...	3,649	82.9	130.2	6,772	1,179	681
1941 ...	4,479	90.0	157.2	8,434	1,621	1,250
1942 ...	5,883	95.6	185.3	10,524	2,364	1,885
1943 ...	6,249	100.0	198.6	11,298	2,971	4,387
1944 ...	6,737	102.5	198.8	11,897	3,440	5,322
1945 ...	6,086	103.6	176.3	11,759	3,218	5,246
1946 ...	6,458	108.7	159.2	11,936	2,312	5,136
1947 ...	7,765	129.1	175.5	13,591	2,775	2,634
1948 ...		153.4	181.5	15,450 <sup>P</sup>	3,075	2,196



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

poultry inventories for all provinces and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Raw materials such as feed and seed purchased through market channels, tractor fuel, oil and grease, binder twine, fertilizer and fencing, etc., are deducted from the gross value of production to give the net value.

The discontinued series of gross and net production, as given in the numbers of the Survey of Production applicable to years prior to 1938, were published in the monthly and Quarterly Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics for at least a quarter of a century. A revision for 1926 to 1941 was given in the Quarterly Bulletin for January-March, 1942. The net value was obtained by deducting from the gross value, the estimates of the value of farm products used for seed and feed for livestock. These products included feed grains, fodder crops and milk fed to livestock.

2. Forestry. The forestry totals were compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross production resulting from operations in the woods is estimated on the footing of returns from the more important concerns carrying on logging operations regularly in Canada and from other special enquiries. The firms so covered produced about 37.5 per cent of the total cut in 1947. The cost of materials is computed by the Forestry Branch for the Dominion and distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production. As the totals for agriculture include forest products obtained by farmers from wood lots of farms whether sold or retained for use, a certain amount of duplication exists between the totals for agriculture and forestry. The Dominion net total in 1947 was about \$84.4 million and deduction was made in this connection in the accompanying tables. The gross and net production of the sawmilling and pulp and paper industries are prepared and published year by year.

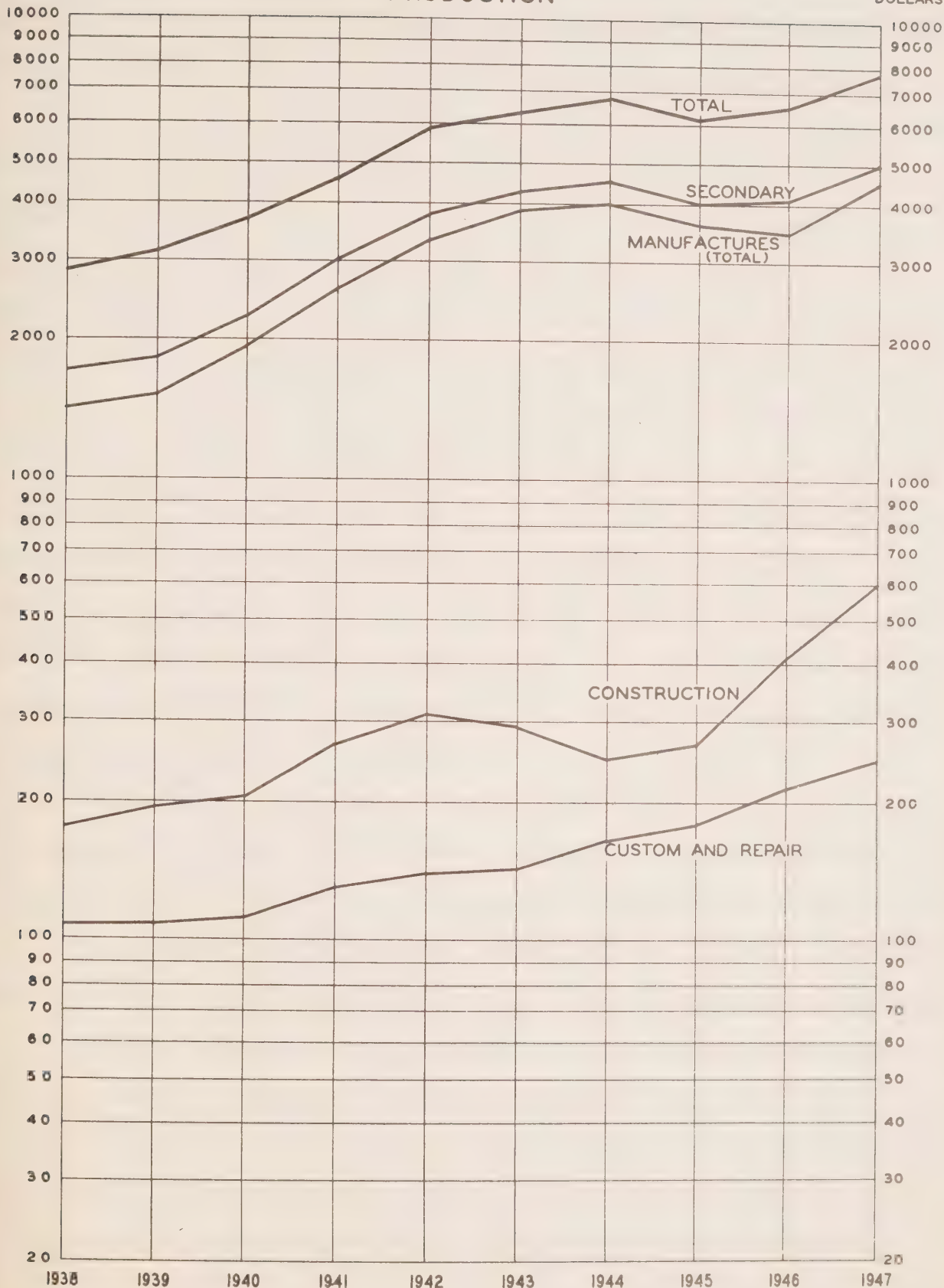
3. Fisheries. The sum of the value of the fisheries and the cost of fish used in factories is regarded as the gross revenue of the industry. The former is given historically in Table 15 on page 50 of the Bureau report for 1946. The totals include

CHART 16.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

the value of fish sold by fish curing and packing plants as well as the sales of fishermen other than to such processing establishments. The cost of fish used by the secondary phase of the industry is presented in Table 40 of the same report. The sum of the value of the fisheries shown in Table 15 and the cost of fish used as recorded in Table 40 is regarded as the gross value of production. Deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross revenue, we have the net value. The cost of materials and fuel and electricity are taken from Table 40. No data being available as to the cost of materials and fuel used by the primary phase of the industry, the net value was taken as equivalent to the gross.

4. Trapping. The value of production in the trapping industry in 1944 and preceding years was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year from the total value of fur production during the fur year terminating at the end of June. The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value given for wild life was believed excessive. The Dominion total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

The totals in 1945, 1946 and 1947 were computed from data given in Tables 1 and 2, Pages 3-13 of the report on Fur Production for the respective seasons published by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of the ranch-raised pelts by species multiplied by the average price was deducted from the total value of pelts produced. The net value was taken at the same level as the gross.

5. Mining. The amount of the net value of mineral production and the cost of process supplies, purchased electricity, fuel, freight and smelter charges are given in Columns 8 and 7, respectively, of the table giving principal statistics in recent reports of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch. The sum of these amounts is taken as the gross value of production, while the net was reported as the "net value of bullions, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries".

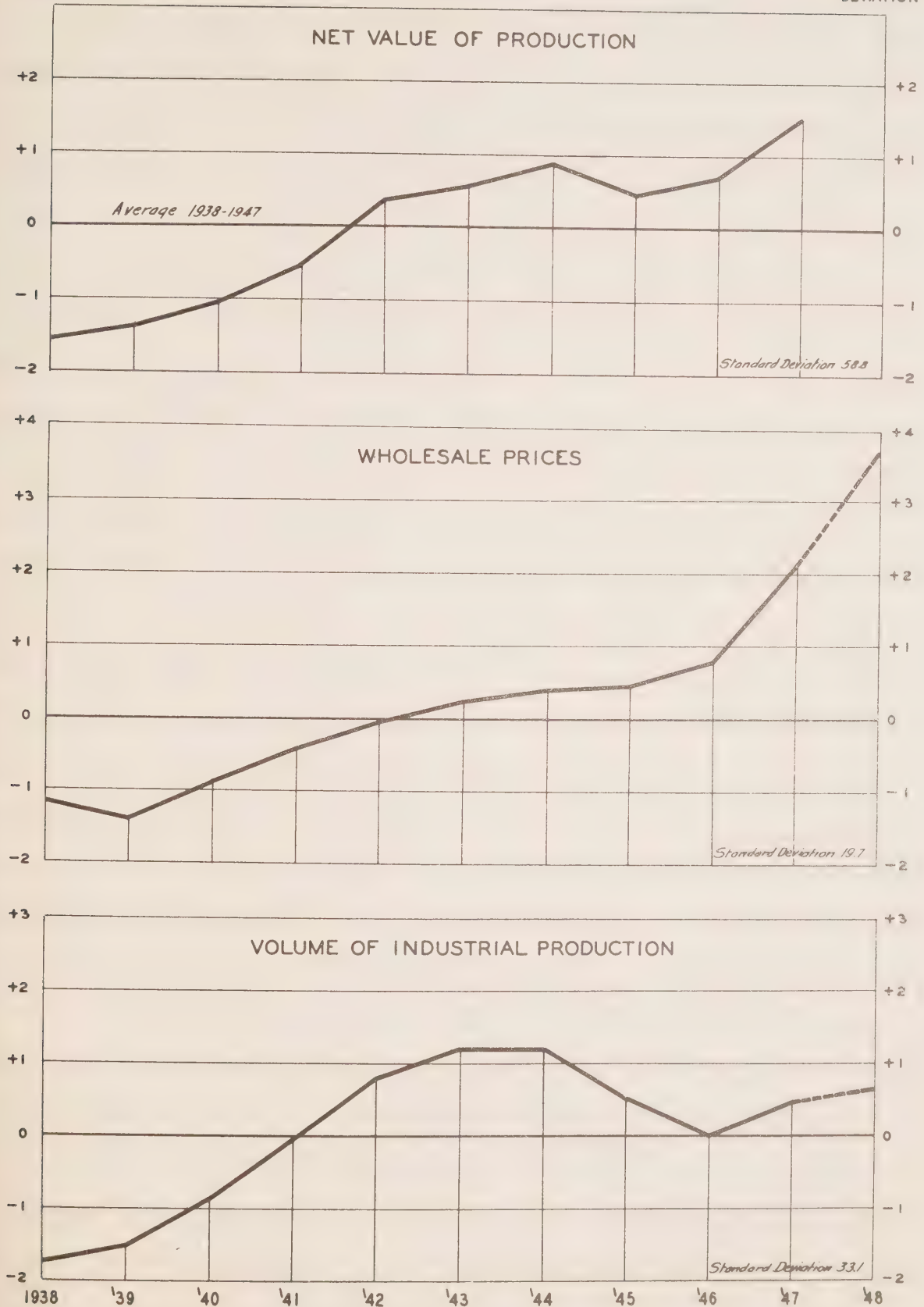


CHART 17.

# NET PRODUCTION COMPARED WITH OTHER ECONOMIC FACTORS

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the Central Electric Stations is given from 1931 to 1946 on page 499 of the Year Book of 1948-49. The duplication consisting of power purchased by companies engaged in the industry is eliminated. The net production was obtained by deducting the cost of fuel from the gross value of production. The cost of fuel is given in line 4 of Table 5 entitled "Expenses" included in the annual report regarding the Central Electric Stations of Canada.

Primary Duplication. The gross and net value of agricultural production, as presented in the Canadian and Provincial tables, include forest products produced on farms whether for sale, or retained for purposes of fuel, fencing or other uses. As such products are also reported under forestry, the amount of the duplication is deducted in the various tables. The gross and net value of forest products obtained on farms were regarded as the same for the period from 1938 to 1943 but allowance was made for expenditure on raw materials from 1944 to 1947.

7. Construction. The value of work performed as given in the Annual report on the Construction Industry prepared by the Construction Branch is taken as the gross value of construction. The cost of materials used as published in the same series of reports is deducted from the gross to obtain the net value of production. Considerably higher levels for new construction and resource development during the period from 1926 to 1941 are given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published August, 1945 by the Department of Reconstruction. The results are presented as item 18, of Table 5 a, page 38, the method of computation being given on pages 102-106. As the net value of production, the provincial distribution and current data of the series published by the Department of Reconstruction are unavailable, it has been decided to present in this connection the version of the Construction Branch of the Bureau.

8. Custom and Repair. The custom and repair group comprises thirteen industries most of which are by themselves of minor importance. The main activities are as follows: Automobile repair, dyeing, cleaning and laundry, blacksmithing and the repair

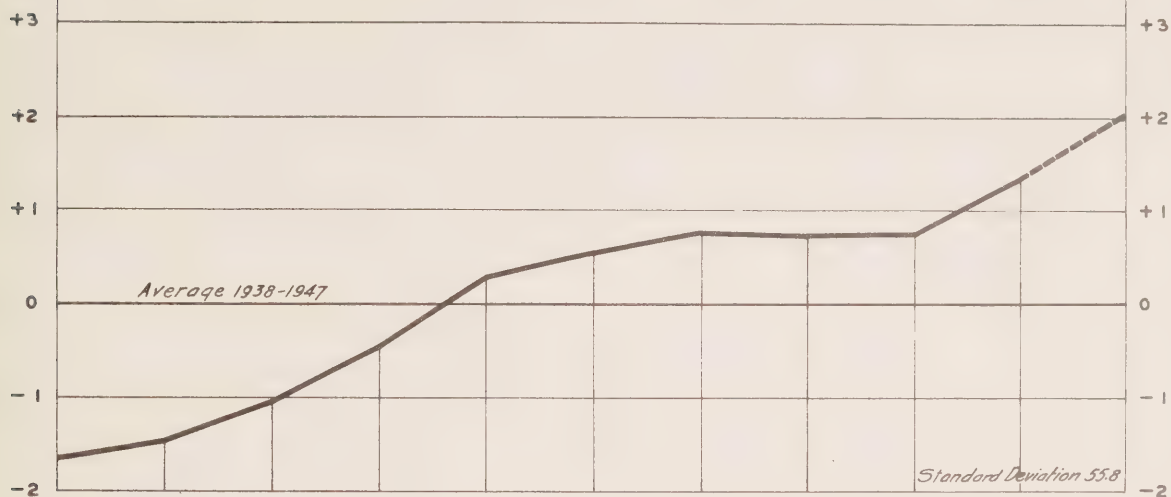
CHART 18.

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

# NET PRODUCTION COMPARED WITH OTHER ECONOMIC FACTORS

UNIT OF  
STANDARD  
DEVIATION

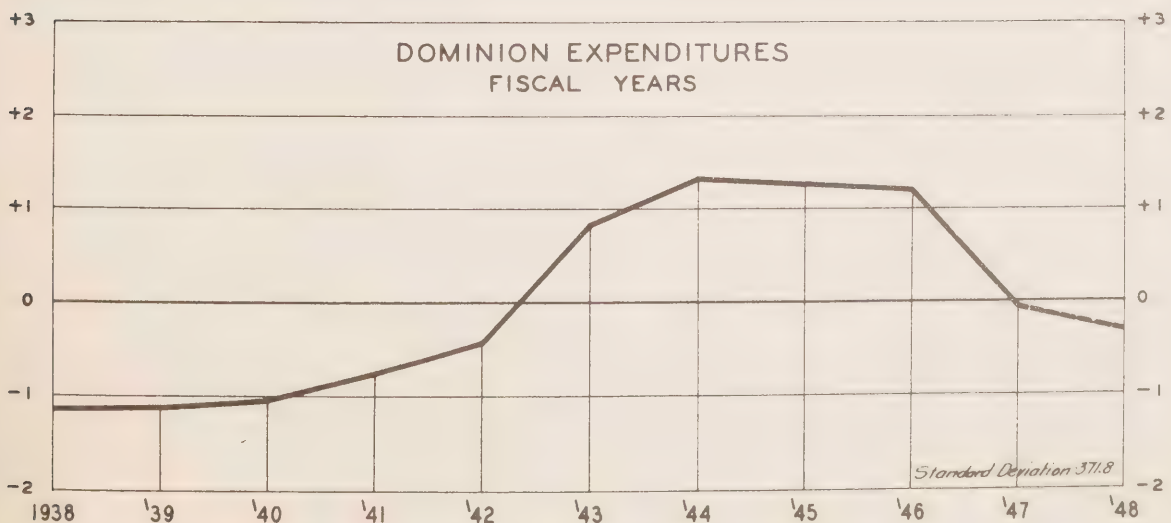
## GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



## EXPORTS



## DOMINION EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEARS





## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

of bicycles, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, jewellery, furs, business machines, radio and electrical appliances, upholstering and furniture, locks and guns and miscellaneous repair work. The Census of Trading Establishments conducted in 1930 and 1941, is the best source of information in regard to the operations of the group. The gross receipts of custom and repair establishments during 1941 were added to the revenues from repairs and services of retail stores as given in Table 19, of Volume 10 of the eighth Census. Fourteen classes of stores, limited as accurately as possible to the stores rendering repair and custom service, were considered. The gross value of production was then adjusted according to the proportion of employee remuneration in the entire group as given by the decennial census to the salaries and wages paid by the appropriate establishments listed in Volume 10. The extension to 1947 was made according to the remuneration of employees and independent operators.

### Estimate of Volume

The placing of the statistics of net production on a volume basis was attempted in Table 13. Totals for five of the nine industrial groups were divided by price indexes transferred to the base of 1938. The selected indexes were as follows:- forestry, wood, wood products and paper; fisheries, fishery products; trapping, furs; construction, building materials; custom and repair, general wholesale prices. Division by the price indexes ostensibly eliminated the price element, thus production during the nine years was expressed in dollars of 1938. A final step was the dividing of each series by the total for the latter year.

The volume of production indexes prepared by this section were used for manufactures, mining and electric power. The interim version of the volume indexes for recent years are presented on pages 12 and 18 of the Canadian Statistical Review. The volume of the agriculture industry was revised in this report according to the new index of the volume of agricultural production prepared by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau.

## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

### The Charts

The preparation of charts 6 to 14 comprised the plotting of the original statistics for the leading industries, excluding agriculture, for each province, for the years 1919 to 1947. The long-term trend was computed by the usual mathematical process.

A second type of analysis was utilized in charts 15 and 16. The net values were plotted on a semi-logarithmic rather than on an arithmetic scale. The charts consequently present the rate of change in the series rather than the absolute amount. The original data were plotted in charts 2 and 3, the changes in dollars for each series having been indicated by the height of the bars. Comparison from chart to chart is somewhat complicated by the variation in the scales.

The semi-logarithmic and the arithmetic scales are so dissimilar as to give quite different graphic descriptions of the same data. Equal vertical distances on the perpendicular axis of the semi-logarithmic chart represent equal percentage changes instead of the equal absolute magnitudes of the arithmetic scale.

The preparation of charts 17 and 18 involved a third process of analysis. An index number was computed by regarding the average from 1935 to 1939 as equivalent to 100. An average of the index was computed for the period 1938 to 1947. The average was shown as the zero line in each of the charts under consideration. The difference between the index on the base of 1935 to 1939 and the average from 1938 to 1947 was obtained for each year of the period. The standard deviation for each series resulted from taking the square root of the annual average of the sum of the squares of the differences. The differences divided by the standard deviation were plotted on the two charts. The purpose of the computation was to place the factors on a common footing in regard to the magnitude of the fluctuations from the averages of each.





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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1948





**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION  
1948**

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Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe  
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Prepared in the Business Statistics Section,  
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## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

The marked industrial expansion in Canada during the eleven years ended 1948 was specifically demonstrated by the advance in commodity production. Definite statistics of the value of the output by nine main industrial activities, available for 1948 and preceding years present unmistakable evidence of the extraordinary growth. The net value in that year was more than three times as great as in the pre-war period, the advance having been consistent from 1938 to 1944. Following the recession of the next year the expansion was resumed to the end of the period under review.

A shortage of materials and reconversion of plant and equipment from war to peace-time production, handicapped the industrial operations in the year immediately following the war. The higher price levels and the post-war release of accumulated demand for consumers' goods at home and abroad and the record investment in durable goods such as housing, plant and equipment were contributing factors in the expanding economy of the post-war period.

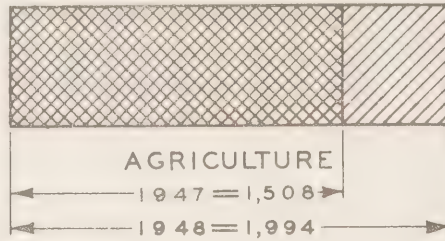
### Industrial Structure

Each of the nine industrial groups moved up sharply over the pre-war period, manufacturing and agriculture maintaining first and second places in the production of new wealth. The proportional increase in the net value of output by manufacturing was greater than in the aggregate for all groups, contrasting with agriculture where the relative importance was without change in 1948 from the level of 1938. The percentage of the mining output to the grand total was somewhat reduced, while advances were shown in forestry and construction. The output of electric power failed to keep pace with the overall advance. Mining which had been in the third place during 1938 dropped to fifth position in the latest year, having been supplanted by forestry and construction, which advanced to third and fourth places, respectively.

CHART I.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

1947 AND 1948  
MILLION DOLLARS



FORESTRY  
1947 = 954  
1948 = 1,070



FISHERIES  
1947 = 110  
1948 = 126



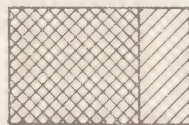
TRAPPING  
1947 = 17  
1948 = 20



MINING  
1947 = 552  
1948 = 728



ELECTRIC POWER  
1947 = 232  
1948 = 249



CONSTRUCTION  
1947 = 602  
1948 = 830



CUSTOM AND REPAIR  
1947 = 247  
1948 = 279



MANUFACTURES  
1947 = 4,292  
1948 = 4,940



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1945 TO 1948

CANADA

Table 1. - Gross Value of Production

Industry	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	1,545,652,000	1,918,647,000	1,679,321,000	1,937,301,000	2,121,972,000	2,709,617,000
Forestry .....	810,154,089	887,973,532	964,237,446	1,228,994,287	1,523,609,054	1,821,420,204
Fisheries .....	118,610,634	123,705,665	166,144,381	177,024,678	174,279,465	202,779,295
Mining .....	21,579,615	25,988,773	21,505,447	31,077,867	12,841,988	20,178,077
Manufacturing .....	974,414,921	897,407,212	766,721,126	754,386,422	1,010,643,735	1,299,707,149
Electric Power .....	204,801,508	215,246,391	215,105,473	226,096,273	238,929,627	257,377,490
Construction Forest Production .....	64,000,614	78,294,000	80,641,000	93,930,000	113,652,000	129,287,000
Primary Production .....	3,611,212,153	3,988,674,473	3,732,393,873	4,280,301,117	5,077,924,847	6,181,792,215
Manufacturing .....	572,426,551	449,858,059	543,579,833	868,661,403	1,251,334,777	1,885,461,000
Transport and Repair .....	213,622,000	243,424,000	262,621,000	314,310,000	364,141,000	411,485,000
Manufactures - Total .....	8,732,860,999	9,073,692,519	8,250,368,866	8,035,692,471	10,081,026,580	11,876,790,012
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	7,583,964,183	7,912,716,095	7,135,280,353	6,769,312,288	8,361,330,775	9,884,348,637
Secondary Production .....	9,518,909,550	9,766,954,578	9,056,569,699	9,218,663,874	11,701,708,257	13,953,836,012
Duplication .....	1,148,896,816	1,160,974,424	1,115,088,513	1,266,379,183	1,719,695,805	1,992,441,375
Grand Total .....	11,981,224,887	12,594,654,627	11,673,875,059	12,213,235,218	15,059,932,299	18,145,185,842

Table 2. - Net Value of Production

Industry	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	1,233,120,000	1,533,807,000	1,269,362,000	1,468,027,000	1,507,519,000	1,994,391,000
Forestry .....	462,815,227	507,357,605	550,970,574	711,026,833	953,918,800	1,070,439,308
Fisheries .....	74,655,678	76,883,437	103,106,209	107,908,162	110,088,471	126,409,390
Mining .....	21,579,615	25,988,773	21,505,447	31,077,867	16,842,966	20,178,077
Manufacturing .....	475,529,364	454,022,468	413,276,800	422,074,303	552,309,949	727,950,430
Electric Power .....	200,833,297	209,757,908	210,006,712	220,511,067	232,245,222	248,909,319
Construction Forest Production .....	64,000,614	61,357,833	64,501,946	73,516,000	89,058,000	101,599,000
Primary Production .....	2,404,532,567	2,744,465,408	2,503,725,796	2,887,109,232	3,283,866,408	4,086,678,624
Manufacturing .....	293,538,167	249,037,017	267,957,837	408,695,662	601,539,452	829,644,000
Transport and Repair .....	144,952,000	165,174,000	178,200,000	213,275,000	247,086,000	279,211,000
Manufactures - Total .....	3,816,413,541	3,611,775,017	3,641,213,400	3,467,004,930	4,150,350,302	4,940,369,190
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	3,405,712,025	3,578,730,941	3,136,072,118	2,948,487,015	3,554,602,777	4,107,138,912
Secondary Production .....	4,254,903,708	4,429,987,027	4,010,475,736	4,088,973,642	5,140,681,254	6,049,224,190
Duplication .....	410,701,516	437,045,069	428,243,781	518,517,965	727,000,000	838,562,278
Grand Total .....	6,248,734,759	6,737,407,366	6,085,955,751	6,407,584,900	7,700,944,202	9,297,539,436

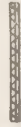
Table 3. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value in 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Agriculture .....	200.3	249.2	206.2	238.5	244.9	324.0	19.7	22.8	20.9	22.7	19.6	21.5
Forestry .....	189.2	207.5	225.3	290.7	390.0	437.7	7.4	7.5	9.1	11.0	12.5	11.5
Fisheries .....	209.7	216.0	289.7	303.2	309.3	355.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4
Mining .....	328.3	365.0	327.2	472.8	256.3	307.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing .....	127.0	121.3	110.4	112.7	147.5	194.4	7.6	6.7	6.8	6.5	7.2	7.8
Electric Power .....	141.1	147.4	147.6	154.9	163.2	174.9	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.7
Construction Forest Production .....	183.9	176.3	185.4	211.3	255.9	292.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Primary Production .....	173.7	198.3	180.9	208.6	230.5	286.8	33.5	40.7	41.1	44.7	42.7	44.0
Manufacturing .....	166.2	141.0	151.7	231.3	340.5	469.6	4.7	3.7	4.4	6.3	7.8	8.9
Transport and Repair .....	133.1	151.6	163.6	195.8	226.8	256.3	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.0
Manufactures Total .....	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7	300.5	345.9	61.1	59.6	58.6	53.7	55.9	53.1
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	286.5	301.0	263.8	248.0	299.0	345.1	54.5	53.1	51.5	45.7	46.2	44.1
Secondary Production .....	248.3	258.5	234.0	238.6	299.9	353.0	63.1	65.8	65.9	63.3	66.9	65.0
Duplication .....	171.5	182.5	178.8	216.5	307.9	350.1	6.6	6.5	7.0	8.0	9.6	9.0
Grand Total .....	218.6	235.7	212.9	225.9	265.2	320.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHART 2.

# PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1947 AND 1948  
MILLION DOLLARS



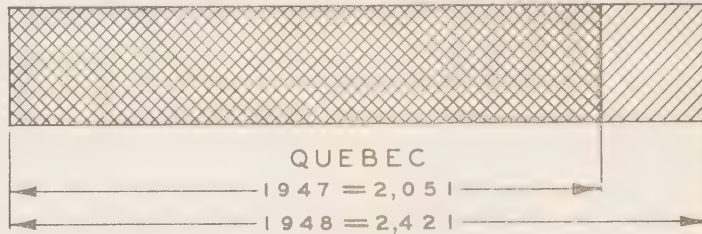
PRINCE EDWARD  
ISLAND  
1947 = 19  
1948 = 26



NOVA SCOTIA  
1947 = 198  
1948 = 240



NEW BRUNSWICK  
1947 = 183  
1948 = 204



QUEBEC

1947 = 2,051

1948 = 2,421



ONTARIO

1947 = 3,149

1948 = 3,745



MANITOBA  
1947 = 367  
1948 = 484



SASKATCHEWAN  
1947 = 458  
1948 = 615



ALBERTA  
1947 = 494  
1948 = 669



BRITISH COLUMBIA  
1947 = 761  
1948 = 884



YUKON & N.W.T.  
1947 = 7  
1948 = 10



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1943 to 1948

CANADA

Table 4. - Net Value of Manufactures Production by Groups, 1943-1948

Industrial Group	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 8
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable Products .....	410,340,183	485,551,491	529,112,219	575,963,454	654,939,477	702,724,107
Animal Products .....	211,149,715	246,064,720	261,069,677	271,279,430	316,673,669	342,913,582
Textiles and Textile Products .	334,242,717	351,186,488	367,980,705	418,263,665	488,933,044	578,579,691
Wood and Paper Products .....	508,835,982	550,826,986	586,057,023	749,055,011	991,750,398	1,124,398,167
Iron and Its Products .....	1,396,768,112	1,390,703,087	1,046,097,484	735,459,371	939,220,774	1,123,685,663
Non-ferrous Metal Products ....	369,005,912	399,498,519	316,572,975	278,461,262	402,021,896	489,559,766
Non-metallic Mineral Products .	146,460,170	152,525,053	145,197,043	173,633,196	199,351,736	231,961,750
Chemicals and Allied Products .	379,453,873	355,260,598	249,701,603	203,639,442	228,786,192	268,818,222
Miscellaneous Industries .....	60,156,877	84,159,068	62,527,170	61,245,149	70,328,616	77,728,242
Total .....	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,010	3,564,315,899	3,467,004,980	4,292,053,802	4,940,369,190

Table 5. - Percentage Analysis of Net Value of Manufactures, Totals for 1933 equalling 100

Industrial Group	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 8
Vegetable Products .....	153.4	181.5	197.8	215.3	244.9	262.7
Animal Products .....	177.5	206.9	219.5	228.1	266.2	288.3
Textiles and Textile Products .	208.9	219.5	230.0	261.4	305.7	362.7
Wood and Paper Products .....	183.7	198.9	211.6	270.4	353.0	405.2
Iron and Its Products .....	533.9	531.5	399.8	281.1	353.0	429.5
Non-ferrous Metal Products ....	224.1	242.6	192.2	169.1	244.1	297.3
Non-metallic Mineral Products .	185.4	205.5	193.7	231.6	265.2	309.4
Chemicals and Allied Products .	471.3	441.3	310.2	252.3	284.2	333.8
Miscellaneous Industries .....	260.7	364.7	270.9	265.4	304.7	338.3
Total .....	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7	300.5	340.6

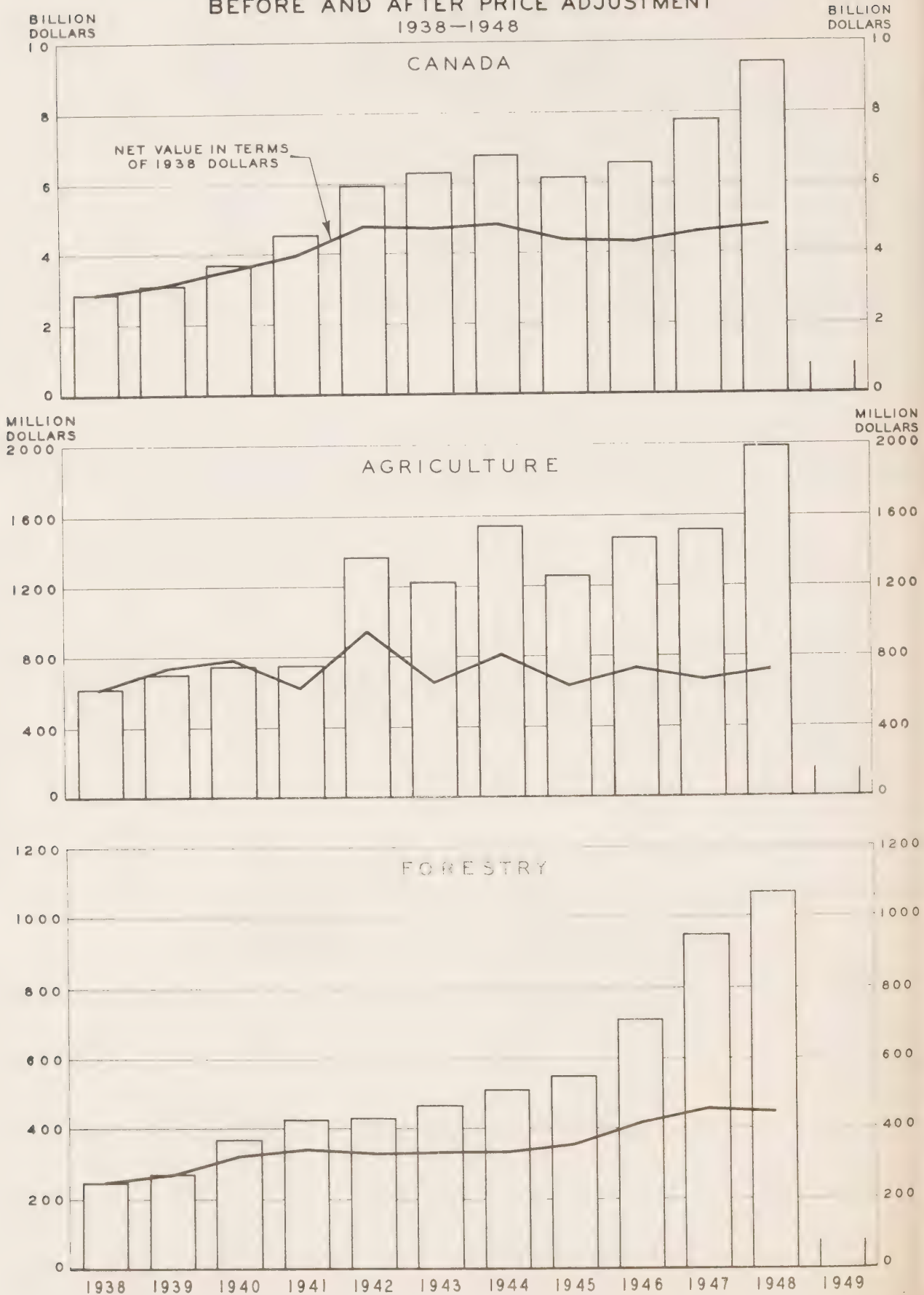
Table 6. - Net Value of Production in the Processing Industries in Dollars

Industry	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 8
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fish curing and Packing .....	20,598,039	22,066,801	30,529,102	31,084,775	41,081,683	39,168,334
Sawmilling .....	91,714,000	96,528,955	103,153,766	129,408,392	190,514,978	196,936,196
Pulp and Paper .....	165,485,944	174,492,103	180,401,895	258,164,578	356,084,900	412,770,470
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting ....	111,857,020	125,303,038	89,898,878	69,565,922	115,798,652	146,830,891
Cement .....	7,152,763	6,882,354	9,416,426	12,930,058	13,449,437	17,704,519
Clay Products .....	5,346,386	5,478,923	6,938,409	9,563,690	11,266,933	13,602,445
Lime .....	4,908,510	5,005,235	4,663,859	4,910,127	5,763,244	7,284,638
Salt .....	3,648,854	3,287,660	3,241,456	2,890,423	3,493,193	3,765,785
Total .....	410,701,516	437,045,069	428,243,781	518,517,965	737,453,025	838,363,278



CHART 3.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BEFORE AND AFTER PRICE ADJUSTMENT 1938-1948



### Provincial Distribution

The industrial framework of the central provinces is dominated by manufacturing operations. The position of Quebec was significantly bettered since the pre-war period. The proportional increase in the net output was greater than in the country-wide aggregate. The increase was 235 p.c. compared with 225 p.c. in the Canadian total. The relative importance of Quebec's contribution to the net output consequently moved up from 25.3 p.c. to 26.0 p.c. of the country's production. While the share of Ontario in the Canadian net output was less in 1948 than in 1933, the contribution was more than 40 p.c. of the whole. The increase over the pre-war year was 198 p.c., somewhat less than shown for the country-wide aggregate.

The Maritime Provinces showed advances ranging from 146 p.c. to 218 p.c., but again the increases were relatively less than for Canada as a whole. The relative contribution of New Brunswick was not greatly altered, while the two other provinces showed percentage gains appreciably less than indicated for Canada.

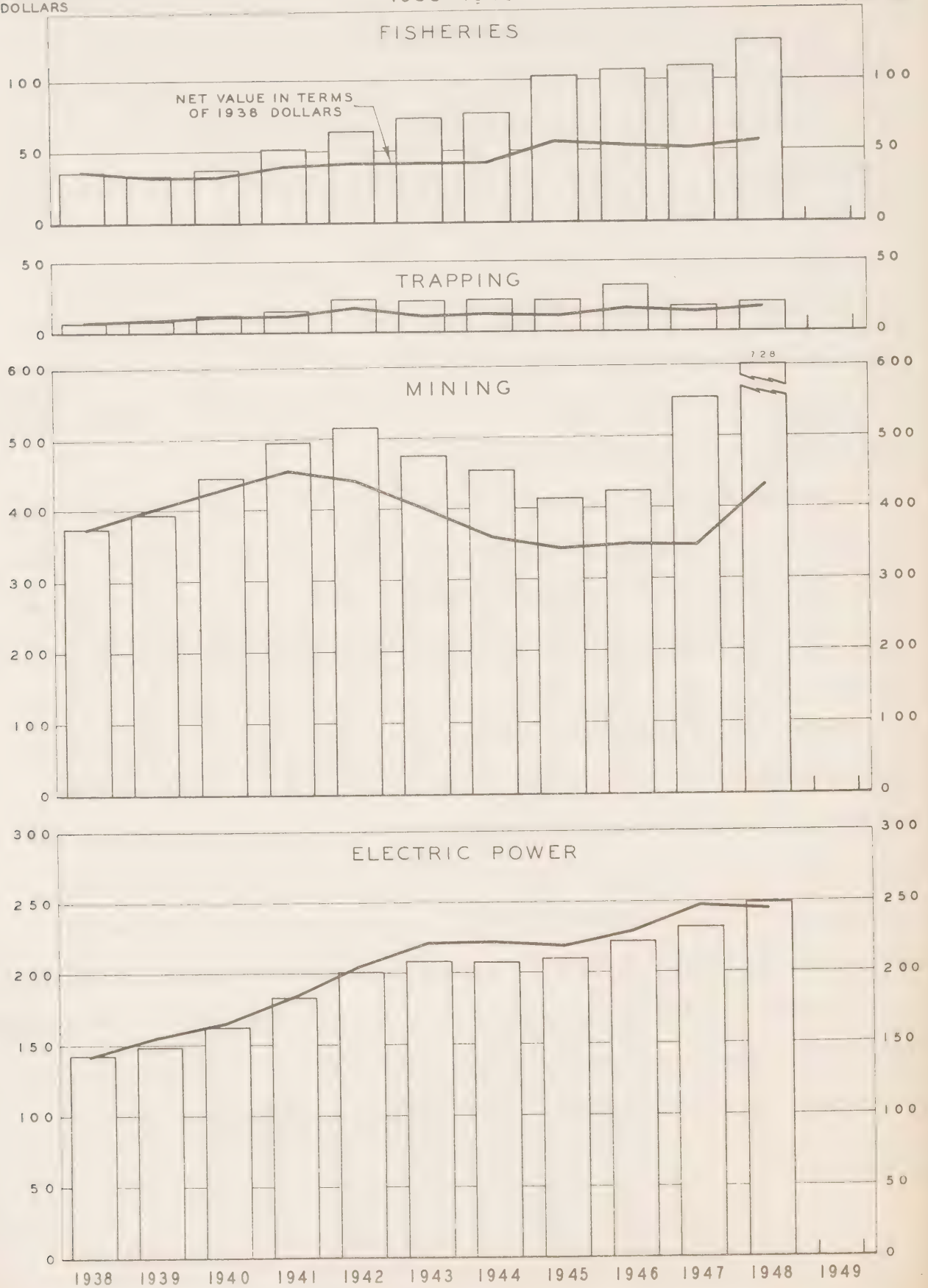
The western provinces from the head of the Lakes to the Coast recorded outstanding advances. The increase in the output of Saskatchewan was more than 400 p.c., the percentage of the Canadian total having risen from 4.2 p.c. to 6.6 p.c. in the eleven-year period. British Columbia with diversified resources recorded an increase of 270 p.c. with corresponding betterment in the relative importance of the contribution. Manitoba and Alberta participated in the expansion of the West showing gains of 233 p.c. and 240 p.c., respectively. The relative importance of the net output for Manitoba was raised from 4.98 p.c. to 5.21 p.c. and Alberta's output advanced from 7.04 to 7.20 p.c. of the Canadian total.

CHART 4

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BEFORE AND AFTER PRICE ADJUSTMENT 1938-1948

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





### Per Capita Output

The per capita output expressed in dollar terms recorded with the exception of 1945 a continuous expansion year by year from 1938 to the end of the period under review. The Canadian total had risen to \$722 in 1948 compared with \$256 in 1938. Despite the rapid growth in population, the net value of production was 182 p.c. greater than eleven years previously. The population of Canada was estimated at 12,883,000 compared with 11,152,000, in 1938 a gain of 15.5 p.c. The greatest relative gain in population occurred in British Columbia with an increase of 39.6 p.c. The per capita gain in net value of output in the province was 165 p.c. An outstanding advance occurred in Saskatchewan, the rise in the net output and a recession in population having led to the remarkable advance in the per capita output of 450 p.c. The corresponding increases in Quebec and Ontario were 181 p.c. and 155 p.c., respectively.

### Volume of Production

The picture of Canadian production in the last decade or more is less spectacular on the basis of volume than on a value footing. The rapid advance in terms of value is very far from being duplicated when the price element is eliminated. In attempting the construction of a statement of the volume of output, indexes of the volume of production for agriculture, mining, manufactures and electric power as published by the Bureau, were used. For other industrial groups the value statistics were placed on a real footing by the use of appropriate price index numbers.

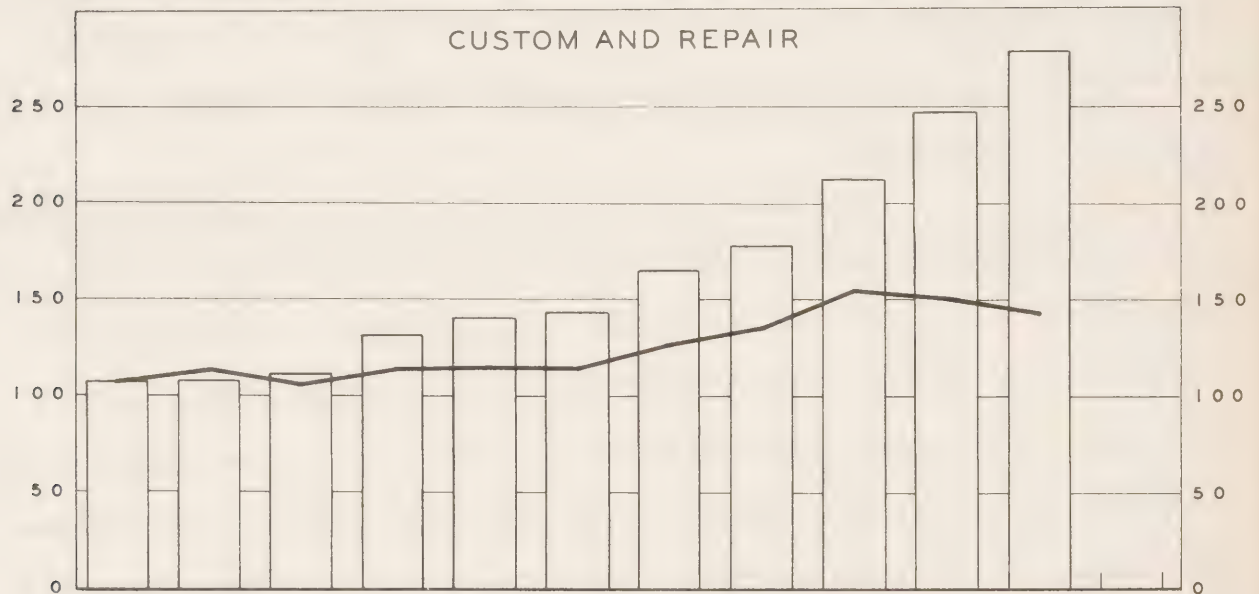
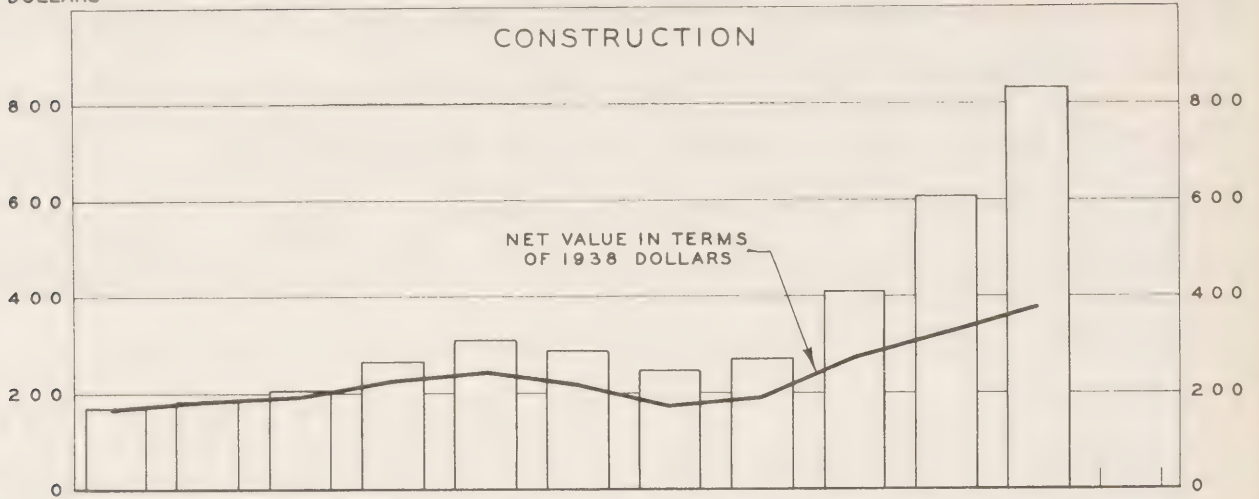
The net volume of total commodity production as shown in charts 3 - 5 changed relatively very little from 1942 to 1948, after having shown important expansion in the five years prior to that period. Minor reaction was recorded in 1945 and 1946. Agriculture varies considerably from year to year due in part to climatic conditions, temporary peaks having been shown in alternate years from 1940 to 1948.

CHART 5.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BEFORE AND AFTER PRICE ADJUSTMENT 1938-1948

MILLION  
DOLLARS

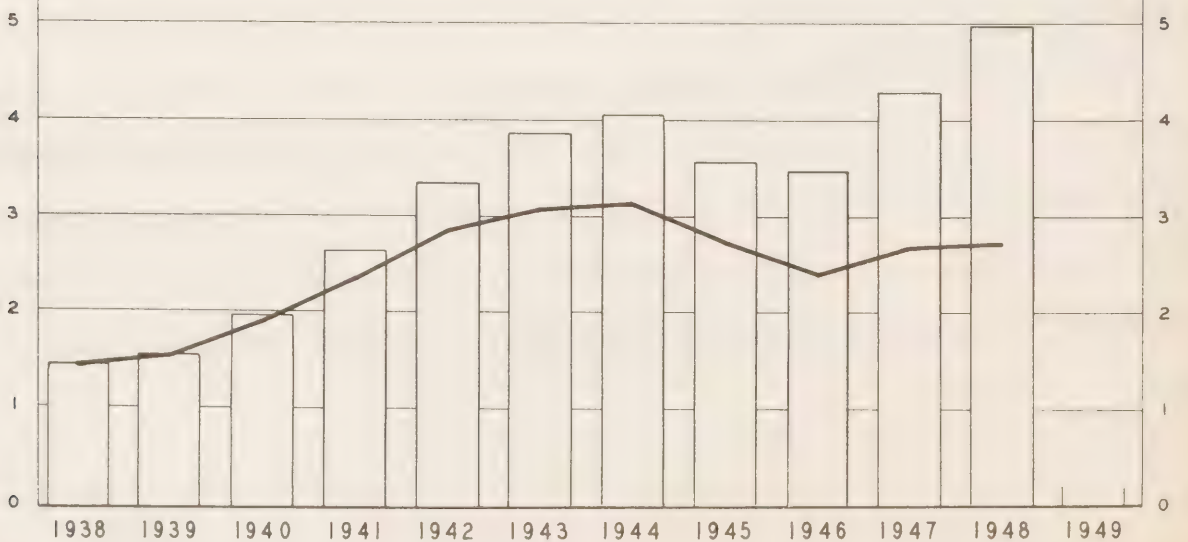
MILLION  
DOLLARS



BILLION  
DOLLARS

## MANUFACTURES

BILLION  
DOLLARS



The advance in forestry production was relatively consistent except in 1942 and 1948 when recessions were shown. The marked increases in the net value from 1946 to 1948 was mainly due to the rapid advance in the prices of the principal products. The volume of the fishery output rose significantly in 1945, the trend having been in an upward direction during the eleven-year period. The volume of the mining output receded from 1941 to 1945, following roughly the reaction in the value. A considerable increase was shown in 1948 over the preceding year. The price pattern of electric power differed from that of any other branch of industry. The net value and the volume consequently recorded a high degree of correlation.

The volume of manufactures declined in 1945 and 1946, the high levels of 1943 and 1944 remaining the historical peak. Increases were shown in 1947 and 1948 in volume as well as in value. The construction industry after showing declines in 1943 and 1944, recorded important gains to the end of the period under review.

#### DESCRIPTION OF METHOD

The scope of the report is limited to a discussion of the production of commodities, classified as primary and secondary operations. The activities of the transport, trade, finance, government and service groups are entirely excluded.

The term production is used in this connection in its popular acceptance as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and minerals, the catching of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, the building of structures and manufacturing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction, custom and repair and manufacturing are classified under secondary production.



CHART 6

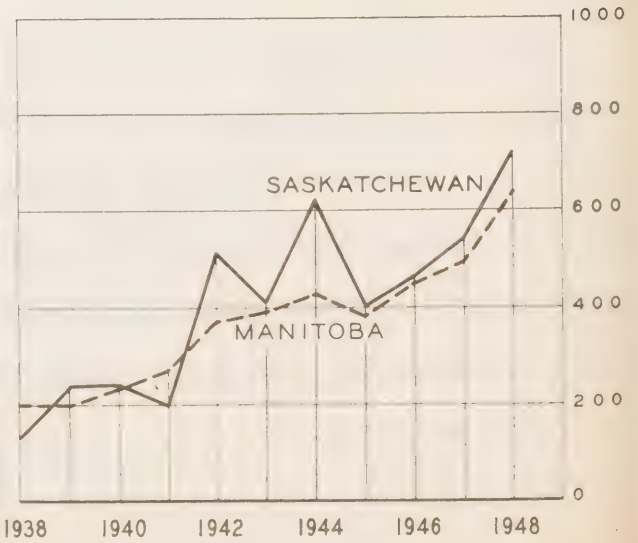
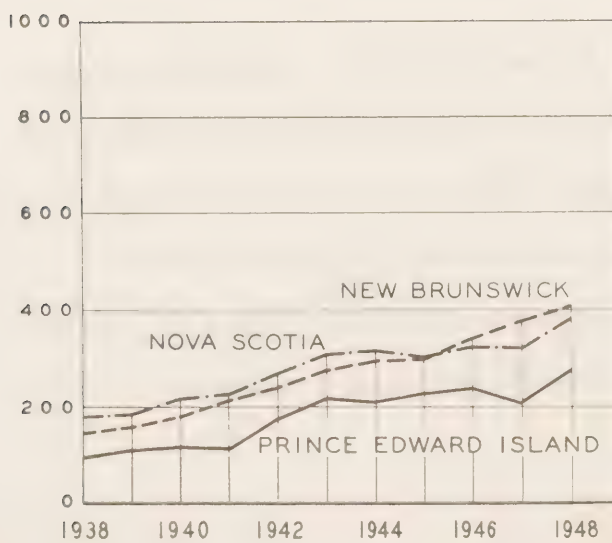
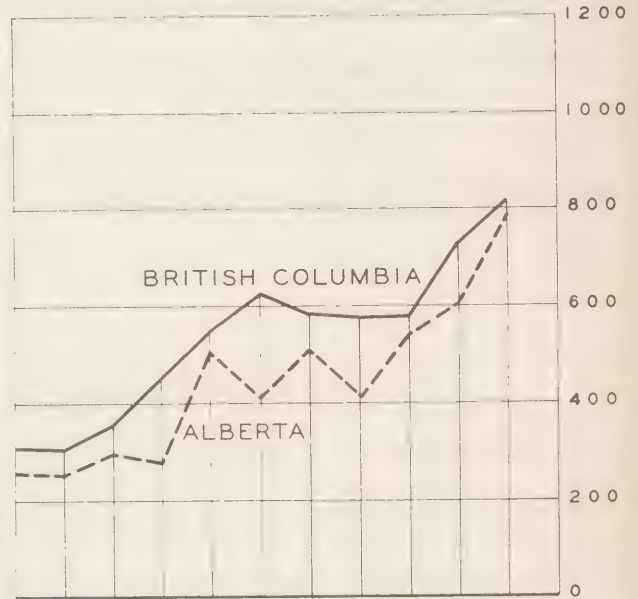
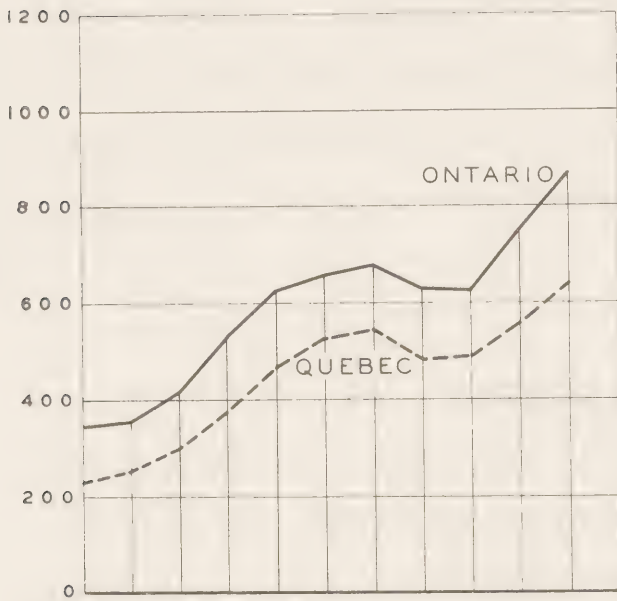
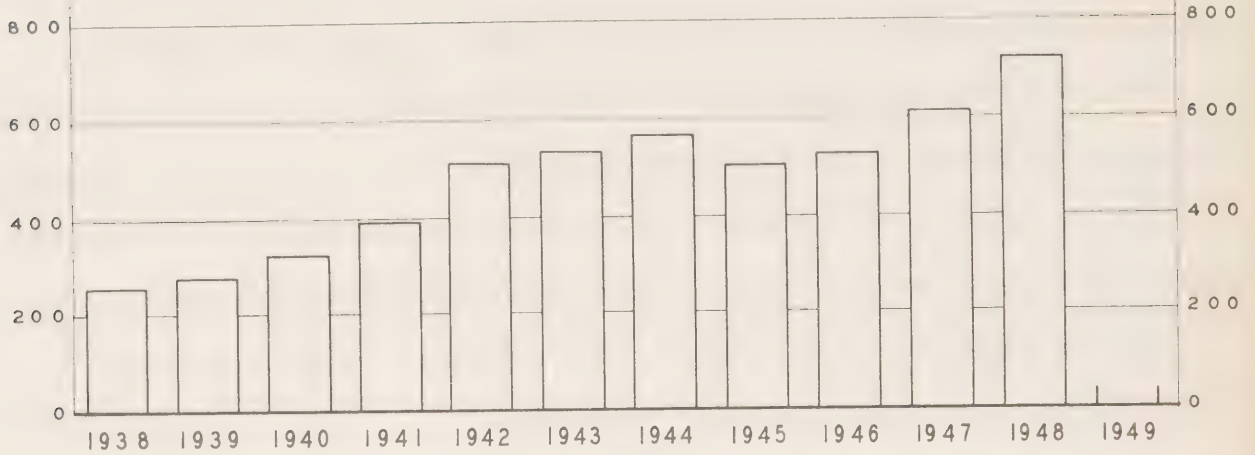
# PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1938-1948

DOLLARS

DOLLARS

## CANADA



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

Gross and Net Production.

The value of production is shown under two headings, namely gross and net. Gross production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under the specified headings. Net production is computed by deducting from the gross production the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed during production. A survey of production must differentiate between the more important branches and at the same time present a grand total that will be free from overlapping. For example, brick, tile and cement are included under mineral production as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from production. They may, however, be classified under manufactures in view of the nature of the productive process - either allocation being quite correct according to the point of view. In the initial presentation production in such industries is regarded both as primary and as secondary, but the duplication is eliminated from the grand totals. Following are notes further explaining the procedure that has been used in drawing up the tables:-

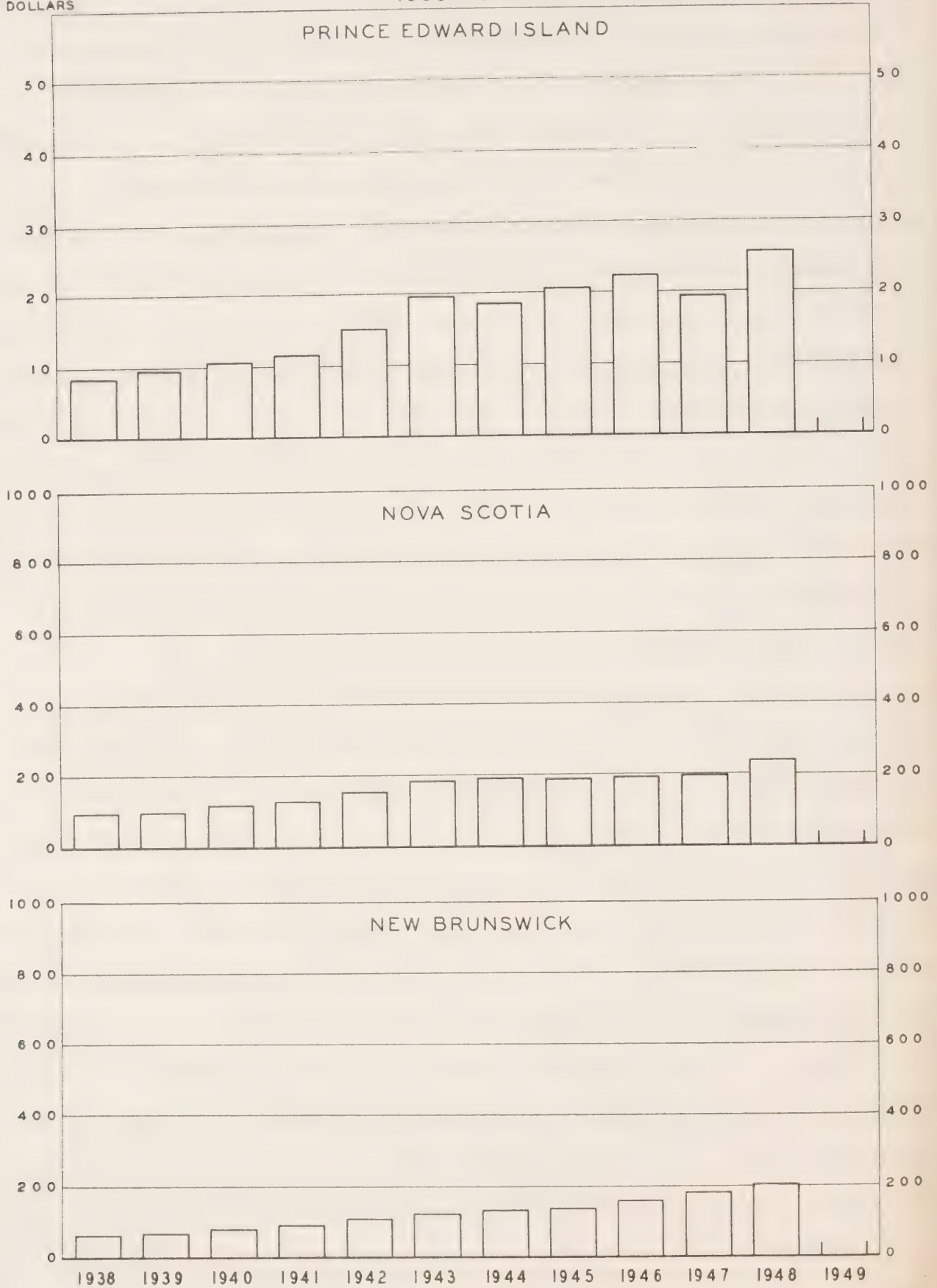
1. Agriculture. A new series of gross and net production was adopted for agriculture for the years 1938 to 1943. The statistics included in the tables of the report were prepared by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The computation was effected in connection with the project on net farm income. The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June, 1944 presents the background for the estimates introduced here. Gross farm income is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind and the value of changes in inventories. The imputed value of house rent is excluded. The income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at its alternative market price. The inventory section consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

CHART 7.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
BY PROVINCES  
1938-1948

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

Raw materials such as feed and seed purchased through market channels, tractor fuel, oil and grease, binder twine, fertilizer and fencing, etc., are deducted from the gross value of production to give the net value.

The discontinued series of gross and net production, as given in the numbers of the Survey of Production applicable to years prior to 1938, were published in the Monthly and Quarterly Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics for at least a quarter of a century. A revision for 1926 to 1941 was given in the Quarterly Bulletin for January-March, 1942. The net value was obtained by deducting from the gross value, the estimates of the value of farm products used for seed and feed. These products included feed grains, fodder crops and milk fed to livestock.

2. Forestry. The forestry totals were compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross production resulting from operations in the woods is estimated on the footing of returns from the more important concerns carrying on logging operations regularly in Canada and from other special enquiries. The firms so covered produced about 33.6 per cent of the total cut in 1948. The cost of materials is computed by the Forestry Branch for the Dominion and distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production. As the totals for agriculture include forest products obtained by farmers from wood lots of farms whether sold or retained for use, a certain amount of duplication exists between the totals for agriculture and forestry. The Dominion net total in 1948 was about \$101.6 million and deduction was made in this connection in the accompanying tables. The gross and net production of the sawmilling and pulp and paper industries are prepared and published year by year.

3. Fisheries. The sum of the value of the fisheries and the cost of fish used in factories is regared as the gross revenue of the industry. The former is given historically in Table 15 on page 50 of the Bureau report for 1946. The totals include the value of fish sold by fish curing and packing plants as well as the

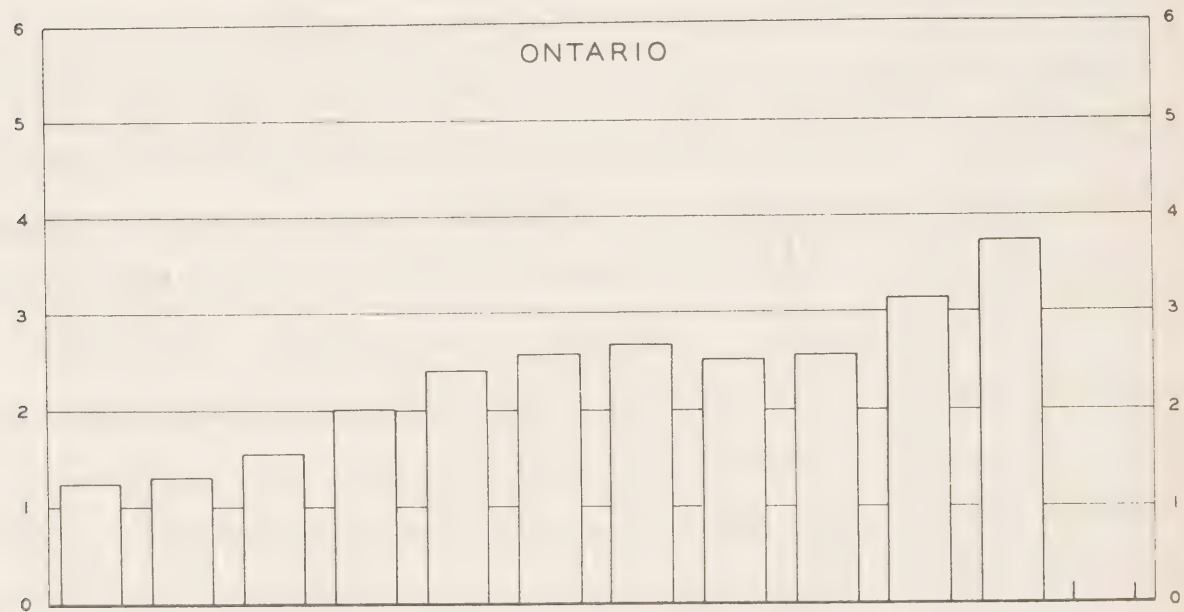
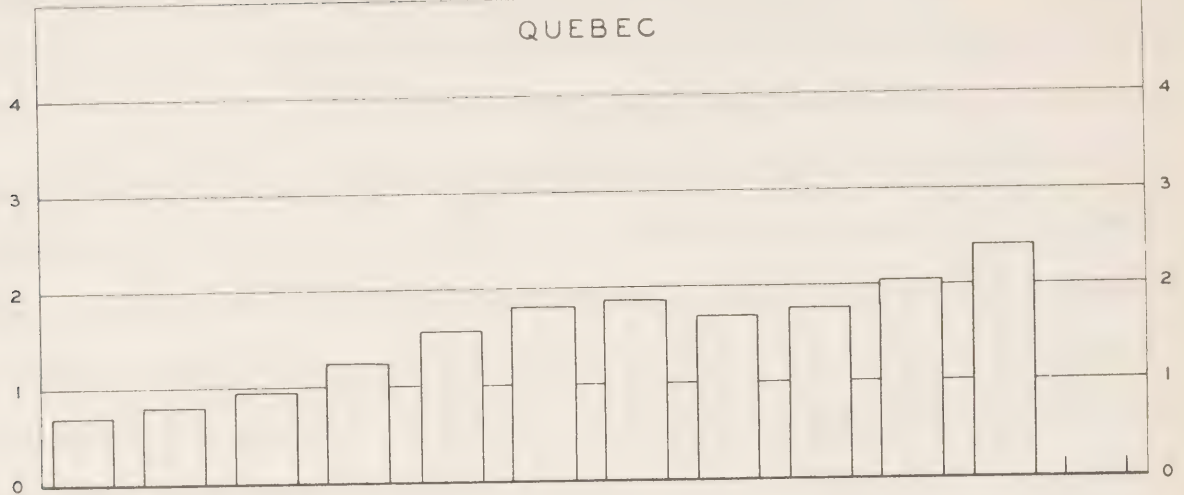
CHART 8

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1938-1948

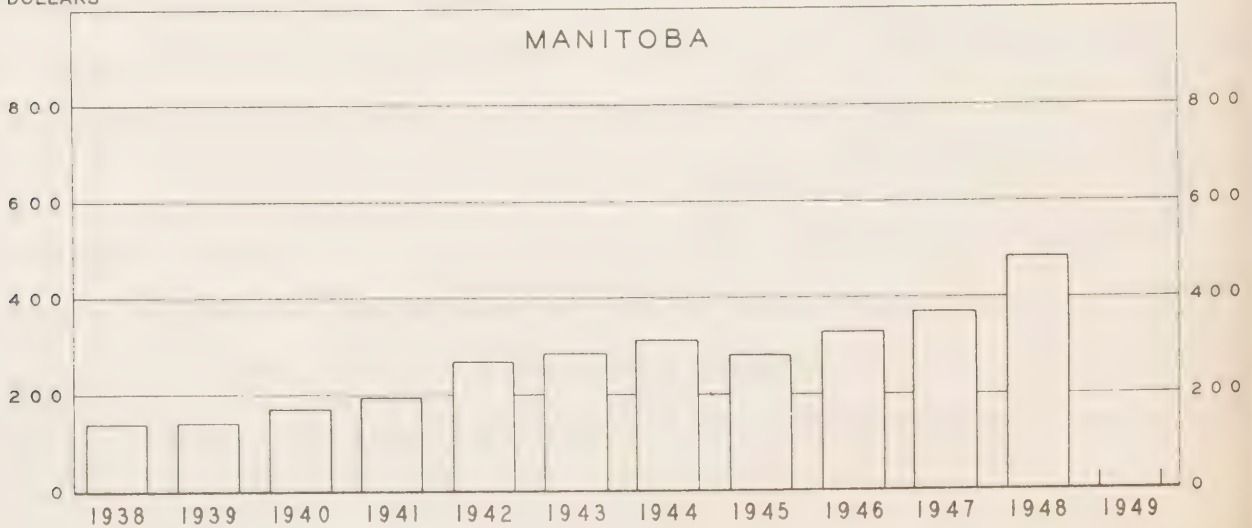
BILLION  
DOLLARS

BILLION  
DOLLARS



MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

sales of fishermen other than to such processing establishments. The cost of fish used by the secondary phase of the industry is presented in Table 40 of the same report. The sum of the value of the fisheries shown in Table 15 and the cost of fish used as recorded in Table 40 is regarded as the gross value of production. Deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross revenue, we have the net value. The cost of materials and fuel and electricity are taken from Table 40. No data being available as to the cost of materials and fuel used by the primary phase of the industry, the net value was taken as equivalent to the gross.

4. Trapping. The value of production in the trapping industry in 1944 and preceding years was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year from the total value of fur production during the fur year terminating at the end of June. The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value given for wild life was believed excessive. The Dominion total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

The totals from 1945, to 1948 were computed from data given in Tables 1 and 2, Pages 3-13 of the report on Fur Production for the respective seasons published by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of the ranch-raised pelts by species multiplied by the average price was deducted from the total value of pelts produced. The net value was taken at the same level as the gross.

5. Mining. The amount of the net value of mineral production and the cost of process supplies, purchased electricity, fuel, freight and smelter charges are given in Columns 8 and 7, respectively, of the table giving principal statistics in recent reports of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch. The sum of these amounts is taken as the gross value of production, while the net was reported as the "net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries".

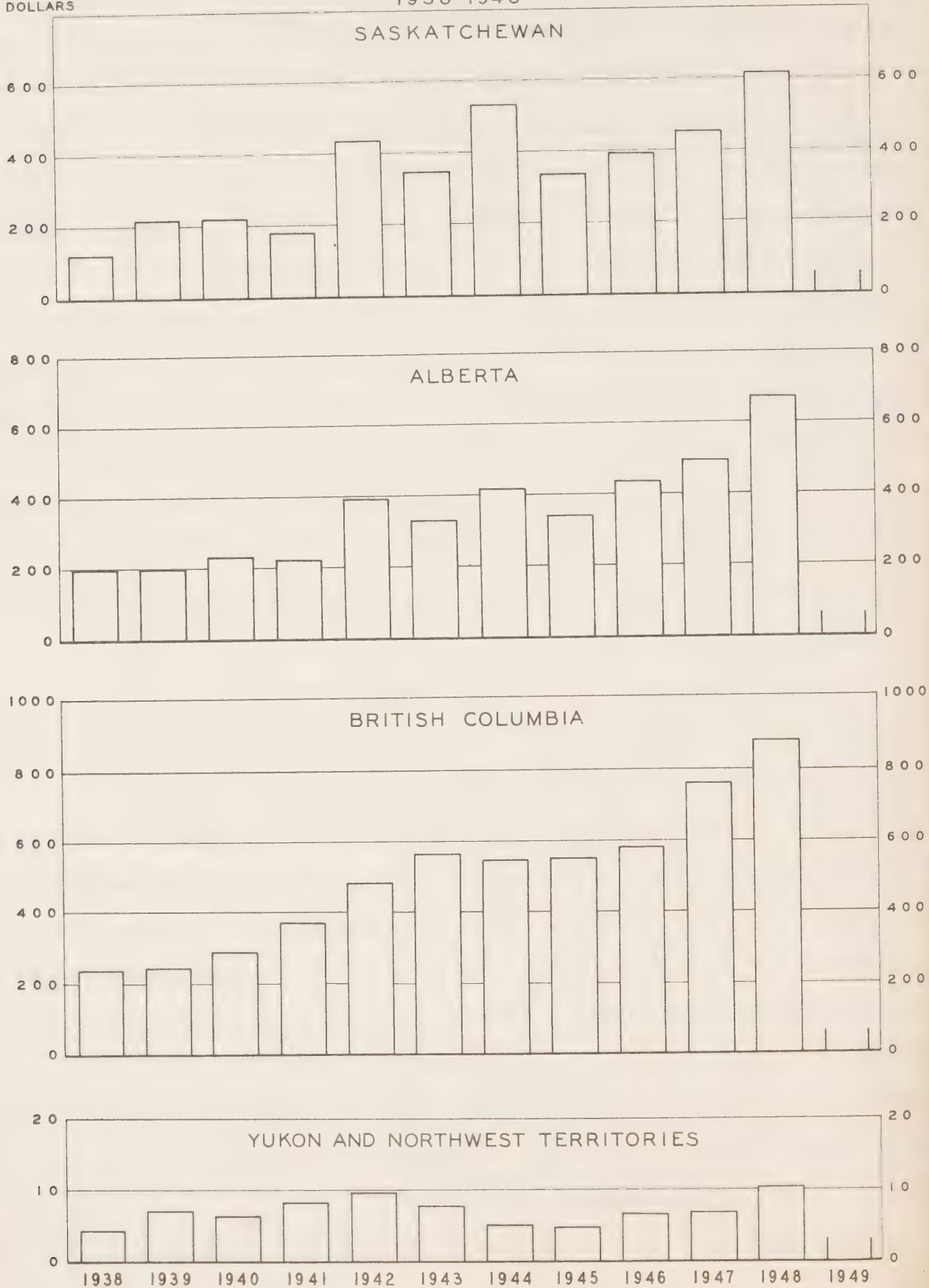


CHART 9

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
BY PROVINCES  
1938-1948

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1943 to 1948

CANADA

Table 7. - Net Value of Production by Provinces in Dollars

Province	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 8
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	19,380,160	18,844,736	20,658,906	22,144,302	19,493,244	25,526,257
Nova Scotia .....	184,512,443	193,557,552	186,931,838	197,329,638	198,463,760	240,368,685
New Brunswick .....	127,253,333	135,117,593	139,435,407	162,700,528	183,102,027	204,384,387
Quebec .....	1,809,093,691	1,899,824,337	1,716,038,573	1,775,525,027	2,050,946,288	2,421,241,801
Ontario .....	2,579,898,516	2,682,969,260	2,510,200,208	2,557,193,323	3,148,517,907	3,744,622,952
Manitoba .....	284,908,089	313,077,535	280,458,384	329,300,254	366,588,138	484,100,707
Saskatchewan .....	345,132,184	528,817,265	339,755,726	388,858,319	458,040,217	614,515,972
Alberta .....	328,217,886	416,117,352	340,703,182	434,902,340	493,641,826	668,992,346
British Columbia .....	562,520,164	543,947,198	547,116,908	583,012,640	761,385,115	883,650,706
Yukon and Northwest Territories	7,813,293	5,134,538	4,656,619	6,598,538	6,911,115	10,135,623
Total .....	6,248,734,759	6,737,407,366	6,085,955,751	6,457,564,909	7,687,094,637	9,297,539,436

Table 8. - Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 8
Prince Edward Island .....	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.25	0.27
Nova Scotia .....	2.95	2.87	3.07	3.06	2.58	2.59
New Brunswick .....	2.04	2.01	2.29	2.52	2.38	2.20
Quebec .....	28.95	28.20	28.20	27.50	26.68	26.04
Ontario .....	41.29	39.81	41.24	39.60	40.96	40.27
Manitoba .....	4.56	4.65	4.61	5.10	4.77	5.21
Saskatchewan .....	5.52	7.85	5.58	6.02	5.96	6.61
Alberta .....	5.25	6.13	5.60	6.73	6.42	7.20
British Columbia .....	9.00	8.07	8.99	9.03	9.91	9.50
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.11
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 9. - Net Forest Products Duplication by Provinces in Dollars  
(See page 23 for Description)

Province	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 4	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 9 4 8
Prince Edward Island .....	527,387	726,476	759,072	819,000	964,000	1,105,000
Nova Scotia .....	4,030,038	4,342,599	4,511,241	5,847,000	6,811,000	7,771,000
New Brunswick .....	7,242,136	6,371,359	6,416,520	8,054,000	9,942,000	11,329,000
Quebec .....	30,561,650	27,005,001	29,942,162	34,699,000	41,816,000	47,695,000
Ontario .....	12,669,823	13,997,398	13,735,690	16,816,000	20,559,000	23,521,000
Manitoba .....	2,179,726	1,942,755	2,083,649	1,500,000	1,785,000	1,980,000
Saskatchewan .....	3,528,237	2,908,255	2,980,298	2,287,000	2,737,000	3,101,000
Alberta .....	2,131,639	2,542,274	2,572,367	1,831,000	2,215,000	2,525,000
British Columbia .....	1,130,928	1,521,916	1,502,947	1,663,000	2,249,000	2,572,000
Canada .....	64,000,614	61,357,833	64,501,946	73,516,000	89,058,000	101,599,000

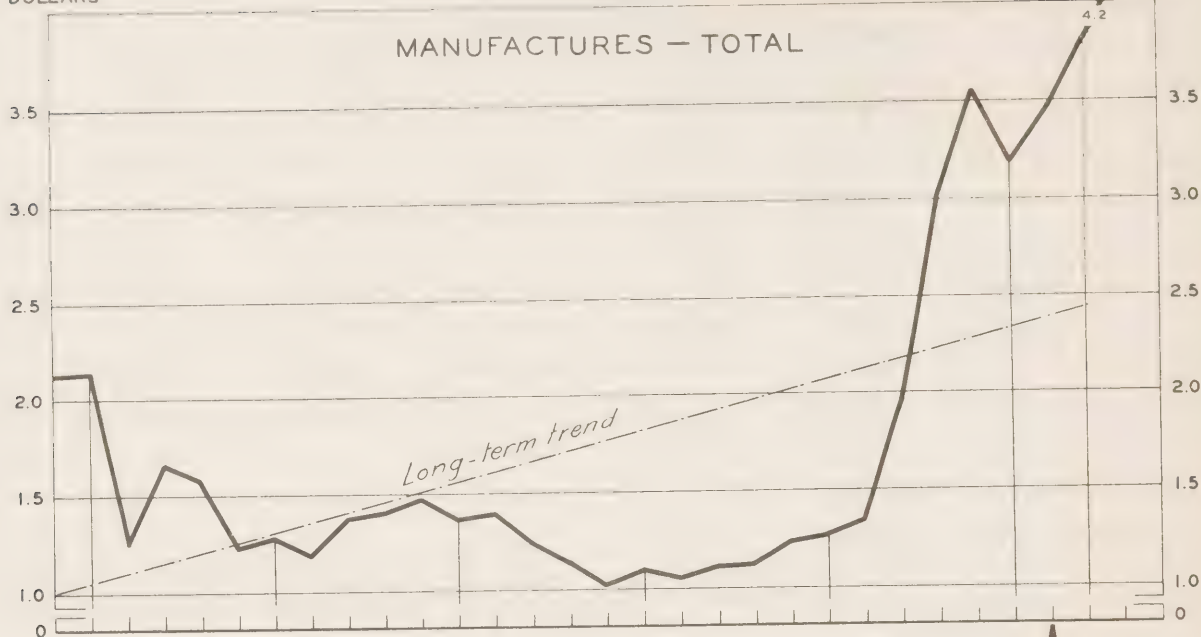
CHART 10

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

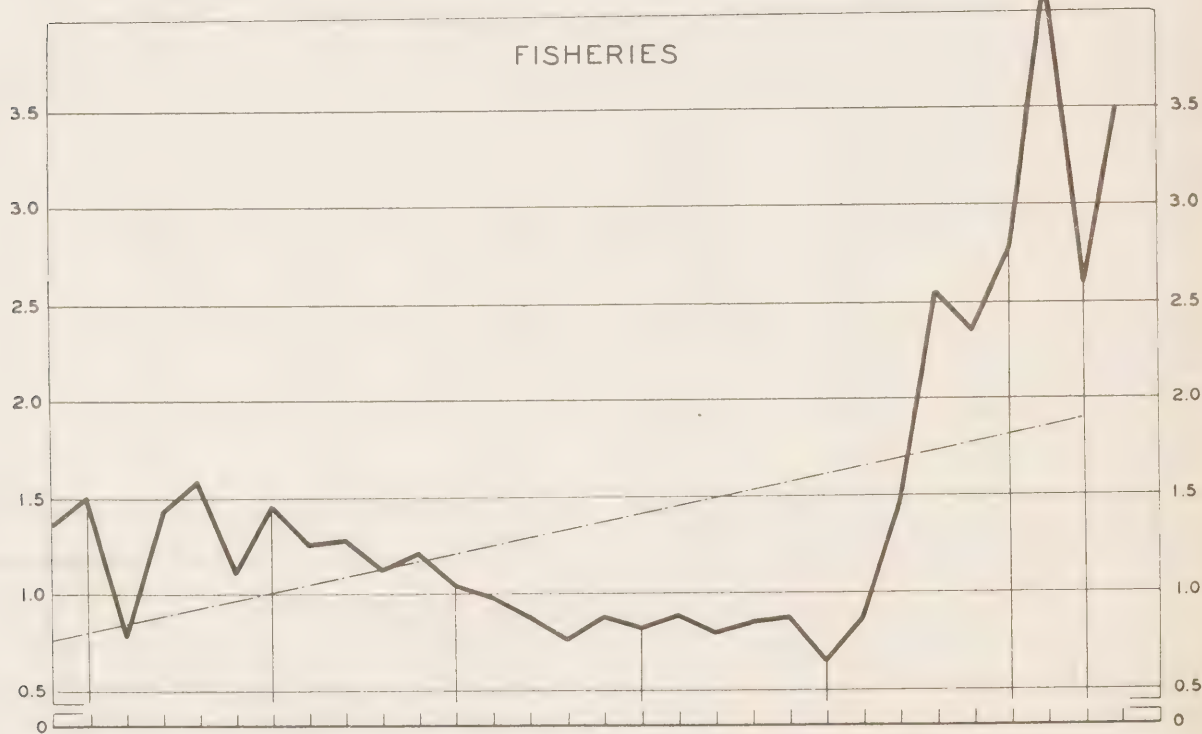
MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS

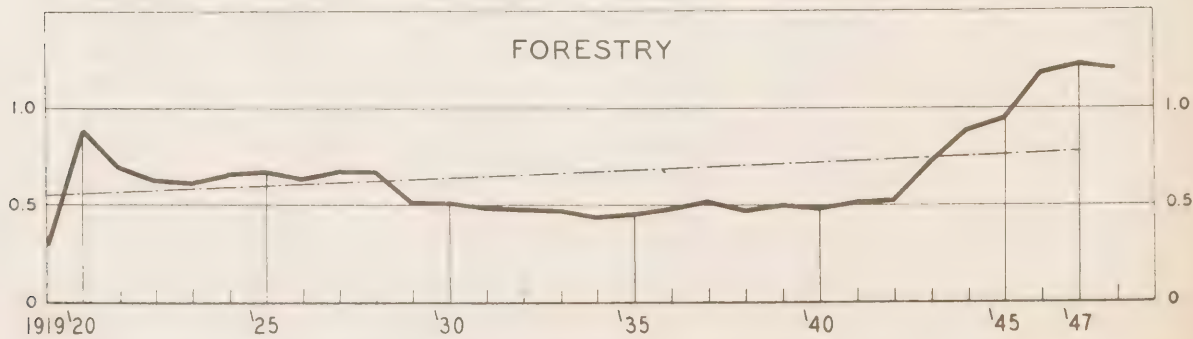
## MANUFACTURES — TOTAL



## FISHERIES



## FORESTRY





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

CANADA

Table 10. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Agriculture .....	20,348,000	26,287,000	42,761,000	49,067,000	52,279,000	59,237,000
Forestry .....	1,820,782	1,742,480	51,151,086	49,519,253	118,232,891	127,913,476
Fisheries .....	4,561,326	5,910,723	56,783,312	56,783,312	23,052,021	27,100,685
Trapping .....	9,115	7,595	303,434	254,422	259,972	104,933
Mining .....	-	-	32,943,835	55,551,752	5,821,960	7,088,026
Electric Power .....	651,354	798,932	8,972,494	10,033,388	6,208,702	6,370,941
Construction .....	3,070,960	5,424,000	52,896,815	73,507,000	42,674,675	51,590,000
Custom and Repair .....	1,600,000	1,808,000	13,312,000	15,043,000	8,047,000	9,093,000
Manufactures, Total .....	12,653,451	17,074,084	204,219,433	246,111,683	208,366,438	234,579,684
Total .....	44,714,988	59,052,819	449,494,647	555,870,810	464,942,659	523,077,745
Less: Duplication .....	4,625,309	5,026,888	68,370,553	77,298,809	99,999,158	110,365,836
GRAND TOTAL .....	40,089,679	54,025,931	381,124,094	478,572,001	364,943,501	412,711,909

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Agriculture .....	333,131,000	427,004,000	537,434,000	729,221,000	190,685,000	272,571,000
Forestry .....	620,388,790	681,652,513	388,391,163	461,585,173	18,736,722	20,117,496
Fisheries .....	7,700,534	8,747,632	5,403,662	6,393,655	5,323,446	5,414,563
Trapping .....	2,737,327	1,865,826	4,601,807	5,357,209	2,235,656	3,330,845
Mining .....	258,046,406	344,451,257	366,513,876	424,537,000	26,633,167	42,160,378
Electric Power .....	93,894,255	96,254,103	79,432,117	83,236,376	12,719,530	13,336,880
Construction .....	338,514,778	421,476,000	501,650,833	682,466,000	81,254,260	92,730,000
Custom and Repair .....	111,130,000	125,579,000	138,601,000	156,622,000	21,393,000	24,557,000
Manufactures, Total .....	3,017,049,422	3,599,306,033	4,903,472,526	5,743,140,851	368,130,281	462,201,150
Total .....	4,783,142,572	5,706,336,414	6,985,560,984	8,292,559,744	722,307,368	920,815,872
Less: Duplication .....	640,457,146	742,622,046	516,364,416	619,579,700	29,397,211	36,930,815
GRAND TOTAL .....	4,142,685,426	4,963,714,368	6,469,196,568	7,672,980,044	692,910,157	883,885,057

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Agriculture .....	429,983,000	567,447,000	352,859,000	467,324,000	102,402,000	111,459,000
Forestry .....	10,507,348	9,996,604	13,361,510	25,674,664	399,731,587	443,013,358
Fisheries .....	1,170,930	1,282,437	856,609	636,352	82,731,963	89,579,508
Trapping .....	1,449,221	2,344,846	1,537,973	2,702,049	1,616,529	1,506,933
Mining .....	59,422,437	76,421,005	64,577,314	89,815,903	191,300,246	251,182,850
Electric Power .....	9,321,582	10,282,190	10,630,229	12,104,625	16,713,063	24,482,338
Construction .....	40,008,598	49,380,000	67,651,310	109,448,000	148,813,448	190,040,000
Custom and Repair .....	16,945,000	19,148,000	19,791,000	22,364,000	32,722,000	36,376,000
Manufactures, Total .....	196,452,199	221,363,603	296,054,129	366,090,032	858,284,592	985,592,702
Total .....	765,260,375	957,665,695	833,319,074	1,096,159,675	1,834,915,428	2,135,332,689
Less: Duplication .....	32,582,409	33,585,849	17,694,678	22,798,263	424,017,750	473,309,794
GRAND TOTAL .....	732,677,966	924,079,846	815,624,396	1,073,361,412	1,410,897,678	1,662,022,895

CHART II.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE NOVA SCOTIA

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the Central Electric Stations is given from 1931 to 1946 on page 498 of the Year Book of 1948-49. The duplication consisting of power purchased by companies engaged in the industry is eliminated.

The net production was obtained by deducting the cost of fuel from the gross value of production. The cost of fuel is given in line 4 of Table 5 entitled "Expenses" included in the annual report regarding the Central Electric Stations of Canada.

Primary Duplication. The gross and net value of agricultural production, as presented in the Canadian and Provincial tables, include forest products produced on farms whether for sale, or retained for purposes of fuel, fencing or other uses. As such products are also reported under forestry, the amount of the duplication is deducted in the various tables. The gross and net value of forest products obtained on farms were regarded as the same for the period from 1938 to 1943 but allowance was made for expenditure on raw materials from 1944 to 1948.

7. Construction. The value of work performed as given in the Annual report on the Construction Industry prepared by the Construction Branch is taken as the gross value of construction. The cost of materials used as published in the same series of reports is deducted from the gross to obtain the net value of production. Considerably higher levels for new construction and resource development during the period from 1926 to 1941 were given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published August, 1945 by the Department of Reconstruction. The results were presented as item 18, of Table 5 a, page 38, the method of computation being given on pages 102-106. As the net value of production, the provincial distribution and current data of the series published by the Department of Reconstruction are unavailable, it has been decided to present in this connection the version of the Construction Branch of the Bureau.

8. Custom and Repair. The custom and repair group comprises thirteen industries

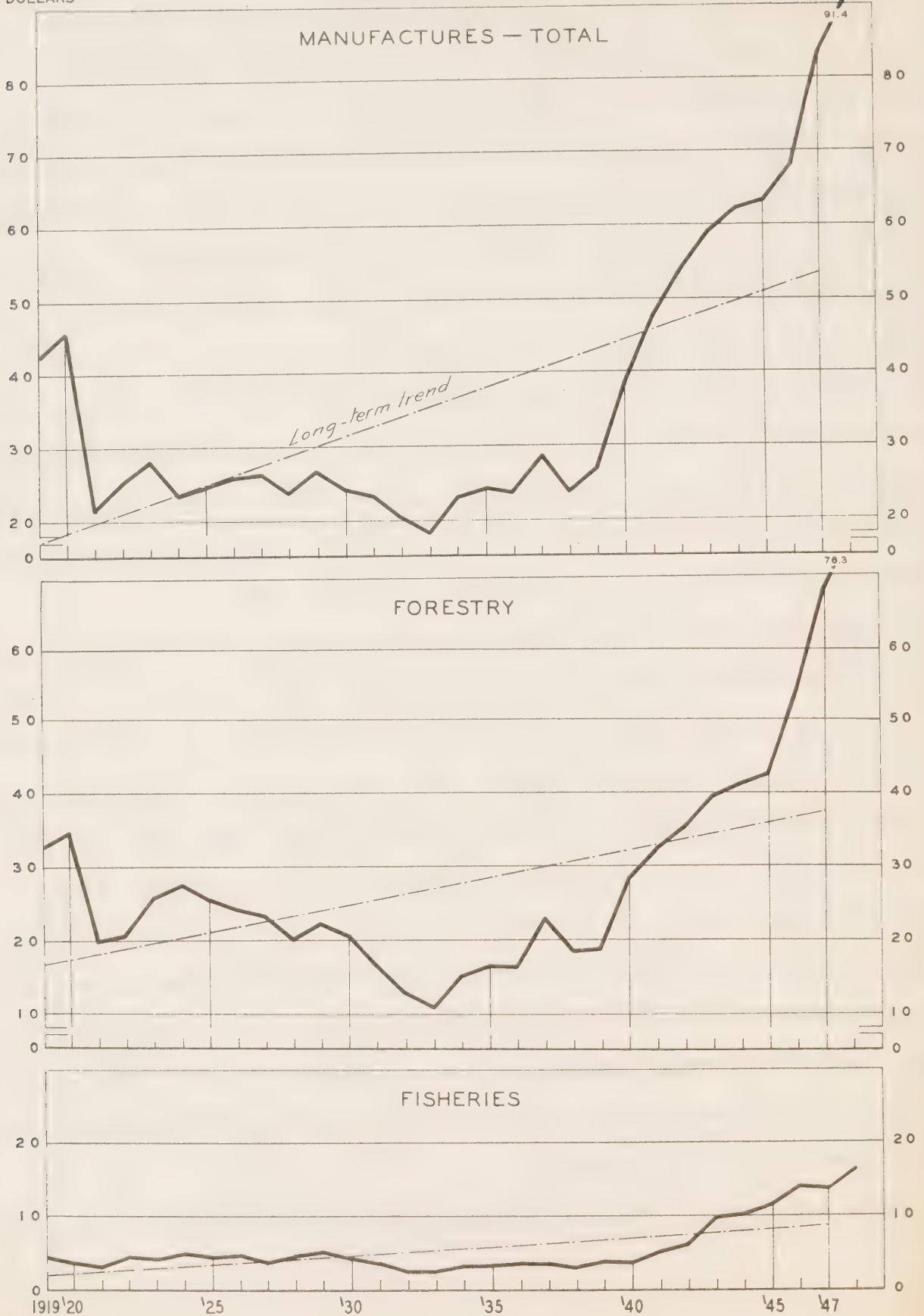


CHART 12.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE NEW BRUNSWICK

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

CANADA

Table 11. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Agriculture .....	10,365,000	14,259,000	13,884,000	20,379,000	23,366,000	31,337,000
Forestry .....	1,232,466	1,206,339	30,302,069	29,710,433	67,704,969	76,310,968
Fisheries .....	2,603,948	3,512,852	24,230,084	32,799,293	13,708,406	16,479,815
Trapping .....	9,115	7,595	303,434	254,422	253,972	104,933
Mining .....	-	-	25,851,459	44,069,431	5,067,591	5,959,256
Electric Power .....	394,585	538,727	7,192,648	7,835,081	5,078,474	5,156,263
Construction .....	1,516,259	2,603,000	28,436,771	34,240,000	20,513,711	26,176,000
Custom and Repair .....	1,087,000	1,227,000	9,033,000	10,207,000	5,461,000	6,170,000
Manufactures, Total .....	3,849,353	4,217,680	84,935,517	95,774,433	83,437,984	91,404,150
Total .....	21,565,726	27,572,793	229,168,982	275,269,143	230,243,107	259,643,335
Less: Duplication .....	2,070,482	2,046,536	30,700,222	34,900,458	47,146,080	55,263,998
GRAND TOTAL .....	19,495,244	25,526,257	198,468,760	240,368,685	183,102,027	204,384,337

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Agriculture .....	208,860,000	283,556,000	395,355,000	496,334,000	151,195,000	225,443,000
Forestry .....	356,247,175	389,048,344	224,162,079	265,005,103	12,364,211	13,550,145
Fisheries .....	4,789,794	5,306,619	5,403,662	6,393,635	5,329,443	5,414,583
Trapping .....	2,737,327	1,865,826	4,601,807	5,557,209	2,295,658	3,331,845
Mining .....	122,993,963	165,762,032	194,853,504	228,112,583	14,630,955	21,861,157
Electric Power .....	93,855,335	96,133,443	79,366,589	82,896,142	12,649,996	13,250,448
Construction .....	156,897,939	194,186,000	244,552,609	345,060,000	27,857,666	40,883,000
Custom and Repair .....	75,404,000	85,211,000	94,047,000	106,275,000	14,323,000	16,863,000
Manufactures, Total .....	1,324,397,690	1,534,214,660	2,136,014,184	2,486,867,987	139,373,521	157,646,732
Total .....	2,546,188,223	2,755,283,924	3,373,356,434	4,022,301,659	380,619,455	498,843,910
Less: Duplication .....	295,241,935	334,042,123	229,838,527	277,678,707	14,031,317	14,749,203
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,050,946,288	2,421,241,801	3,143,517,907	3,744,622,952	366,588,138	484,100,707

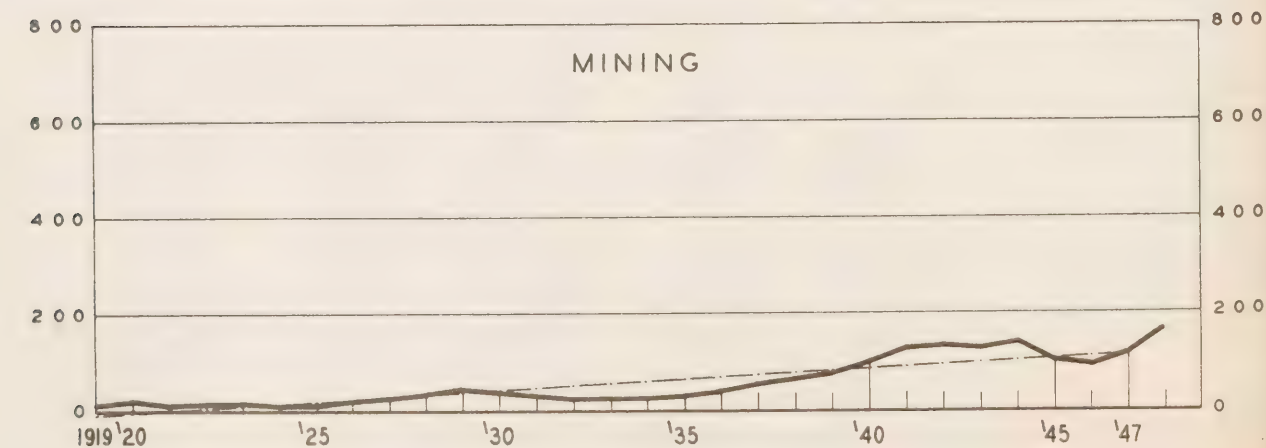
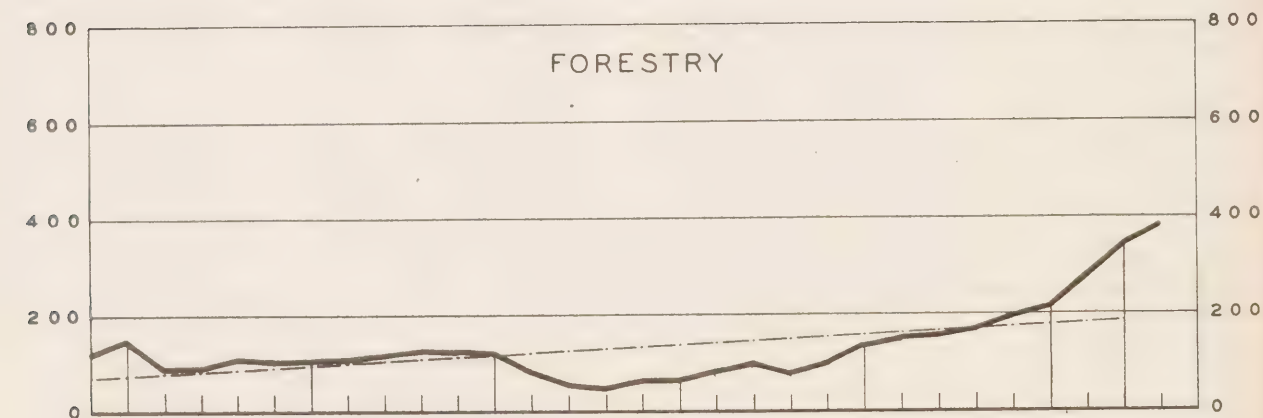
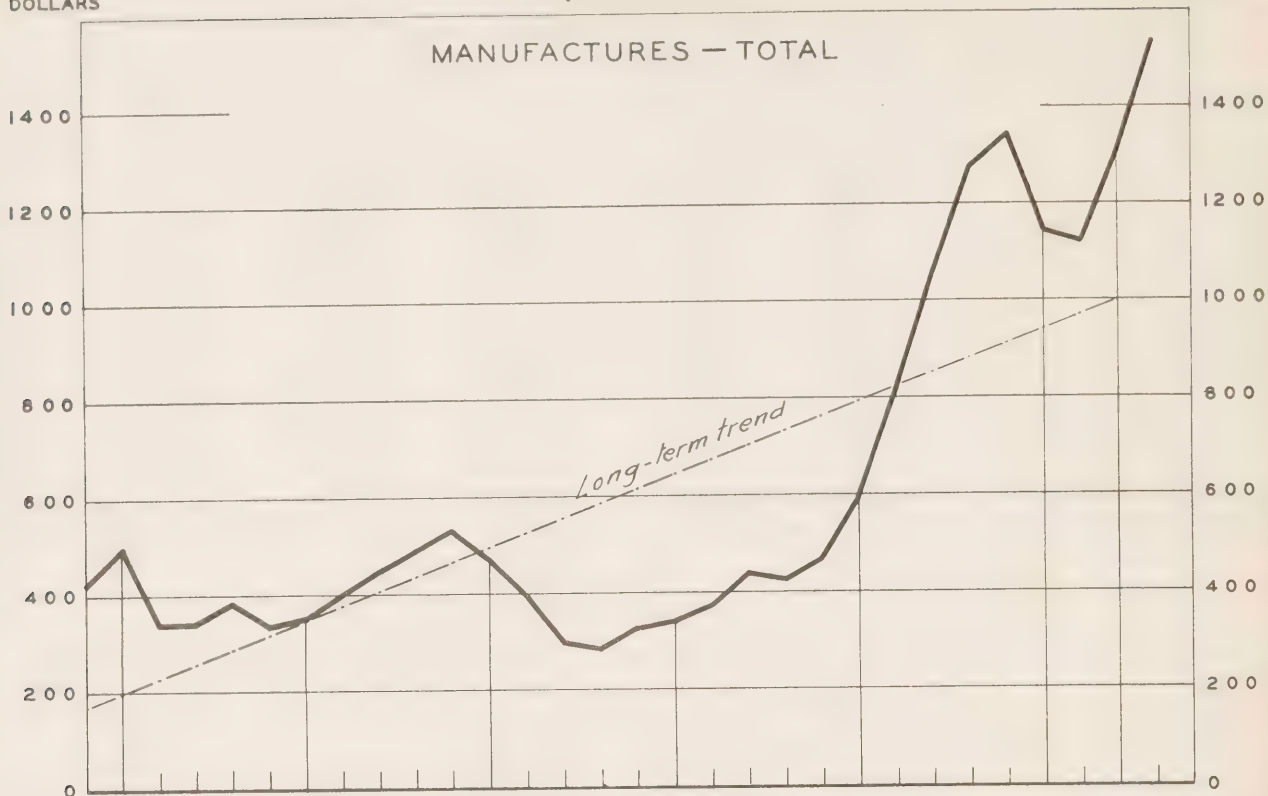
Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Agriculture .....	343,259,000	468,352,000	286,080,000	388,420,000	64,055,000	65,755,000
Forestry .....	7,339,092	7,077,168	12,283,193	16,686,501	242,266,466	271,737,240
Fisheries .....	1,170,930	1,282,437	856,609	656,352	51,451,168	53,653,431
Trapping .....	1,449,221	2,344,846	1,537,973	2,702,049	1,616,529	1,506,933
Mining .....	29,577,508	44,998,172	58,099,365	80,931,160	97,781,055	129,984,244
Electric Power .....	7,711,036	8,147,154	9,708,158	10,946,786	15,922,237	23,554,184
Construction .....	19,742,010	29,744,000	33,241,838	60,370,000	68,780,649	96,382,000
Custom and Repair .....	11,499,000	12,993,000	13,429,000	15,175,000	22,203,000	25,090,000
Manufactures, Total .....	41,480,520	45,053,786	89,289,825	107,134,881	388,702,178	417,675,306
Total .....	463,228,317	619,992,543	504,525,941	683,002,929	952,778,282	1,085,338,338
Less: Duplication .....	5,188,100	5,476,571	10,884,115	14,010,583	191,393,167	201,687,632
GRAND TOTAL .....	458,040,217	614,515,972	493,641,826	668,992,346	761,385,115	883,650,706

CHART 13.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE QUEBEC

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

most of which are by themselves of minor importance. The main activities are as follows: Automobile repair, dyeing, cleaning and laundry, blacksmithing and the repair of bicycles, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, jewellery, furs, business machines, radio and electrical appliances, upholstering and furniture, locks and guns and miscellaneous repair work. The Census of Trading Establishments conducted in 1930 and 1941, is the best source of information in regard to the operations of the group. The gross receipts of custom and repair establishments during 1941 were added to the revenues from repairs and services of retail stores as given in Table 19, of Volume 10 of the Eighth Census. Fourteen classes of stores, limited as accurately as possible to the stores rendering repair and custom service, were considered. The gross value of production was then adjusted according to the proportion of employee remuneration in the entire group as given by the decennial census to the salaries and wages paid by the appropriate establishments listed in Volume 10. The extension to 1948 was made according to the remuneration of employees and independent operators.

Estimate of Volume

The placing of the statistics of net production on a volume basis was attempted in Table 13. Totals for five of the nine industrial groups were divided by price indexes transferred to the base of 1938. The selected indexes were as follows:-

Forestry, wood, wood products and paper; fisheries, fishery products; trapping, furs; construction, building materials; custom and repair, general wholesale prices. Division by the price indexes ostensibly ~~eliminated~~ the price element, thus production during the nine years was expressed in dollars of 1938. A final step was the dividing of each series by the total for the latter year.

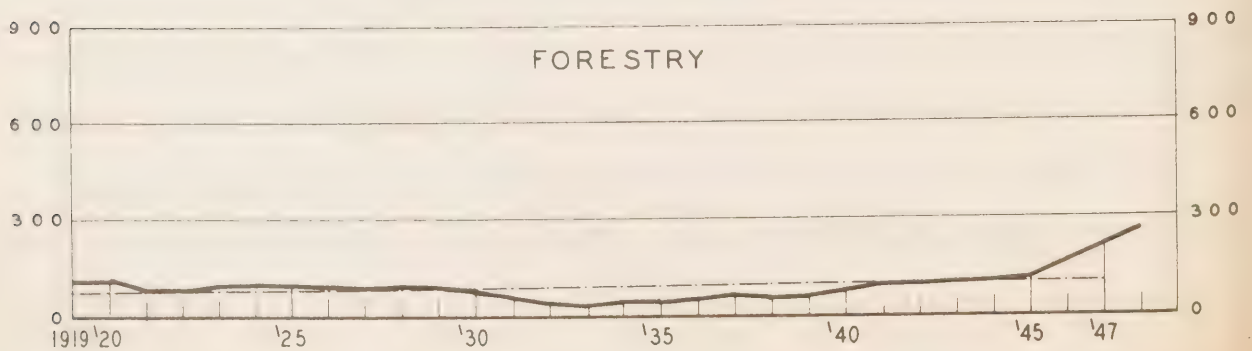
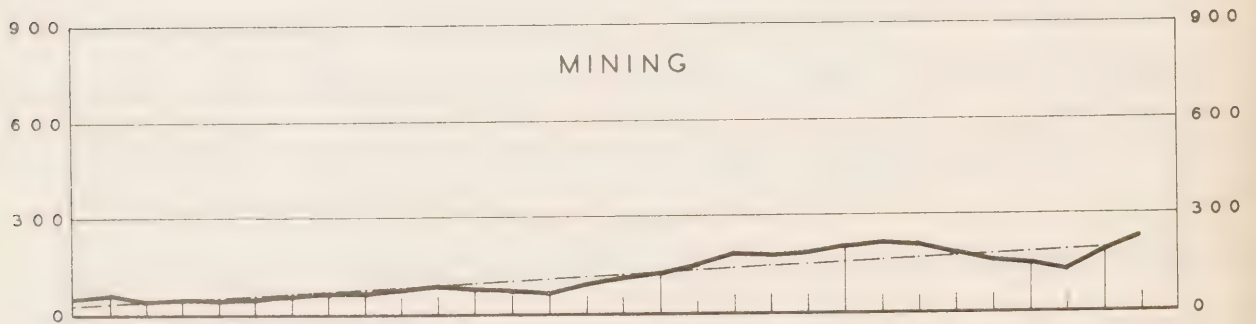
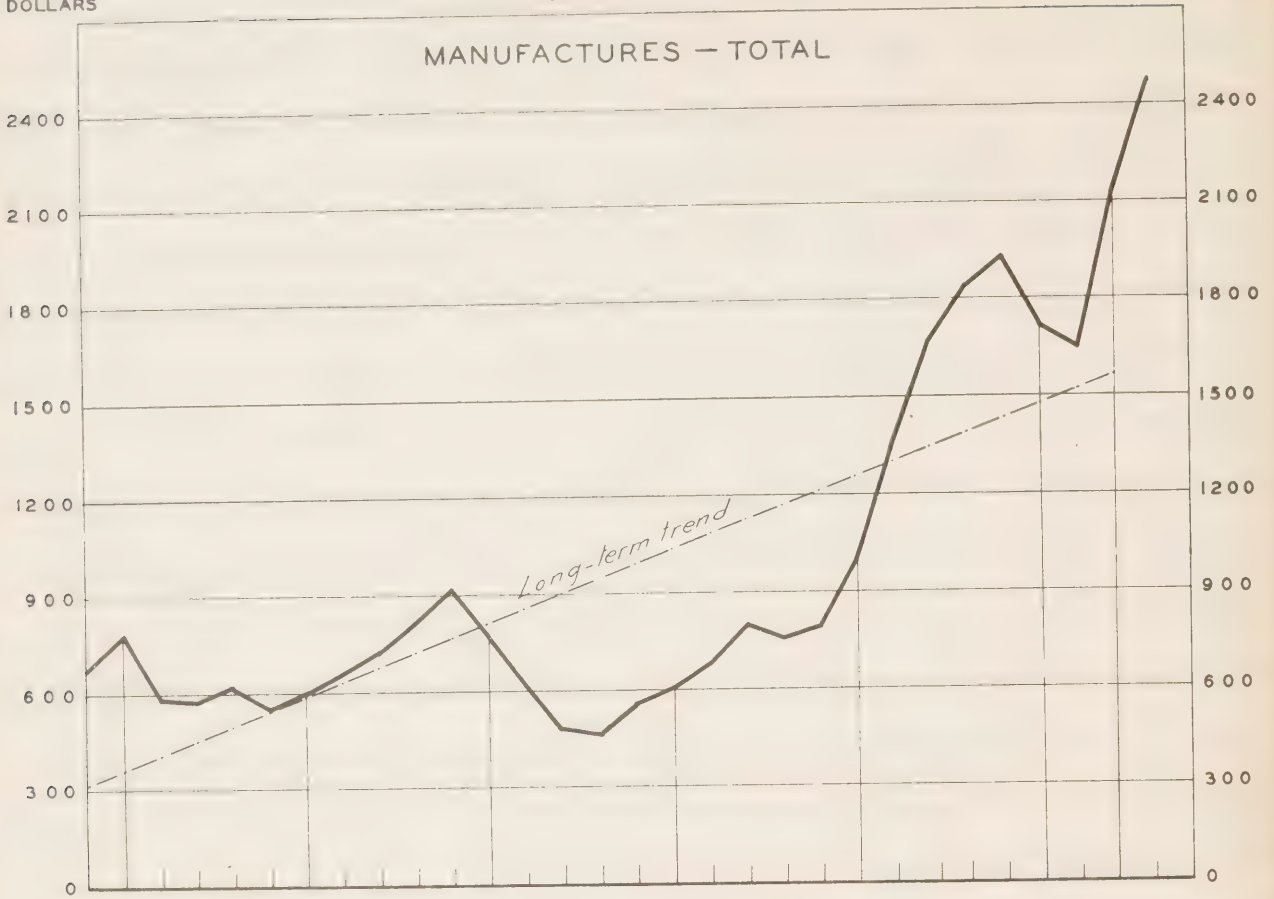
The volume of production indexes prepared by this section were used for manufactures, mining and electric power. The interim version of the volume indexes

CHART 14.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
ONTARIO

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED FACTORS

for recent years are presented on pages 12 and 18 of the Canadian Statistical Review. The volume of the agricultural output was revised in the report for 1947 according to the new index of the volume of agricultural production prepared by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau.

### The Charts

The preparation of charts 10 to 18 comprised the plotting of the original statistics for the leading industries, excluding agriculture, for each province, for the years 1919 to 1948. The long-term trend was computed by the usual mathematical process.

A second type of analysis was utilized in charts 19 and 20. The net values were plotted on a semi-logarithmic rather than on an arithmetic scale. The charts consequently present the rate of change in the series rather than the absolute amount. The original data were plotted in charts 3 to 5, the changes in dollars for each series having been indicated by the height of the bars. Comparison from chart to chart is somewhat complicated by the variation in the scales.

The semi-logarithmic and the arithmetic scales are so dissimilar as to give quite different graphic descriptions of the same data. Equal vertical distances on the perpendicular axis of the semi-logarithmic chart represent equal percentage changes instead of the equal absolute magnitudes of the arithmetic scale.

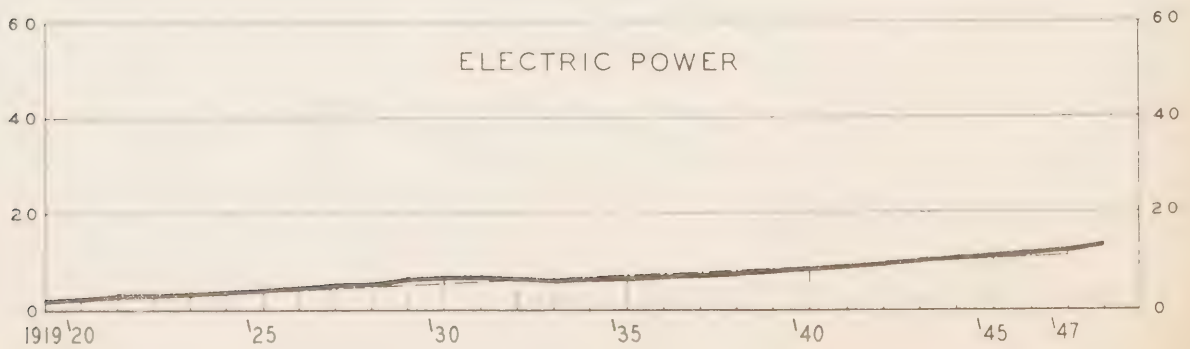
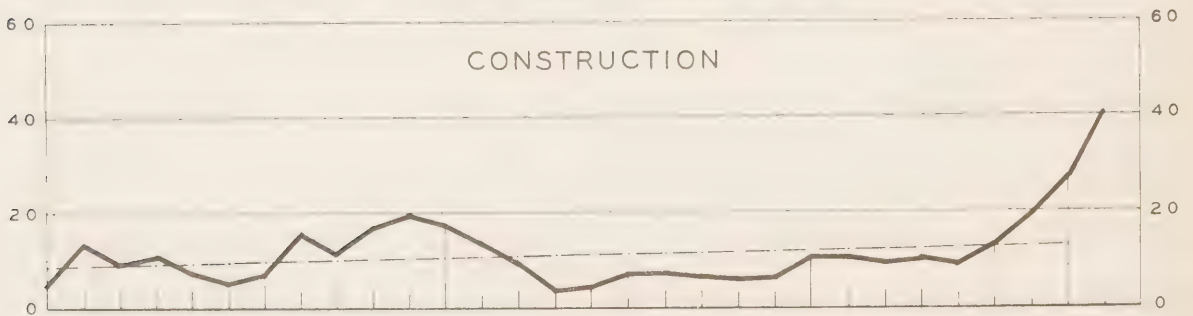
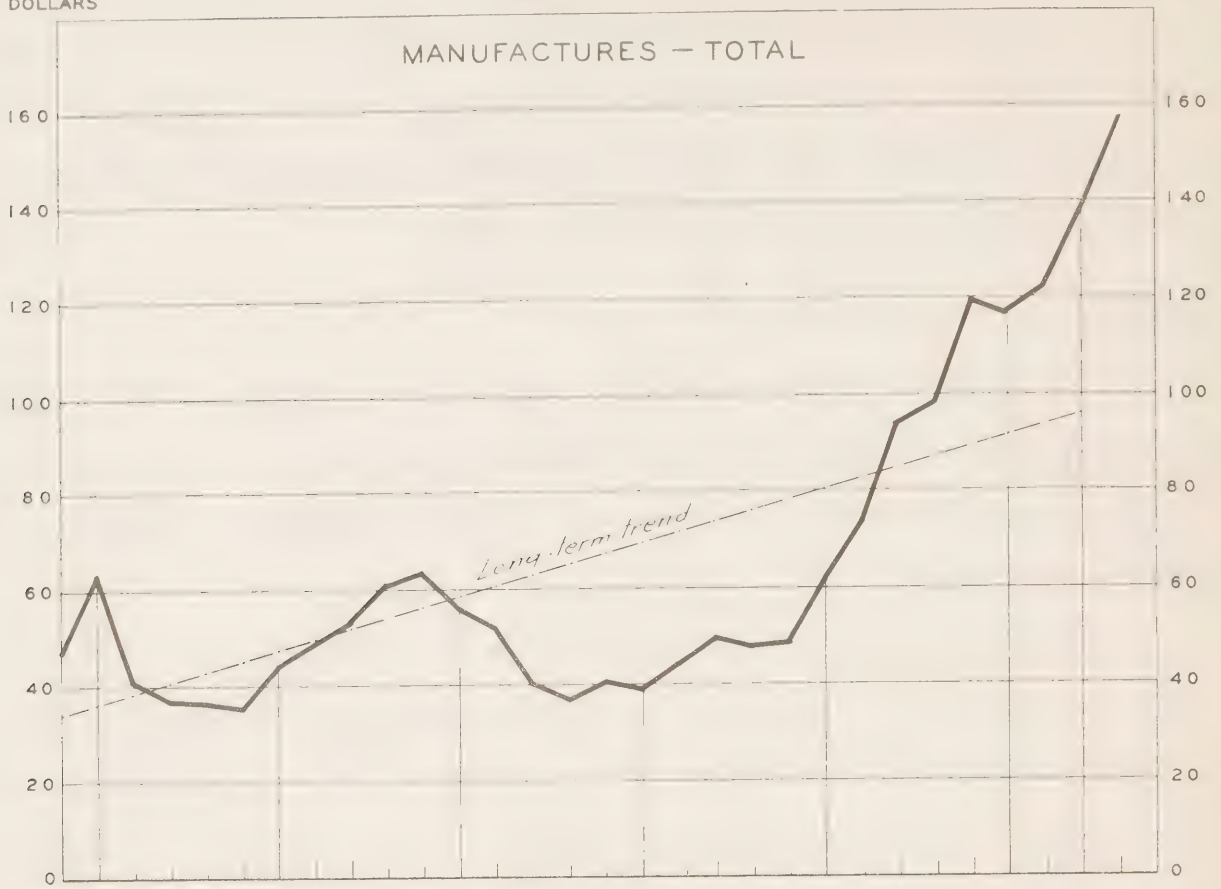


CHART 15.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
MANITOBA

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



### GROSS AND NET PRODUCTION

## YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Industry	Gross		Net		Percentage to Net Total	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	37,175	205,277	17,080	106,467	0.2	1.1
Fisheries .....	538,422	930,373	538,422	930,373	7.8	9.2
Mining .....	2,031,930	2,102,419	2,031,930	2,102,419	29.4	20.7
Electric Power .....	4,784,379	8,498,378	3,449,549	6,272,195	49.9	61.9
Manufactures, Total .....	386,293	477,217	366,184	451,111	5.3	4.5
Construction .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Repair .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures, Total .....	1,344,109	1,330,110	525,030	379,525	7.6	3.7
Nonferrous Metals .....	9,122,308	13,543,774	6,928,195	10,242,090	100.2	101.1
Aluminum .....	37,175	205,277	17,080	106,467	0.2	1.1
GRAND TOTAL .....	9,085,133	13,338,497	6,911,115	10,135,623	100.0	100.0

Table 12. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

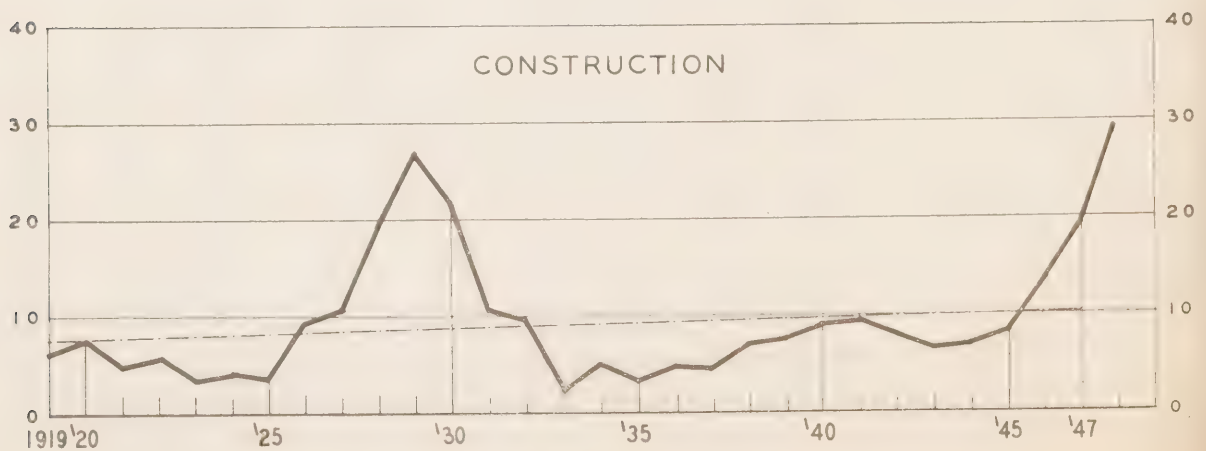
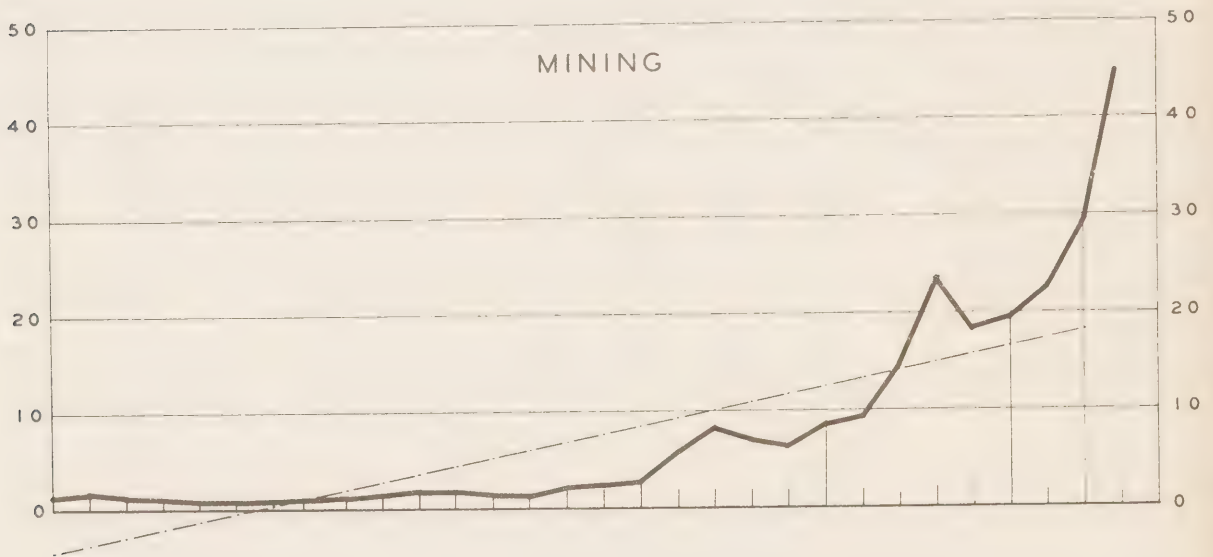
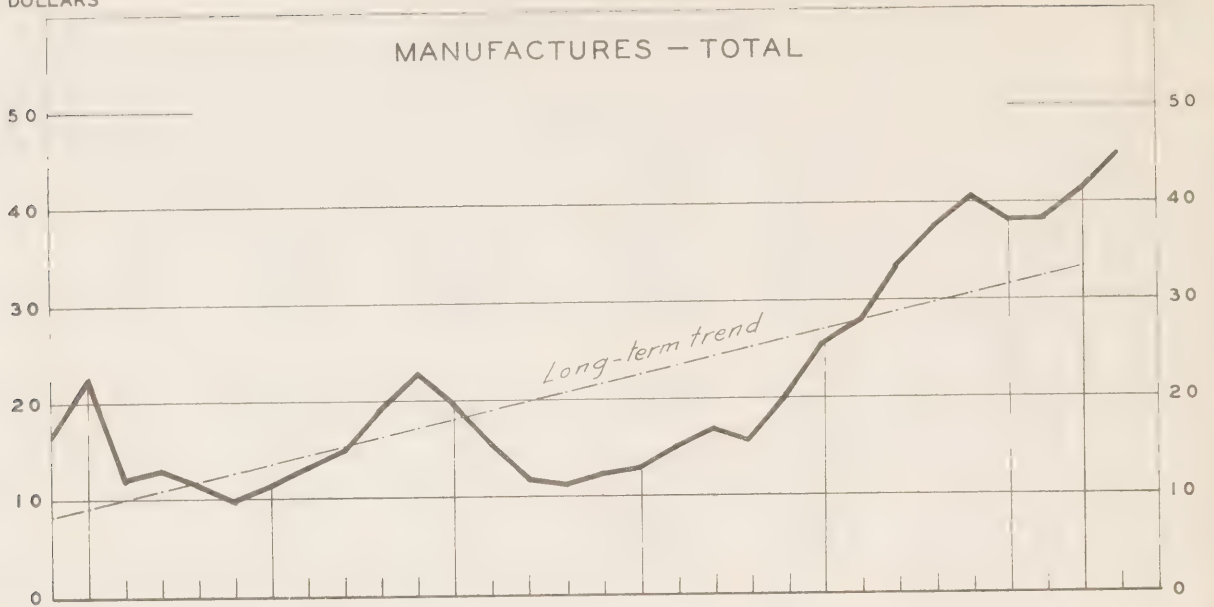
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CHART 16.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE  
SASKATCHEWAN

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Table 13. - Volume of Production Expressed in Terms of 1938 equalling 100

Industry	Percentage of 1938 Net Values								
	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Agriculture (1) .....	100.0	101.2	152.9	105.9	130.7	103.3	117.1	107.8	116.6
Forestry .....	100.0	139.1	133.5	133.8	136.4	145.5	170.3	186.2	182.1
Fisheries .....	100.0	112.6	113.0	117.8	119.3	160.2	151.0	141.0	142.3
Trapping .....	100.0	152.2	259.2	170.2	186.3	170.0	240.7	199.6	250.8
Mining .....	100.0	121.6	117.5	107.0	96.1	91.9	93.4	92.9	115.6
Electric Power .....	100.0	128.3	143.2	155.3	155.7	154.2	160.2	173.5	171.2
Construction .....	100.0	126.7	136.2	122.6	98.6	106.1	152.9	182.3	213.9
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	104.8	106.7	104.6	116.3	124.1	141.6	138.1	131.3
Manufactures - Total .....	100.0	162.9	197.9	215.6	218.6	190.2	167.7	135.3	190.6
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.0	165.9	206.4	226.9	231.3	199.9	172.2	191.0	195.3
Primary Production .....	100.0	116.9	150.7	116.2	125.3	114.3	125.8	125.3	134.7
Secondary Production .....	100.0	155.5	185.7	198.3	199.7	177.3	164.5	183.2	189.2
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	137.4	166.0	162.2	167.3	149.8	147.4	156.6	163.8

(1) Revised according to the new index number of the physical volume of agricultural production in Canada, 1935-48.

Table 14. - Per Capita Net Value of Production in Dollars

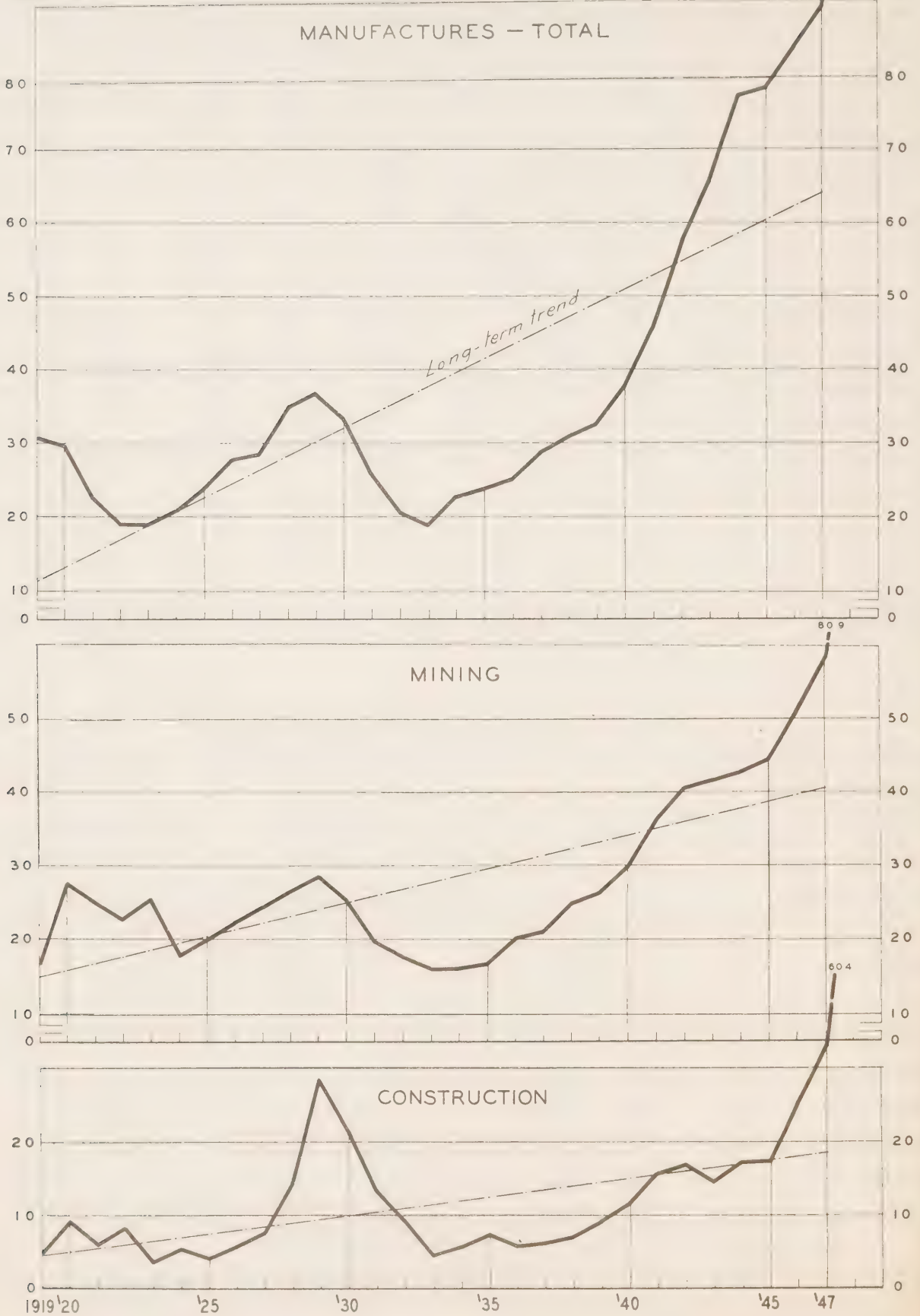
Province	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
CANADA .....	<u>256</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>722</u>
Prince Edward Island .....	94	112	172	213	207	225	236	207	274
Nova Scotia .....	176	222	268	304	316	301	322	320	379
New Brunswick .....	145	211	239	275	292	298	339	373	406
Quebec .....	227	376	466	523	543	482	489	553	639
Ontario .....	342	531	624	659	677	627	624	752	871
Manitoba .....	198	268	371	392	428	381	453	493	639
Saskatchewan .....	131	198	515	410	625	402	467	544	720
Alberta .....	258	280	508	414	509	412	542	601	791
British Columbia .....	308	458	555	625	584	577	581	729	817
Yukon and Northwest Territories	267	485	566	460	302	274	275	288	422

CHART 17.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE ALBERTA

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Table 15. - Net Production

\$000

	Forestry	Fisheries	Trapping	Mining	Electric Power	Manu- factures Total	Con- struction	Custom and Repair	Secondary Production
1919 .....	357,688	51,040	14,468	130,588	45,305	1,442,401	128,079	48,485	1,623,965
1920 .....	419,376	43,644	20,596	172,445	50,241	1,621,273	167,828	58,465	1,847,566
1921 .....	272,798	31,335	9,816	126,170	55,242	1,123,694	166,945	57,874	1,348,513
1922 .....	277,948	37,426	16,812	139,470	59,497	1,103,266	211,933	58,505	1,373,764
1923 .....	328,660	38,322	16,163	145,471	64,858	1,206,332	190,794	61,584	1,458,710
1924 .....	329,633	39,525	14,783	143,514	72,229	1,075,458	181,078	63,446	1,319,982
1925 .....	333,186	42,803	14,777	160,867	77,075	1,167,937	178,428	65,722	1,412,087
1926 .....	339,587	50,542	14,291	187,857	86,796	1,305,169	223,476	73,754	1,602,379
1927 .....	340,787	44,673	17,639	200,218	101,730	1,427,649	251,742	80,739	1,760,130
1928 .....	359,867	49,595	16,604	225,033	110,046	1,597,888	311,807	90,355	2,000,050
1929 .....	371,690	48,612	16,350	253,155	119,868	1,755,387	372,755	85,104	2,213,246
1930 .....	331,568	42,213	9,853	215,665	123,443	1,522,737	382,471	90,914	1,996,122
1931 .....	233,162	27,421	8,708	190,163	120,418	1,252,017	314,457	89,732	1,656,206
1932 .....	160,240	23,127	7,120	158,076	119,379	955,961	172,245	80,295	1,208,501
1933 .....	153,241	24,451	7,259	182,324	115,664	919,671	100,697	78,067	1,098,435
1934 .....	184,128	29,770	8,637	218,942	122,462	1,087,302	137,796	79,496	1,304,594
1935 .....	197,805	30,269	8,877	238,581	125,123	1,153,485	149,279	83,471	1,386,235
1936 .....	231,938	34,234	9,214	291,972	133,561	1,289,593	153,695	87,482	1,530,770
1937 .....	284,493	34,439	10,477	372,796	140,964	1,508,925	193,444	98,435	1,800,354
1938 .....	244,565	35,595	6,573	374,416	142,321	1,428,237	176,661	108,936	1,713,884
1939 .....	271,723	34,379	7,919	393,232	149,864	1,531,052	183,706	108,821	1,823,579
1940 .....	370,121	38,107	11,208	448,081	163,781	1,942,471	206,894	111,603	2,260,973
1941 .....	421,419	51,770	15,183	497,905	183,146	2,605,120	269,562	130,778	3,005,460
1942 .....	429,079	64,822	23,801	514,110	200,345	3,309,974	310,917	141,335	3,762,286
1943 .....	462,315	74,656	21,580	475,529	200,833	3,816,414	293,538	144,952	4,254,904
1944 .....	507,358	76,889	23,989	454,022	209,758	4,015,776	249,037	165,174	4,423,987
1945 .....	550,971	103,106	21,505	413,277	210,007	3,564,316	267,953	178,200	4,010,474
1946 .....	711,027	107,908	31,078	422,074	220,511	3,467,005	408,636	213,273	4,038,974
1947 .....	953,319	110,088	16,843	552,310	232,245	4,292,056	601,533	247,086	5,140,681
1948 .....	1,070,439	126,409	20,178	727,950	248,303	4,940,363	829,644	279,211	6,048,224

Table 16. - Relation of Net Production to Other Factors

	Net Production \$000,000	Wholesale Prices 1926=100	Industrial Production 1935-39=100	Gross National Product \$000,000	Exports \$000,000	Dominion Expenditures \$000,000 Fiscal Years
1938 .....	2,859	73.6	102.1	5,165	838	534
1939 .....	3,100	75.4	109.3	5,598	925	553
1940 .....	3,649	82.9	130.2	6,772	1,179	681
1941 .....	4,479	90.0	157.2	8,434	1,621	1,250
1942 .....	5,883	95.6	185.3	10,524	2,364	1,885
1943 .....	6,249	100.0	198.6	11,238	2,971	4,387
1944 .....	6,737	102.5	198.8	11,897	3,440	5,322
1945 .....	6,086	103.6	176.3	11,759	3,218	5,246
1946 .....	6,458	108.7	159.2	11,936	2,312	5,136
1947 .....	7,687	129.1	175.5	13,591	2,775	2,634
1948 .....	9,298	153.4	181.5	15,471	3,075	2,196
1949 .....	-	157.0	184.3	15,943 <sup>P</sup>	2,993	2,176

preliminary.



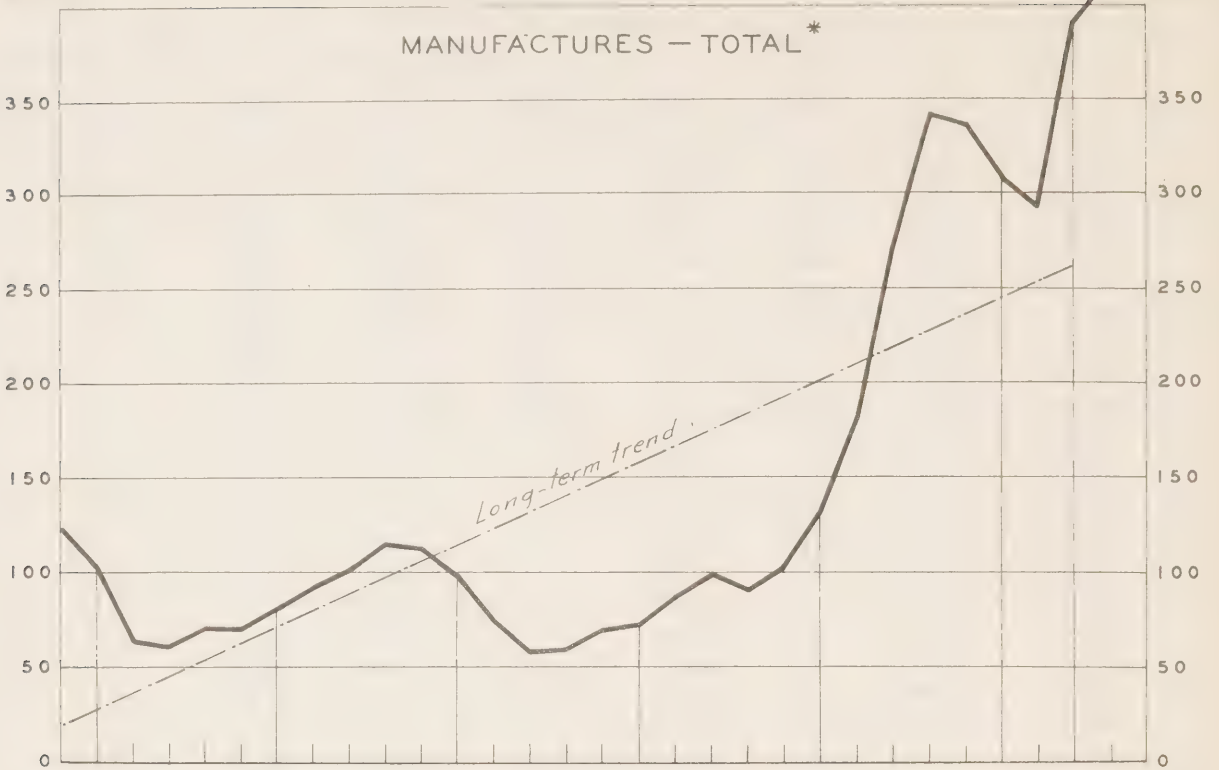
CHART 18.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE BRITISH COLUMBIA

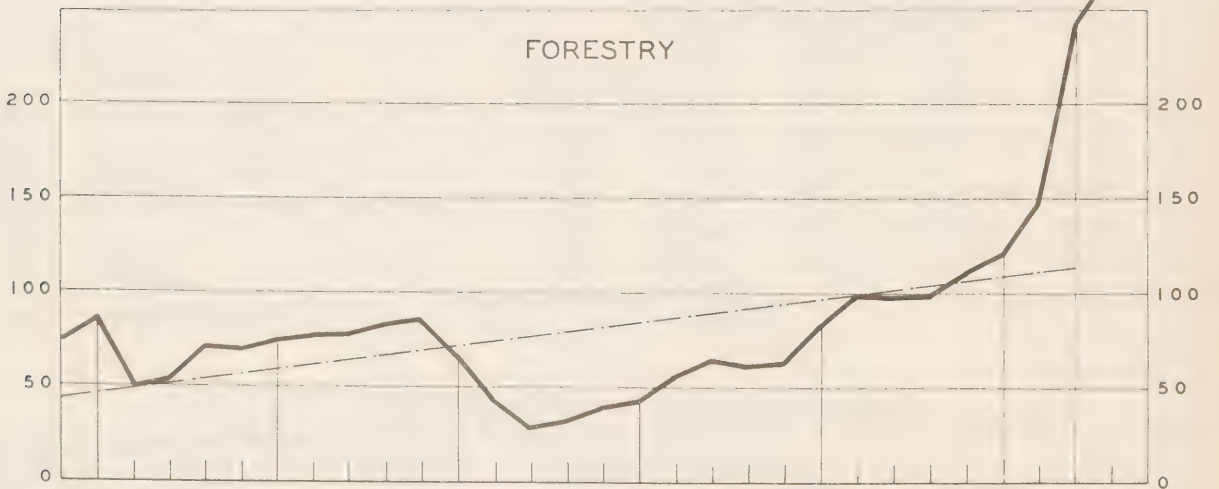
MILLION  
DOLLARS

418 MILLION  
DOLLARS

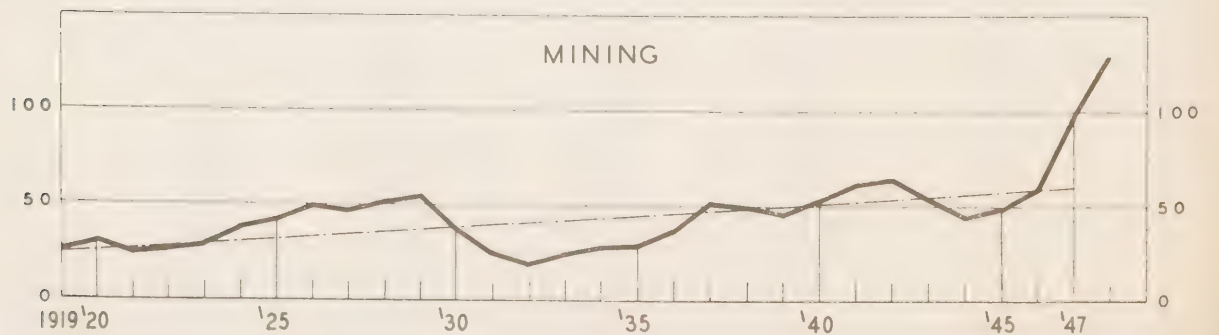
## MANUFACTURES — TOTAL \*



## FORESTRY



## MINING



\* INCLUDES YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

CHART 19.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

4,087

MILLION  
DOLLARS

3000

2000

1000

900

800

700

600

500

400

300

200

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

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1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948

PRIMARY

AGRICULTURE

FORESTRY

MINING

ELECTRIC POWER

FISHERIES

TRAPPING

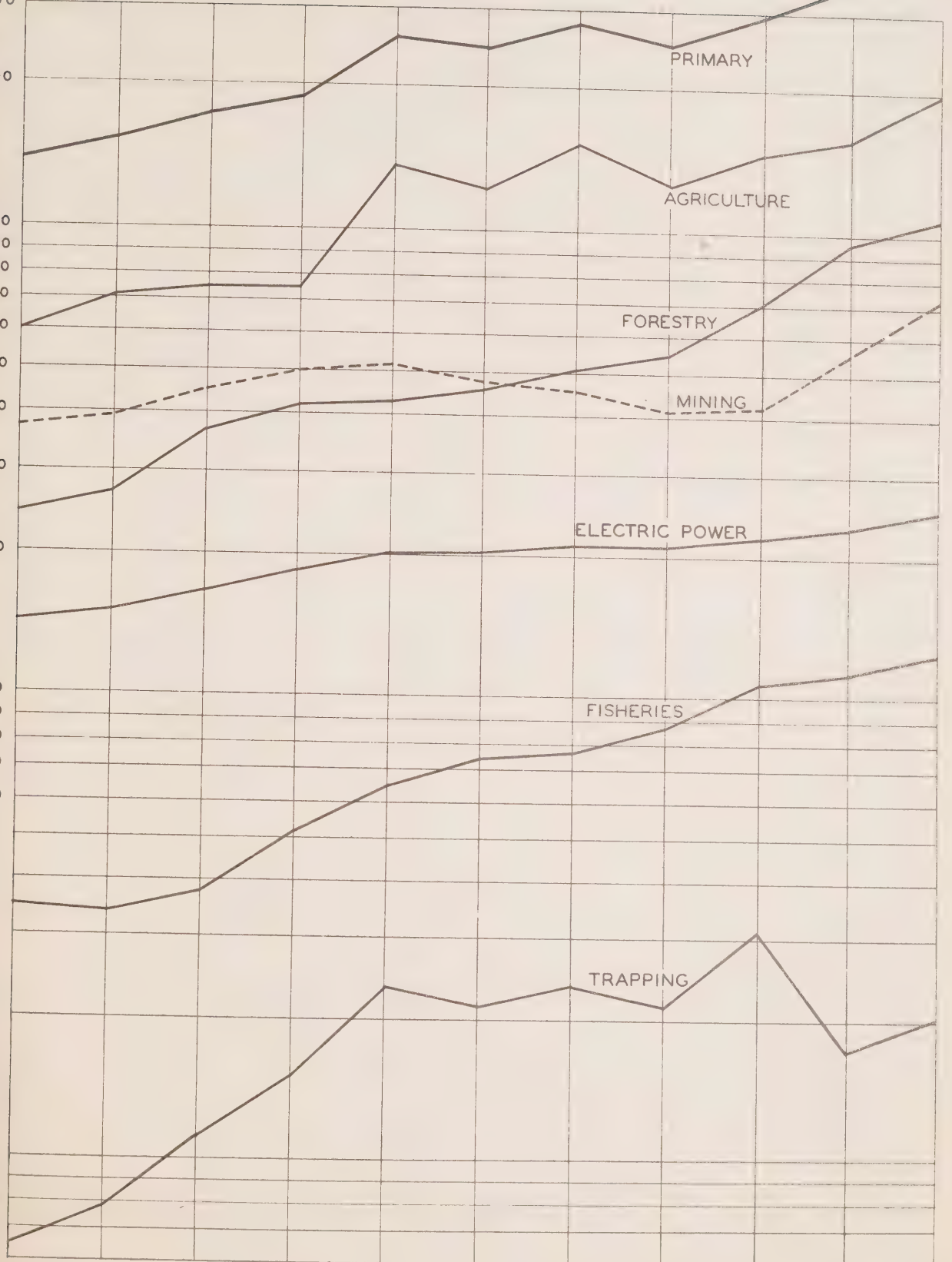
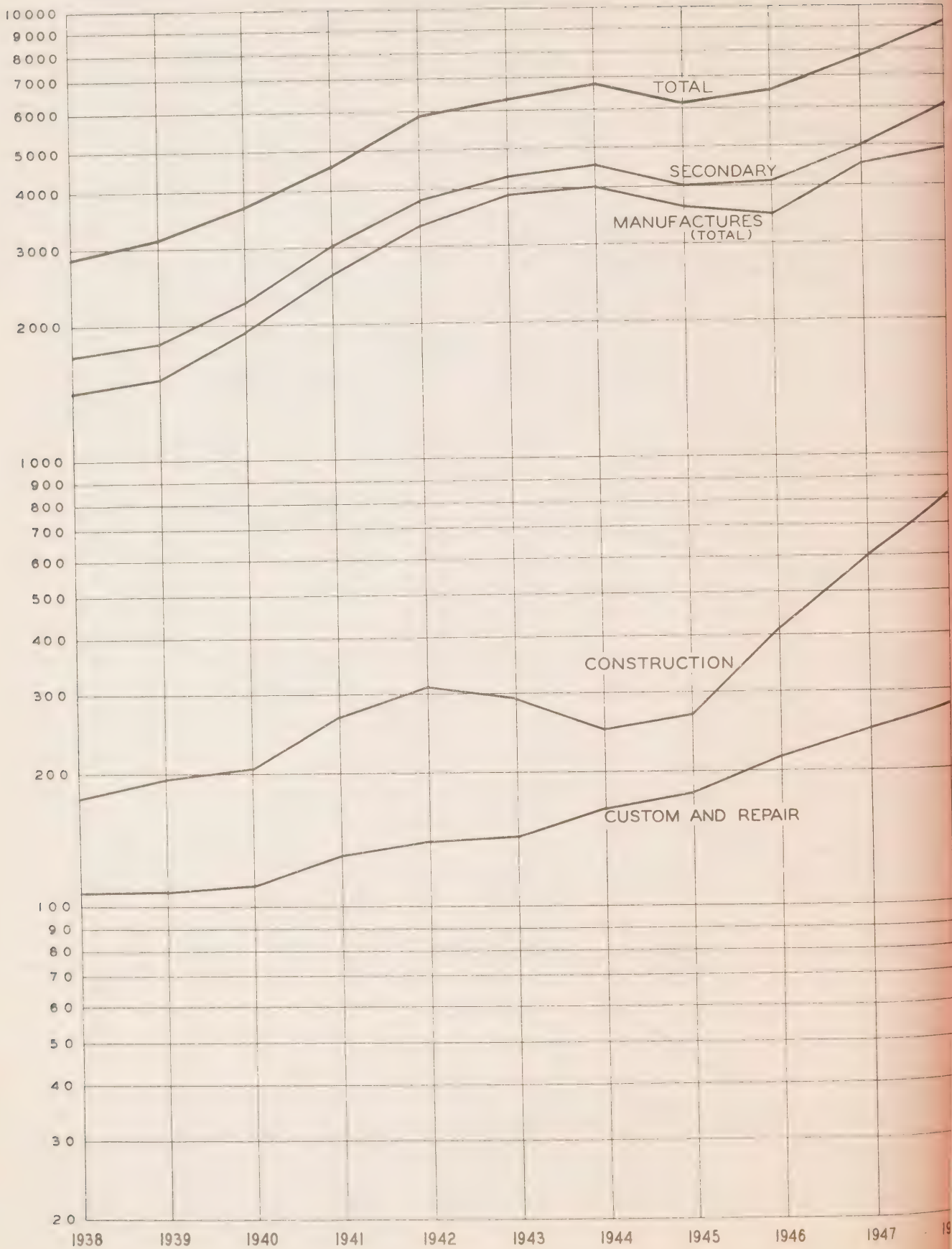


CHART 20.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

MILLION  
DOLLARS









**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**  
**1949**

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Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa



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## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1949

The scope of this report is limited to the actual production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are entirely excluded. This is in contrast to the scope of "Gross National Production" which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popular acceptance as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical current, the construction of buildings, and manufacturing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction, custom and repair and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Note: Throughout the report, the 1949 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Statistics on agriculture, fishing, trapping and custom and repair for the tenth province are not yet available.

### Relation to National Income Accounting

Net production, or "value added", is generally considered the most significant measure of production and is consequently stressed in the present study. Net production is computed by deducting from the total value of output for each industry the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to gross national product at factor cost. Apart from variations in the statistical structure, the main difference is that net value, as computed for each commodity-producing industry, includes the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, transportation, communications etc. In the compilation of the national accounts, the contribution of these services to G N P at factor cost

is classified to the non-commodity industries from which they originate. For instance, while insurance costs are part of the "net value" of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, they are not included in the contribution of manufacturing to "G N P at factor cost", but are part of the contribution of the insurance industry. Thus the measurement of output based on net value of production is mostly "net" within the field covered by this report but introduces some duplication if it is used as an element of gross national product.

#### Duplication.

A considerable number of products are listed as output for two different industrial groups. For example, brick, tile and cement are included under mineral production as being the first finished products of a certain type of mining to have a commercial value. However, they have been so processed that they may be classed as manufactured goods, either allocation being quite correct according to the point of view. The value of such products is included in the totals for both of the individual industrial groups concerned, but is only counted once in the national and provincial grand totals. The value of the duplication is shown in each table.

#### Production by Industrial Groups

Table 1 shows that the net value of Canadian production has risen vastly over the period between 1938 and 1949, for all industrial groups. The overall net value of production, in 1949, had increased 250 per cent over the 1938 level. The Canadian total for all industries rose steadily from \$2,259 million in 1938 to a wartime peak of \$6,737 million in 1944. After a moderate recession occasioned by the problems of conversion to peace-time production, it again advanced rapidly from 1946, to nearly \$10 billion in 1949. Higher price levels, the post-war release of accumulated demand for consumers' goods both here and abroad and the record investment in housing, plant and equipment, have all contributed towards the rapid expansion of the Canadian economy.

Manufacturing remained by far the leading industrial group in producing new



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

CANADA

Table 1. - Net Value of Production

Industry	1938	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	615,599,000	1,533,807,000	1,468,027,000	1,507,519,000	2,045,693,000	2,027,304,000
Forestry .....	244,564,571	507,357,605	711,026,833	953,918,800	1,070,439,308	1,056,403,789 (1)
Fisheries .....	35,593,009	76,889,487	107,908,162	110,088,471	127,212,417	119,315,946
Trapping .....	6,572,824	23,988,773	31,077,867	16,842,966	20,178,077	15,296,615
Mining .....	374,415,674	454,022,468	422,074,303	552,309,949	727,950,430	800,217,336 (1)
Electric Power .....	142,320,725	209,757,908	220,511,067	232,245,222	248,963,255	270,126,982 (1)
Less:						
Duplication Forest Production ..	34,798,138	61,357,833	73,516,000	89,058,000	99,824,000	100,451,890
Total - Primary Production ....	1,384,267,665	2,744,465,408	2,887,109,232	3,283,866,408	4,140,612,487	4,188,212,778
Construction .....	176,661,077	249,037,017	408,695,662	601,539,452	829,644,000	1,066,649,000 (1)
Custom and Repair .....	108,936,000	165,174,000	213,273,000	247,086,000	279,211,000	292,277,000
Manufactures - Total .....	1,428,286,778	4,015,776,010	3,467,004,980	4,292,055,802	4,940,369,190	5,330,566,434 (1)
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	1,188,800,676	3,578,730,941	2,948,487,015	3,554,602,777	4,102,005,912	4,449,927,998 (1)
Total - Secondary Production ..	1,713,883,855	4,429,987,027	4,088,973,642	5,140,681,254	6,049,224,190	6,689,492,434
Less: Duplication .....	239,486,102	437,045,069	518,517,965	737,453,025	838,363,278	880,638,436 (1)
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,858,665,418	6,737,407,366	6,457,564,909	7,687,094,637	9,351,473,399	9,997,066,776

(1) Includes Newfoundland

Table 2. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Net Value in 1938 equalling 100						Grand Total Net Production equalling 100					
	1938	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949	1938	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949
Agriculture .....	100.0	249.2	238.5	244.9	332.3	329.3	21.5	22.8	22.7	19.6	21.9	20.3
Forestry .....	100.0	207.5	290.7	390.0	437.7	432.0	8.6	7.5	11.0	12.5	11.4	10.6
Fisheries .....	100.0	216.0	303.2	309.3	357.4	335.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2
Trapping .....	100.0	365.0	472.8	256.3	307.0	232.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mining .....	100.0	121.3	112.7	147.5	194.4	213.7	13.1	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.8	8.0
Electric Power .....	100.0	147.4	154.9	163.2	174.9	189.8	5.0	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.7
Less:												
Duplication Forest Production ..	100.0	176.3	211.3	255.9	286.9	288.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Total - Primary Production ....	100.0	198.3	208.6	230.5	299.1	302.6	48.4	40.7	44.7	42.7	44.3	41.9
Construction .....	100.0	141.0	231.3	340.5	469.6	603.8	6.2	3.7	6.3	7.8	8.9	10.7
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	151.6	195.8	226.8	256.3	268.3	3.8	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9
Manufactures Total .....	100.0	281.2	242.7	300.5	345.9	373.2	50.0	59.6	53.7	55.9	52.8	53.3
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.0	301.0	248.0	299.0	345.0	374.3	41.6	53.1	45.7	46.2	43.9	44.5
Total - Secondary Production ..	100.0	258.5	238.6	299.9	353.0	390.3	60.0	65.8	63.3	66.9	64.7	66.9
Duplication .....	100.0	182.5	216.5	307.9	350.1	367.7	8.4	6.5	8.0	9.6	9.0	8.8
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	235.7	225.9	265.2	327.1	349.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

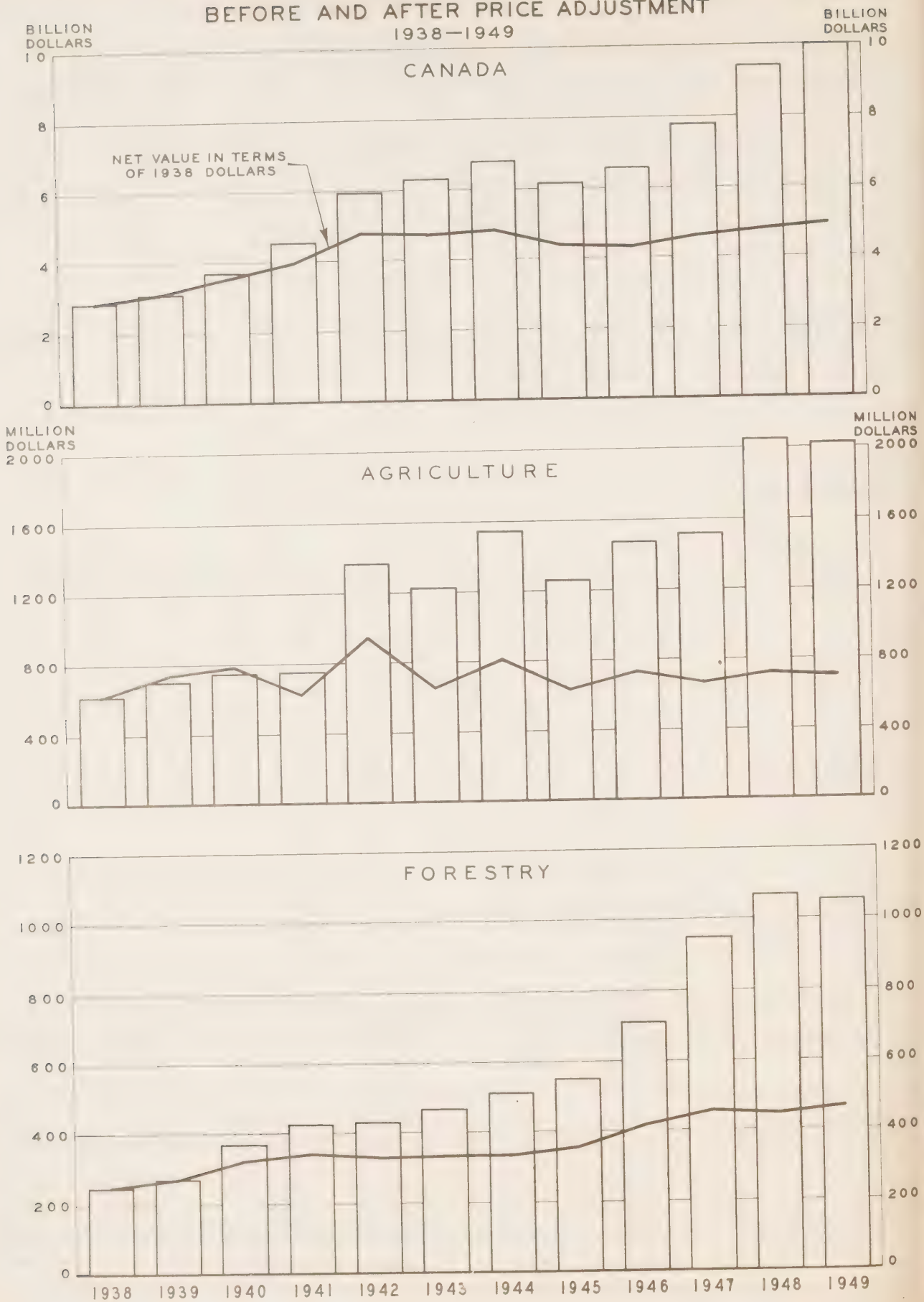
Table 3. - Net Value of Production in the Processing Industries

Industry	1938	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fish Curing and Packing .....	10,459,517	22,066,801	31,084,775	41,081,688	39,468,334	41,140,022
Sawmilling .....	39,264,528	96,528,955	129,408,392	190,514,978	196,936,196	186,120,981
Pulp and Paper .....	89,034,186	174,492,103	258,164,578	356,084,900	412,770,470	423,375,527
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting ....	87,091,374	123,303,038	69,565,922	115,798,652	146,830,891	181,907,847
Cement .....	5,947,766	6,882,354	12,930,058	13,449,437	17,704,519	21,077,322
Clay Products .....	3,482,235	5,478,923	9,563,690	11,266,933	13,602,445	14,076,742
Lime .....	2,602,663	5,005,235	4,910,127	5,763,244	7,284,638	8,223,272
Salt .....	1,603,833	3,287,660	2,890,423	3,493,193	3,765,785	4,716,723
Total .....	239,486,102	437,045,069	518,517,965	737,453,025	838,363,278	880,638,436

Excludes Newfoundland.

CHART 1

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BEFORE AND AFTER PRICE ADJUSTMENT 1938-1949



wealth throughout the period. As Table 2 shows, its position was less predominant in 1949 than in the wartime economy of 1944, although the total value of manufactures still accounted for more than half of "value added" in Canadian commodity production. Agriculture remained the second most productive group, contributing as a rule rather more than 20 percent of the total net value.

The relative importance of the forestry and the construction industries within the Canadian economy increased over the period. In 1949 each of these groups accounted for over 10 percent of the total. Since 1938, the net value of forestry rose 332 percent and that of construction over 500 percent.

On the other hand, the relative positions of the mining and electric power groups showed a decline. The net value of output in these industries increased considerably during the period under review, but proportionately less than for Canadian production as a whole.

Net value of production in the "custom and repair" group also rose more slowly than did the Canadian total. The fishing industry's share of all "value added" remained roughly the same throughout the period.

#### Volume Trends.

Until now, we have dealt only with the increase in the dollar value of Canadian production during the period under review. Charts 1 to 3 also illustrate the corresponding advance in volume of output in each industrial group, after eliminating the influence of the sharp price rises of the war and post-war years. Volume of production indexes for agriculture, mining, manufactures and electric power are published by the Bureau of Statistics and were used in preparing these charts. Corresponding indexes for the other industrial groups were obtained by dividing the net value statistics by appropriate price index numbers. The charts contrast the changes in volume of output over the period (shown by the black lines), with the changes in value (shown by the bars).

Chart 1 indicates that the increase in the volume of Canadian production since



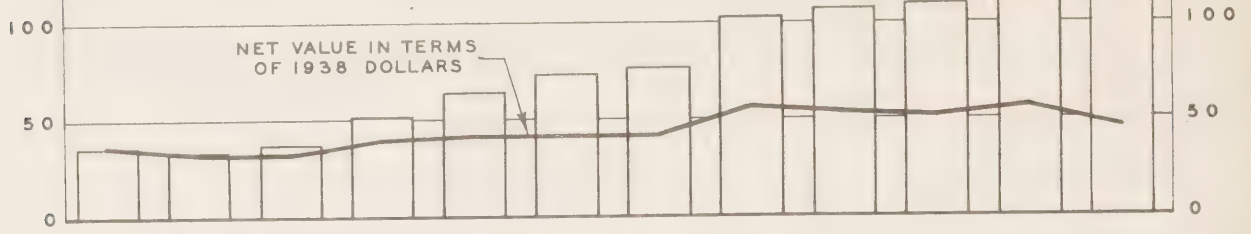
CHART 2

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BEFORE AND AFTER PRICE ADJUSTMENT 1938-1949

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS

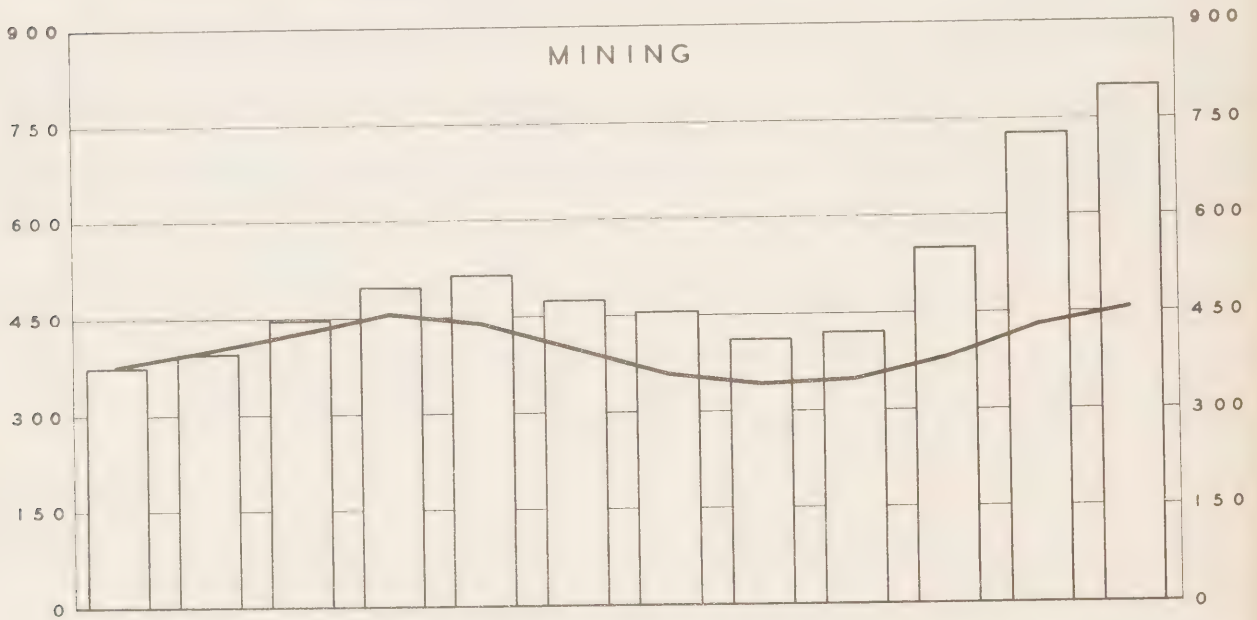
## FISHERIES



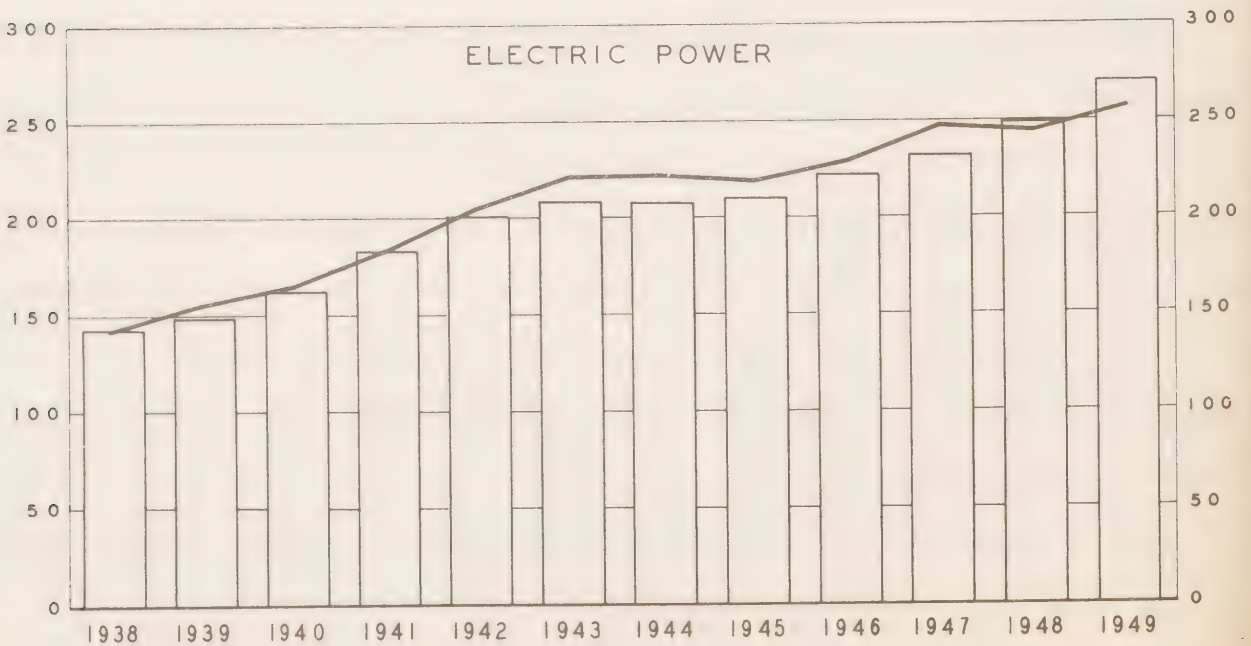
## TRAPPING



## MINING



## ELECTRIC POWER



1938 was far less spectacular than its advance in value, and was mainly confined to the years before 1942. Since that time the volume of Canadian commodity output has altered relatively little, receding somewhat in the immediate post-war period, and recovering more recently. The "quantum" level in 1949 was slightly above that of 1944 when war production was at its peak.

Volume of output in the agriculture group showed little definite trend in the last decade, although fluctuating with crop conditions. Price increases have been mainly responsible for the advance in value of agricultural production since 1938. The volume of forestry output, however, has almost doubled in the last 11 years, showing a fairly steady upward trend. This increase was still far lower than the advance in value. Chart 2 shows that the volume of fisheries production has fallen off in recent years, after increasing in the early part of the period, while value has risen steadily and rapidly. Both volume and value in the trapping industry have fluctuated considerably.

In the mining field, amount and value of output appeared to fluctuate fairly closely together between 1938 and 1946. Since that time rising prices have brought a large increase in value, with a comparatively moderate gain in volume of production. Electric power is the one group in which volume and value of output have shown a close correlation, rising fairly steadily over the period.

The volume of construction, after receding in 1944 to below the 1938 level, has risen sharply in recent years. Higher prices have nevertheless played an important part in the expansion of the industry. The level of production in the custom and repair field has changed little during the post-war period. In the manufacturing group, volume of output rose steadily until 1944 and receded during the "reconversion" period. Since 1946, volume of production has risen substantially, but far less than the dollar value of manufactured goods.

Table 3 shows the net value of production in the "processing" industries. These are the industries which are classed both as manufacturing activities and as forestry,

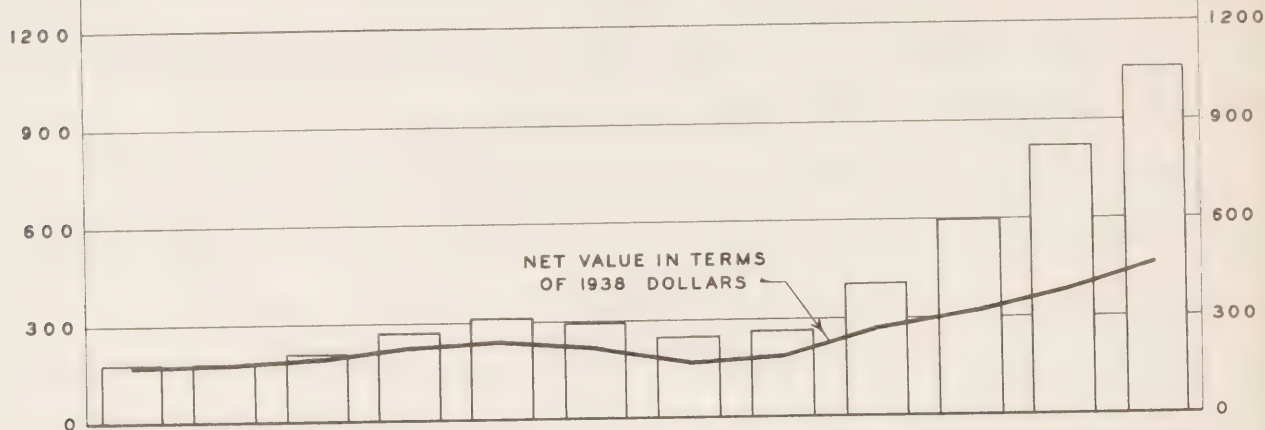
CHART 3.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BEFORE AND AFTER PRICE ADJUSTMENT 1938-1949

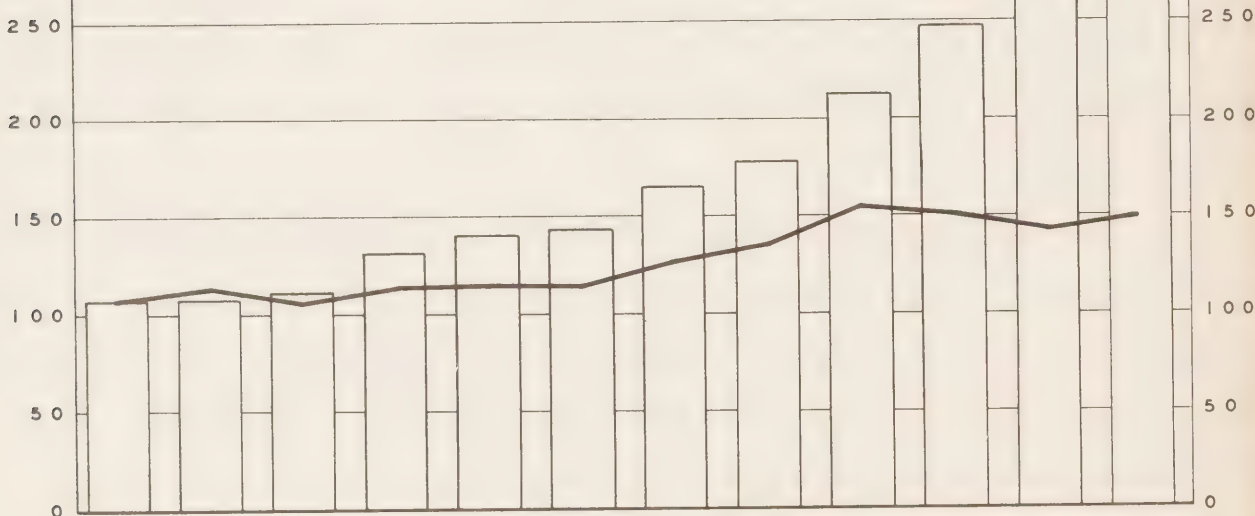
MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS

## CONSTRUCTION



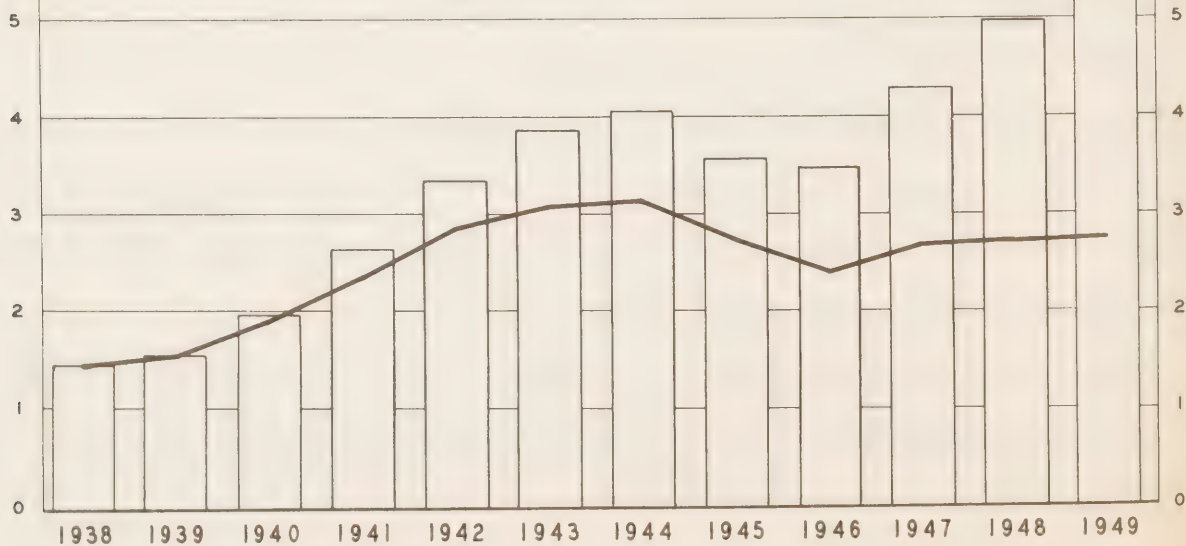
## CUSTOM AND REPAIR



BILLION  
DOLLARS

## MANUFACTURES

BILLION  
DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

CANADA

Table 4. - Net Value of Manufactures Production by Groups

Industrial Group	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food and beverages	558,247,045	604,120,647	695,092,932	766,434,971	834,017,547
Tobacco and tobacco products	42,985,992	39,981,625	49,221,094	57,666,963	58,529,226
Rubber products	98,836,225	93,451,248	110,673,007	106,999,669	101,705,513
Leather products	71,297,713	82,319,495	86,646,061	86,947,703	91,157,684
Textile products (except clothing)	163,973,427	177,323,833	212,555,751	260,681,669	285,641,367
Clothing (textile and fur)	222,307,384	263,018,398	300,527,093	345,028,807	352,741,236
Wood products	208,979,657	256,436,946	365,050,223	401,401,795	393,928,758
Paper products	241,121,150	333,819,710	443,374,435	509,993,037	532,288,636
Printing, Publishing and allied trades	132,385,988	154,951,731	178,667,051	208,208,175	250,162,704
Iron and steel products	527,473,688	461,501,765	580,342,444	709,347,226	760,934,249
Transportation equipment	523,910,119	279,333,127	366,151,761	421,808,681	466,529,164
Non-ferrous metal products	180,653,076	148,492,336	201,162,856	248,225,806	289,125,045
Electrical apparatus and supplies	135,919,899	129,968,926	200,869,040	241,333,960	269,341,983
Non-metallic mineral products	76,318,456	94,591,439	115,277,990	134,897,744	143,872,615
Products of petroleum and coal	65,637,131	79,046,757	84,073,746	97,064,006	117,819,090
Chemical products	252,944,165	208,399,498	234,056,973	268,818,222	288,171,551
Miscellaneous	61,324,784	60,247,499	68,323,345	75,510,756	94,600,066
Totals	3,564,315,899	3,467,004,980	4,292,055,802	4,940,369,190	5,330,566,434

Table 5. - Relation of Net Production to Other Factors

	Net Production \$000,000	Wholesale Prices 1935-39=100	Volume of Industrial Production 1935-39=100	Gross National Product \$000,000	Exports \$000,000	Federal Expenditures \$000,000 Fiscal Years
1938 .....	2,859	102.0	102.1	5,165	838	534
1939 .....	3,100	99.2	109.3	5,598	925	553
1940 .....	3,649	108.0	130.2	6,772	1,179	681
1941 .....	4,479	116.4	157.2	8,434	1,621	1,250
1942 .....	5,883	123.0	185.3	10,455	2,364	1,885
1943 .....	6,249	127.9	198.6	11,283	2,971	4,387
1944 .....	6,737	130.6	198.8	11,919	3,440	5,322
1945 .....	6,086	132.1	176.3	11,810	3,218	5,246
1946 .....	6,458	138.9	159.2	12,008	2,312	5,136
1947 .....	7,687	163.3	175.5	13,657	2,775	2,634
1948 .....	9,351	193.4	181.5	15,503	3,075	2,196
1949 .....	9,997	198.3	184.3	16,382	2,993	2,176
1950 .....		211.2	198.3	17,791 p	3,118	2,449

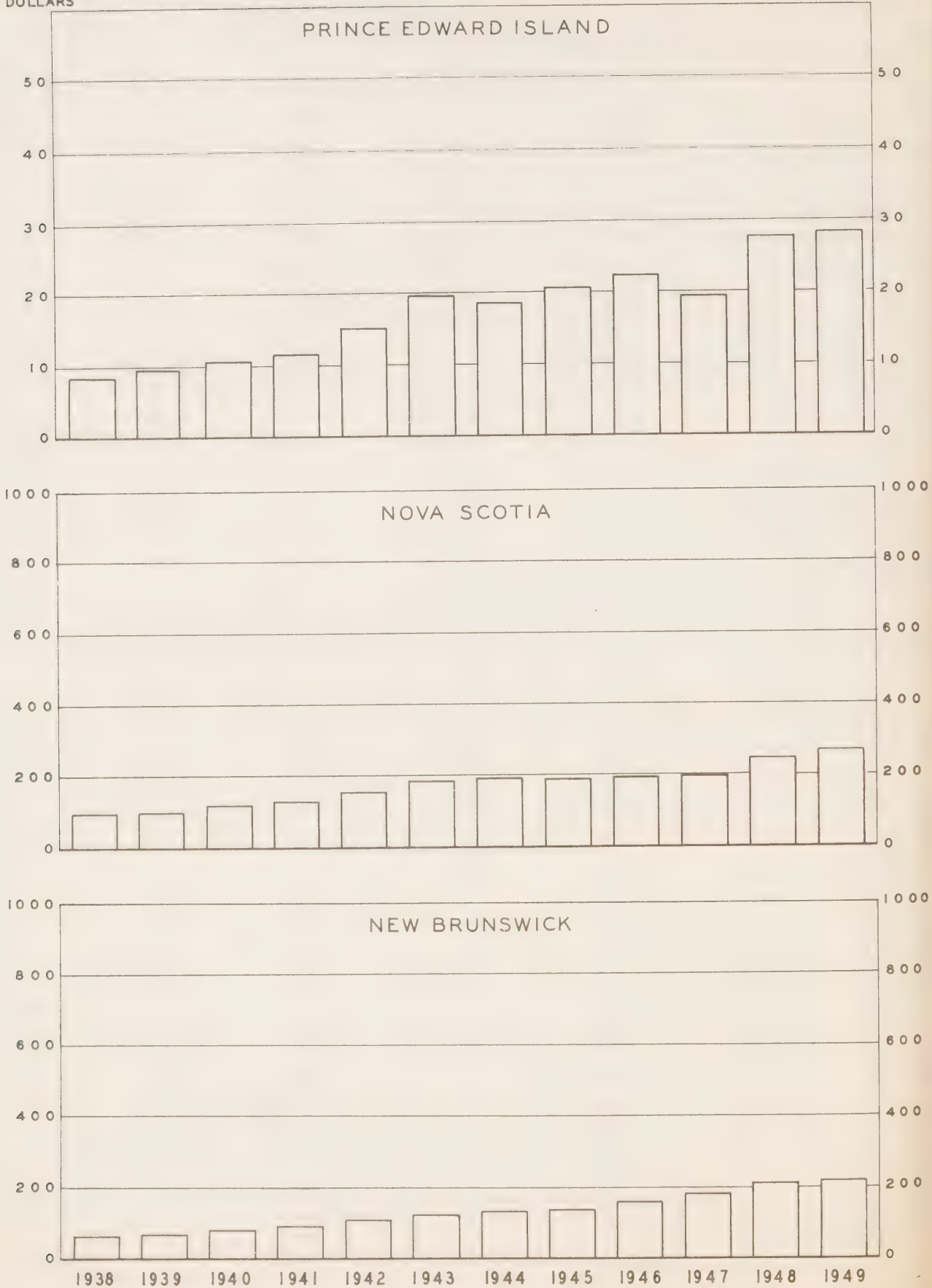
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CHART 4.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
BY PROVINCES  
1938-1949

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

CANADA

Table 6. - Net Value of Production by Provinces

Province	1938	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949
Newfoundland .....						74,882,279 (1)
Prince Edward Island .....	8,876,139	18,844,736	22,144,302	19,493,244	27,744,734	28,384,606
Nova Scotia .....	97,810,450	193,557,552	197,329,638	198,468,760	251,872,883	271,185,430
New Brunswick .....	64,189,082	135,117,593	162,700,528	183,102,027	213,325,278	218,423,088
Quebec .....	723,770,195	1,899,824,337	1,775,525,027	2,050,946,288	2,430,339,997	2,615,449,241
Ontario .....	1,257,048,211	2,682,969,260	2,557,193,323	3,148,517,907	3,758,300,952	4,114,751,839
Manitoba .....	142,428,162	313,077,535	329,300,254	366,588,138	486,141,707	477,290,300
Saskatchewan .....	120,121,450	528,817,265	388,858,319	458,040,217	611,642,712	618,211,097
Alberta .....	201,228,189	416,117,352	434,902,340	493,641,826	669,662,346	694,863,825
British Columbia .....	238,918,399	543,947,198	583,012,640	761,385,115	891,709,706	869,200,883
Yukon and Northwest Territories	4,275,161	5,134,538	6,598,538	6,911,115	10,733,084	14,424,188
Total .....	2,858,665,418	6,737,407,366	6,457,564,909	7,687,094,637	9,351,473,399	9,997,066,776

(1) Excludes agriculture, fisheries, trapping and custom and repair.

Table 7. - Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	1938	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949
Newfoundland .....						0.75
Prince Edward Island .....	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.25	0.30	0.28
Nova Scotia .....	3.42	2.87	3.06	2.58	2.69	2.71
New Brunswick .....	2.25	2.01	2.52	2.38	2.28	2.19
Quebec .....	25.32	28.20	27.50	26.68	25.99	26.16
Ontario .....	43.97	39.81	39.60	40.96	40.19	41.16
Manitoba .....	4.98	4.65	5.10	4.77	5.20	4.78
Saskatchewan .....	4.20	7.85	6.02	5.96	6.54	6.18
Alberta .....	7.04	6.18	6.73	6.42	7.16	6.95
British Columbia .....	8.36	8.07	9.03	9.91	9.54	8.70
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.14
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 8. - Net Forest Products Duplication by Provinces in Dollars  
(See page 27 for Description)

Province	1938	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949
Newfoundland .....						n.a.
Prince Edward Island .....	400,000	726,476	819,000	964,000	1,084,000	1,093,000
Nova Scotia .....	3,053,602	4,342,399	5,847,000	6,811,000	7,145,000	7,686,000
New Brunswick .....	3,242,169	6,371,359	8,054,000	9,942,000	10,808,000	11,208,000
Quebec .....	11,516,340	27,005,001	34,699,000	41,816,000	46,507,000	47,176,000
Ontario .....	10,119,023	13,997,398	16,816,000	20,559,000	24,046,000	23,244,000
Manitoba .....	1,529,643	1,942,755	1,500,000	1,765,000	1,980,000	1,952,000
Saskatchewan .....	1,873,632	2,908,255	2,287,000	2,737,000	3,101,000	3,060,000
Alberta .....	1,750,750	2,542,274	1,831,000	2,215,000	2,525,000	2,491,000
British Columbia .....	1,312,979	1,521,916	1,663,000	2,249,000	2,628,000	2,542,000
Yukon and Northwest Territories	34,798,138	61,357,833	73,516,000	89,058,000	99,824,000	100,452,000



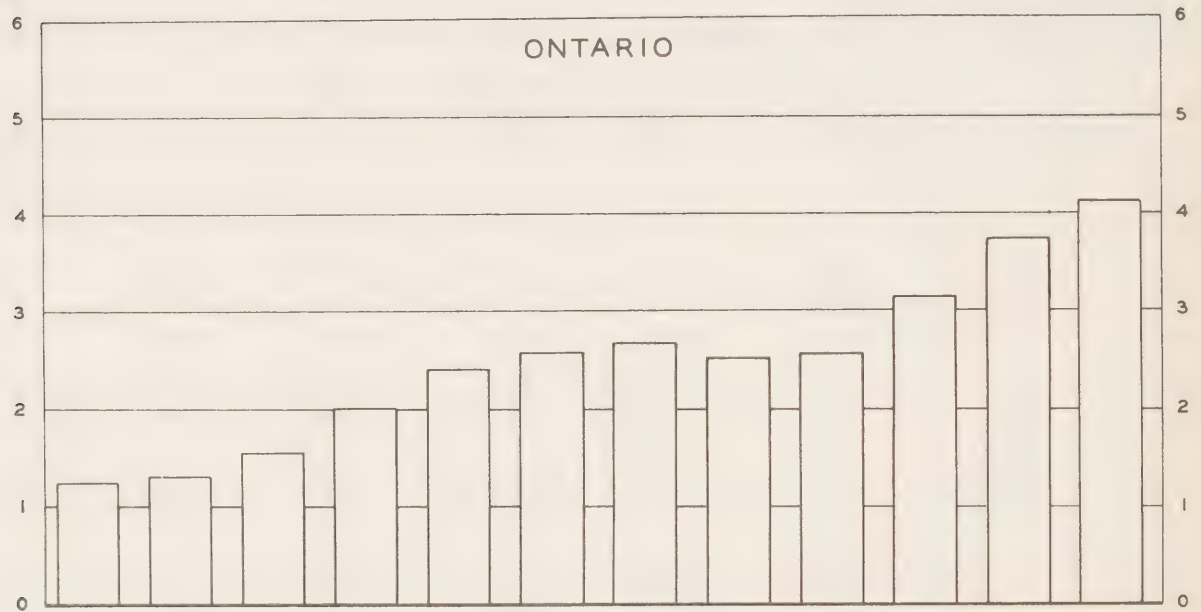
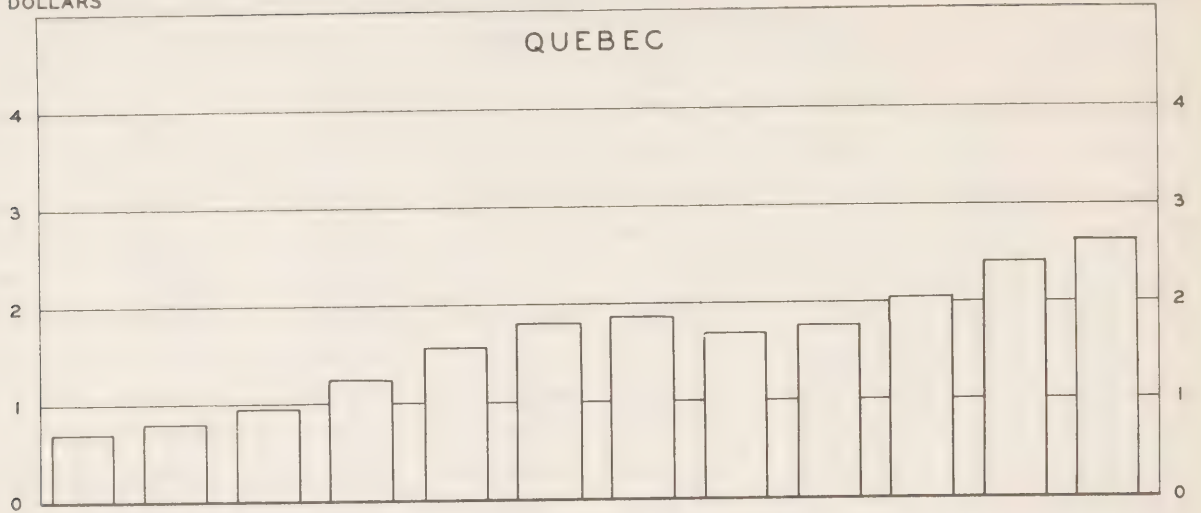
CHART 5.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1938-1949

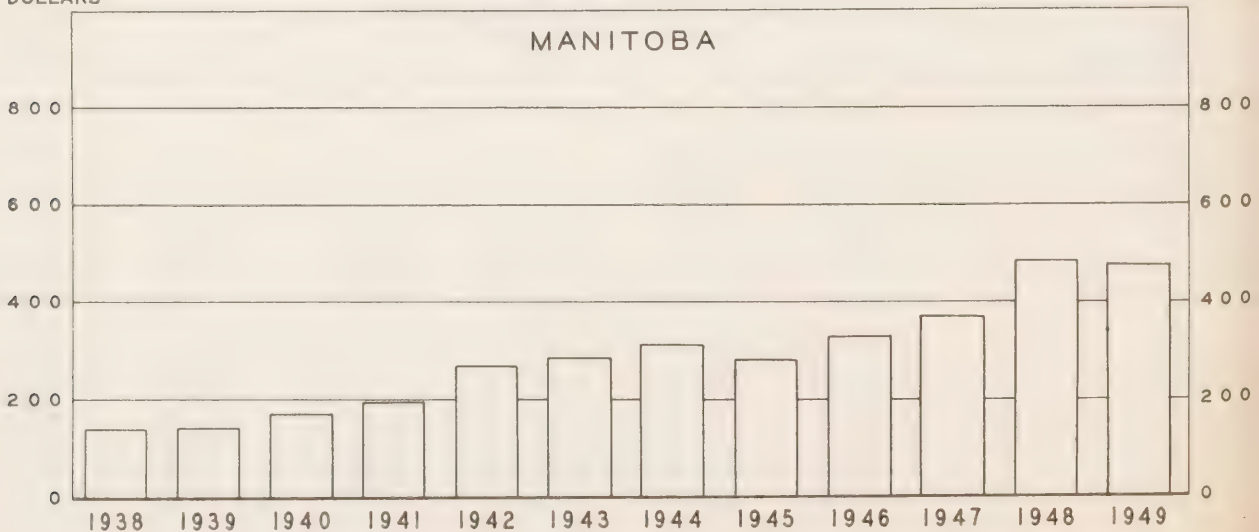
BILLION  
DOLLARS

BILLION  
DOLLARS



MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



mining or fishing, as the case may be. Value of output in these industries is therefore included in two of the group totals in Table 1 but is deducted when these totals are added to obtain the national aggregates.

#### Production by Provinces.

As already noted, the total net value of production for Canada rose since 1938 by about 250 percent, from \$2,859 million to \$9,997 million. Tables 6 and 7 show that the net value of production in most provinces recorded roughly proportionate gains. Value of production in Ontario continued much higher than in any other province, although it increased somewhat less than the country-wide total. In 1949, Ontario produced 41.16 percent of the "net value" for Canada as compared with 43.97 percent in 1938. Quebec and British Columbia retained their positions as the second and third most productive provinces respectively, their shares in Canada's total output increasing slightly in each case. Alberta remained in fourth place, its value of output rising in nearly the same ratio as Canada's. Saskatchewan's net value of production rose very steeply in the early years of the period and after a post-war recession continued its upward trend. In 1949, Saskatchewan produced 6.18 percent of Canada's total net output, as compared with 4.20 percent in 1938. Saskatchewan's economy, being largely agricultural, is subject to wide fluctuations. Manitoba's share in the country's production has dropped slightly over the period, putting that province in sixth position. In the Maritime provinces, there has been a distinct relative fall in Nova Scotia's contribution to the nation's output.

The share of Newfoundland in Canadian production, recorded for the first time in 1949, was estimated at 0.75 percent.

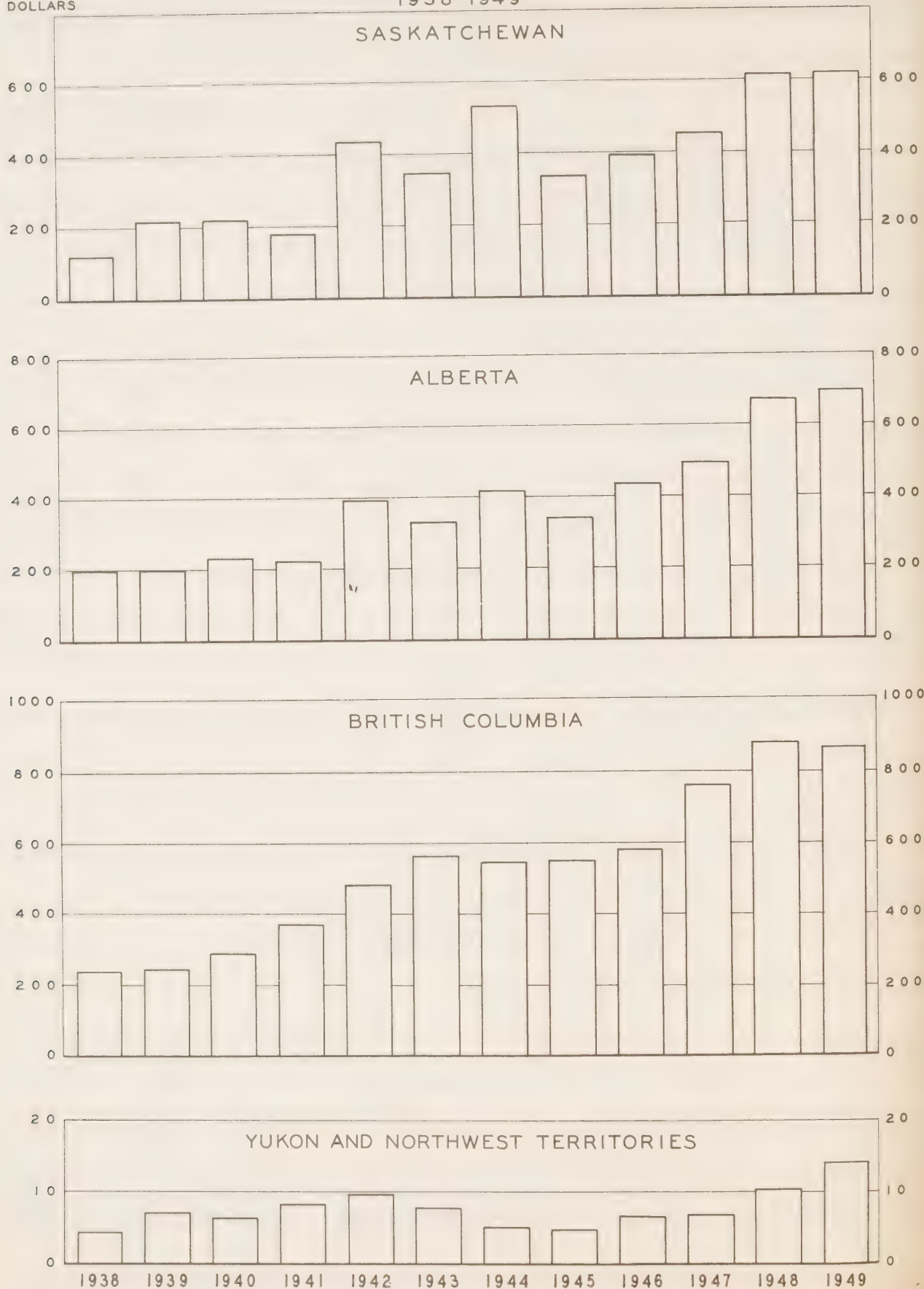
Speaking in regional terms, the four Western Canadian provinces contributed 26.61 percent of Canada's net value of production in 1949 as compared with 24.58 percent in 1938. Central Canada's share showed an almost equivalent recession, from 69.29 percent to 67.32 percent, although the dominant position of the two great central manufacturing provinces was clearly maintained. The Eastern provinces, including

CHART 6.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
BY PROVINCES  
1938-1949

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

CANADA

Table 9. - Volume of Production Expressed in Terms of 1938 equalling 100

Industry	Percentage of 1938 Net Values								
	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Agriculture (1) .....	100.0	152.9	105.9	130.7	103.3	116.9	108.0	116.5	114.0
Forestry .....	100.0	133.6	133.8	136.4	145.5	170.3	186.2	182.1	191.1
Fisheries .....	100.0	118.0	117.8	119.3	160.2	151.0	141.0	143.2	129.8
Trapping .....	100.0	259.2	170.2	186.3	170.0	240.7	199.6	250.8	189.8
Mining .....	100.0	117.5	107.0	96.1	91.9	93.4	101.9	115.6	120.8
Electric Power .....	100.0	143.2	155.3	155.7	154.2	160.2	173.5	171.2	179.8
Construction .....	100.0	136.2	122.6	98.6	106.1	152.9	182.3	213.9	267.2
Custom and Repair .....	100.0	106.7	104.6	116.3	124.1	141.6	138.1	131.3	137.4
Manufactures - Total .....	100.0	197.9	215.6	218.6	190.2	167.7	185.3	190.6	192.3
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.0	206.4	226.9	231.3	199.9	172.2	189.2	193.3	195.2
Primary Production .....	100.0	139.8	116.2	125.3	114.3	125.7	127.8	134.7	136.7
Secondary Production .....	100.0	185.7	198.9	199.7	177.3	164.5	182.0	189.2	196.5
GRAND TOTAL .....	100.0	166.0	162.2	167.3	149.8	147.3	157.1	163.8	169.1

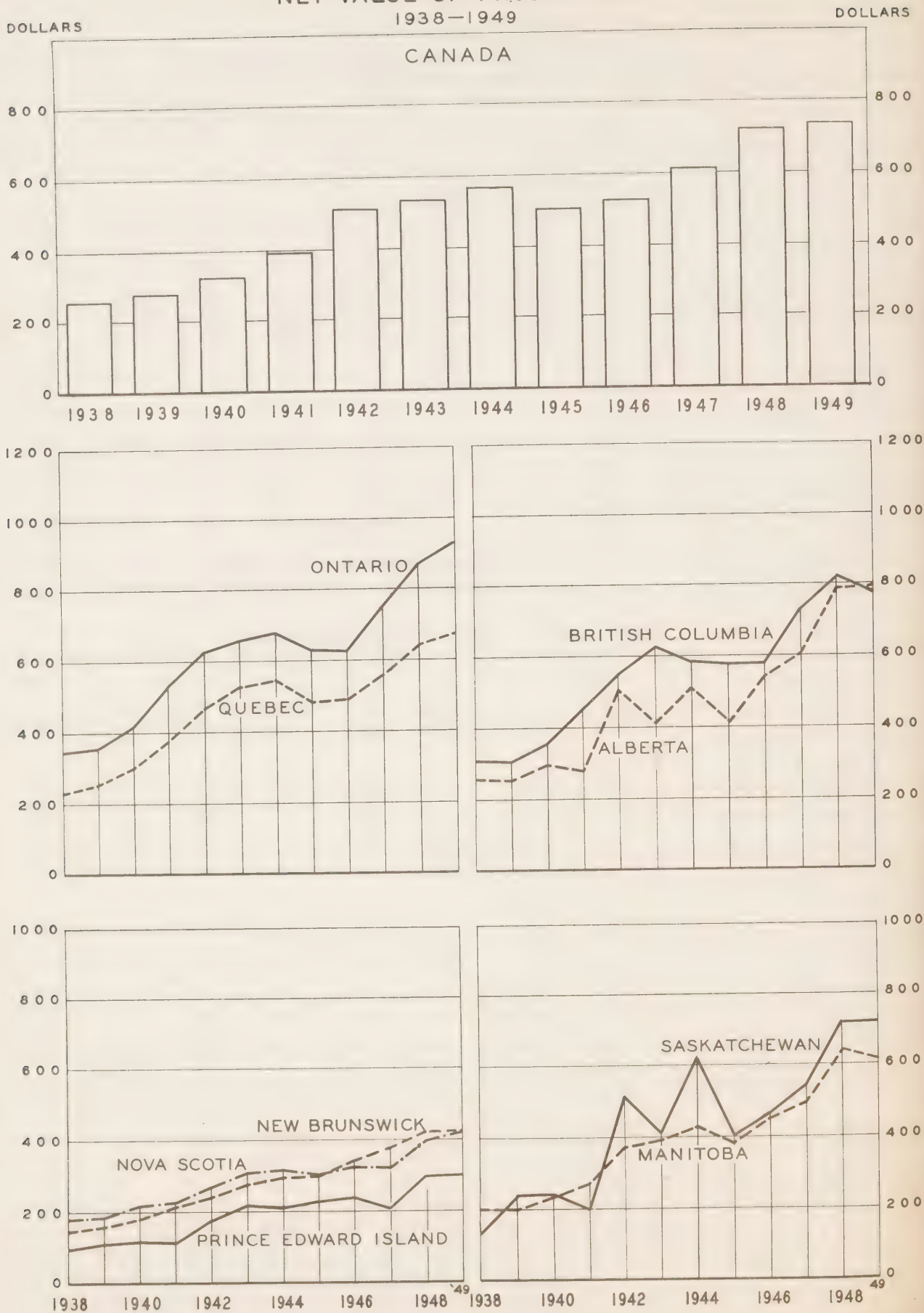
1) Revised according to the new index number of the physical volume of agricultural production in Canada, 1935-48.

Table 10. - Per Capita Net Value of Production in Dollars

Province	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
CANADA .....	256	505	529	563	502	525	611	726	738
Newfoundland .....									215
Prince Edward Island .....	94	172	213	207	225	236	207	298	302
Nova Scotia .....	176	268	304	316	301	322	320	397	420
New Brunswick .....	145	239	275	292	298	339	373	424	423
Quebec .....	227	466	523	543	482	489	553	641	673
Ontario .....	342	624	659	677	627	624	752	875	933
Manitoba .....	198	371	392	428	381	453	493	642	615
Saskatchewan .....	131	515	410	625	402	467	544	716	718
Alberta .....	258	508	414	509	412	542	601	792	798
British Columbia .....	308	555	625	584	577	581	729	824	780
Yukon and Northwest Territories .....	267	566	460	302	274	275	288	447	601

CHART 7

# PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938-1949



Newfoundland, produced not quite 6 percent of the Canadian total in 1949, almost exactly the same proportion as the Maritime provinces, excluding Newfoundland, had contributed in 1938.

#### Per Capita Production

Between 1938 and 1949 the population of Canada increased by about 21.5 percent as compared with a 250 percent rise in net value of production. Per capita output rose from \$256 to \$738 or by about 188 percent.

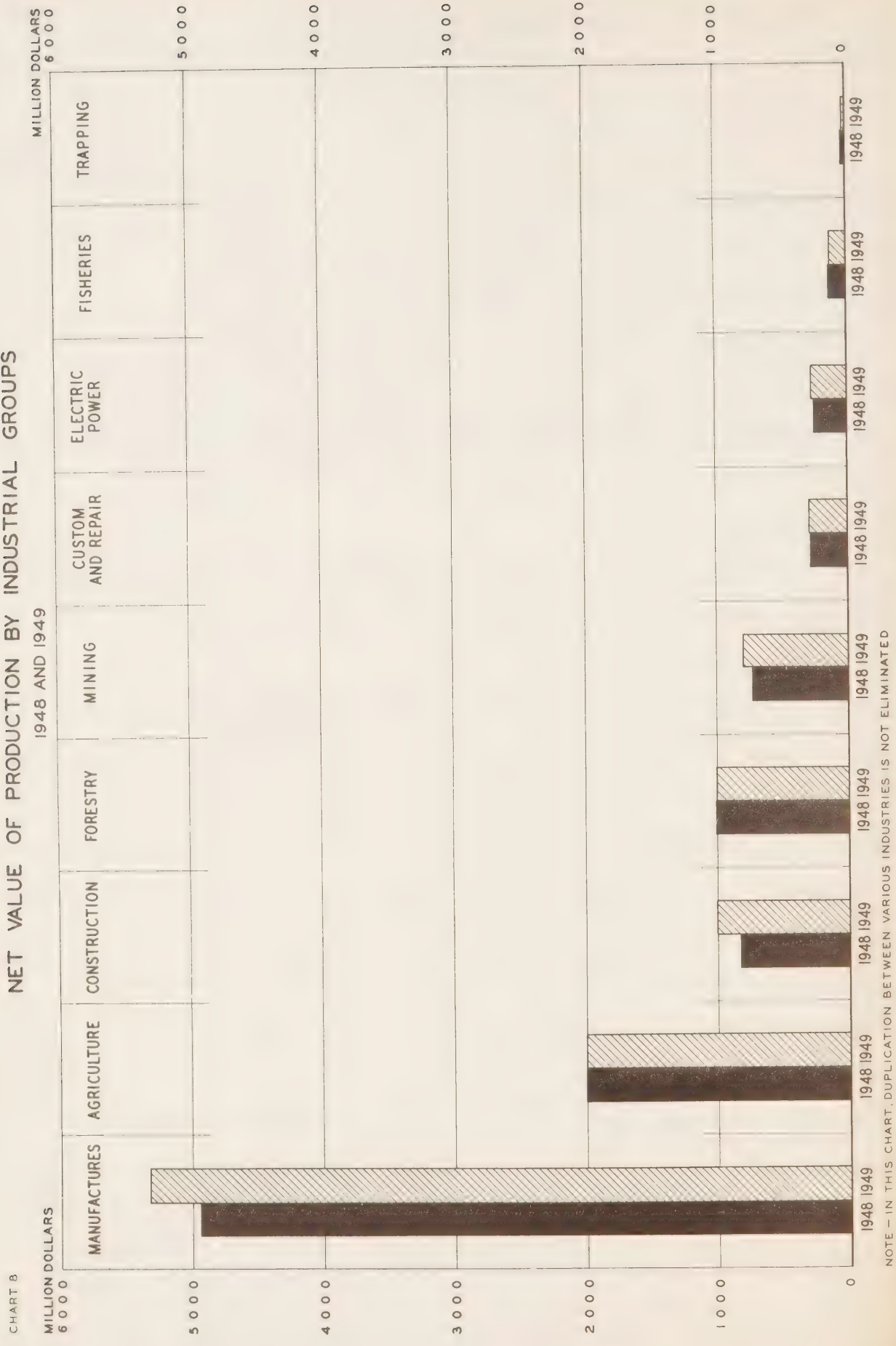
As Table 10 shows, the per capita production of the Maritime provinces was well below the national average throughout the period. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, however, recorded slightly higher percentage advances than Canada as a whole. Per capita production in Nova Scotia failed to increase as rapidly as in most parts of the Dominion.

The net value of per capita output in Quebec was \$673 in 1949 or somewhat below the Canadian average. Since 1938 however, it has increased by 196.5 percent, slightly more rapidly than for the entire country.

Per capita production in Ontario was \$933 in 1949, still well in advance of any other province. The increase over the period was 172.8 percent, slightly less than the national average. The population of both Quebec and Ontario, during the period under review, rose at about the same rate as that of the nation. In the Prairie region, production in Alberta rose rapidly over the period, although population increased only 11 percent. In 1949, Alberta's per capita output was the second highest in the Dominion at \$798. Manitoba's per capita production at \$613 has also increased well over 200 percent since 1938, but remained rather moderate as compared with the national average. The base period of 1938 was a depression year for the agricultural economy of Saskatchewan, which partly accounts for the huge percentage gain of 448 percent shown by per capita production in that province. Output per person in 1949 was \$718, fourth largest in Canada. Saskatchewan's population actually decreased by nearly 6 percent during the years under review.



NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



NOTE - IN THIS CHART, DUPLICATION BETWEEN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IS NOT ELIMINATED

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

CANADA

Table 11. - Net Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Agriculture .....	16,579,000	16,654,000	30,932,000	32,997,000	40,304,000	41,667,000
Forestry .....	1,206,939	1,208,796	29,710,433	26,972,713	76,310,968	69,763,460
Fisheries .....	3,390,329	2,473,747	33,124,491	32,073,225	16,482,706	14,676,656
Trapping .....	7,595	7,104	254,422	427,495	104,933	256,202
Mining .....	-	-	44,069,431	47,125,183	5,959,256	6,073,542
Electric Power .....	538,727	655,260	7,835,081	8,381,204	5,156,263	6,255,370
Construction .....	2,603,000	3,766,000	34,240,000	45,257,000	26,176,000	33,281,000
Custom and Repair .....	1,227,000	1,284,000	10,207,000	10,685,000	6,170,000	6,459,000
Manufactures, Total .....	4,217,680	4,338,320	95,774,483	102,294,298	91,404,150	91,187,375
Total .....	29,770,270	30,387,227	286,147,441	306,213,118	268,068,276	269,621,807
Less: Duplication .....	2,025,536	2,002,621	34,274,458	35,027,688	54,742,998	51,398,719
GRAND TOTAL .....	27,744,734	28,384,606	251,872,883	271,185,430	213,325,278	218,423,086

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Agriculture .....	291,469,000	290,287,000	510,537,000	532,738,000	227,450,000	199,738,000
Forestry .....	389,048,344	371,303,864	265,005,103	261,098,124	13,550,145	14,542,821
Fisheries .....	5,306,619	4,548,377	6,393,635	5,728,289	5,414,583	4,800,367
Trapping .....	1,865,826	1,664,404	5,357,209	3,963,776	3,931,845	2,545,046
Mining .....	165,762,032	183,199,468	228,112,583	263,605,255	21,861,157	19,670,622
Electric Power .....	96,130,639	104,106,864	82,896,142	86,255,782	13,250,446	14,910,607
Construction .....	194,186,000	260,825,000	345,060,000	439,776,000	40,883,000	51,509,000
Custom and Repair .....	85,211,000	89,199,000	106,275,000	111,248,000	16,863,000	17,652,000
Manufactures, Total .....	1,534,214,660	1,651,629,668	2,486,867,987	2,708,554,013	157,646,732	167,335,495
Total .....	2,763,194,120	2,956,763,645	4,036,504,659	4,412,967,239	500,890,910	492,703,978
Less: Duplication .....	332,854,123	341,314,404	278,203,707	298,215,400	14,749,203	15,418,678
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,430,339,997	2,615,449,241	3,758,300,952	4,114,751,839	486,141,707	477,290,300

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Agriculture .....	465,422,000	476,913,000	389,090,000	361,918,000	73,870,000	74,392,000
Forestry .....	7,077,168	7,339,337	16,686,501	15,570,537	271,737,240	249,738,745
Fisheries .....	1,282,437	1,025,896	636,352	652,545	53,653,431	50,800,613
Trapping .....	2,344,846	1,991,848	2,702,049	1,926,763	1,506,933	834,686
Mining .....	44,998,172	33,809,447	80,931,360	111,162,841	129,984,244	108,944,255
Electric Power .....	8,203,874	8,850,909	10,946,786	11,960,694	23,554,184	26,168,784
Construction .....	29,744,000	34,510,000	60,370,000	75,169,000	96,382,000	114,360,000
Custom and Repair .....	12,993,000	13,601,000	15,175,000	15,865,000	25,090,000	26,264,000
Manufactures, total .....	45,053,786	47,356,949	107,134,881	114,681,296	417,675,306	409,660,348
Total .....	617,119,283	625,398,386	683,672,929	708,926,696	1,093,453,338	1,061,168,431
Less: Duplication .....	5,476,571	7,187,289	14,010,583	14,062,871	201,743,632	191,987,548
GRAND TOTAL .....	611,642,712	618,211,097	669,662,346	694,863,825	891,709,706	869,200,883

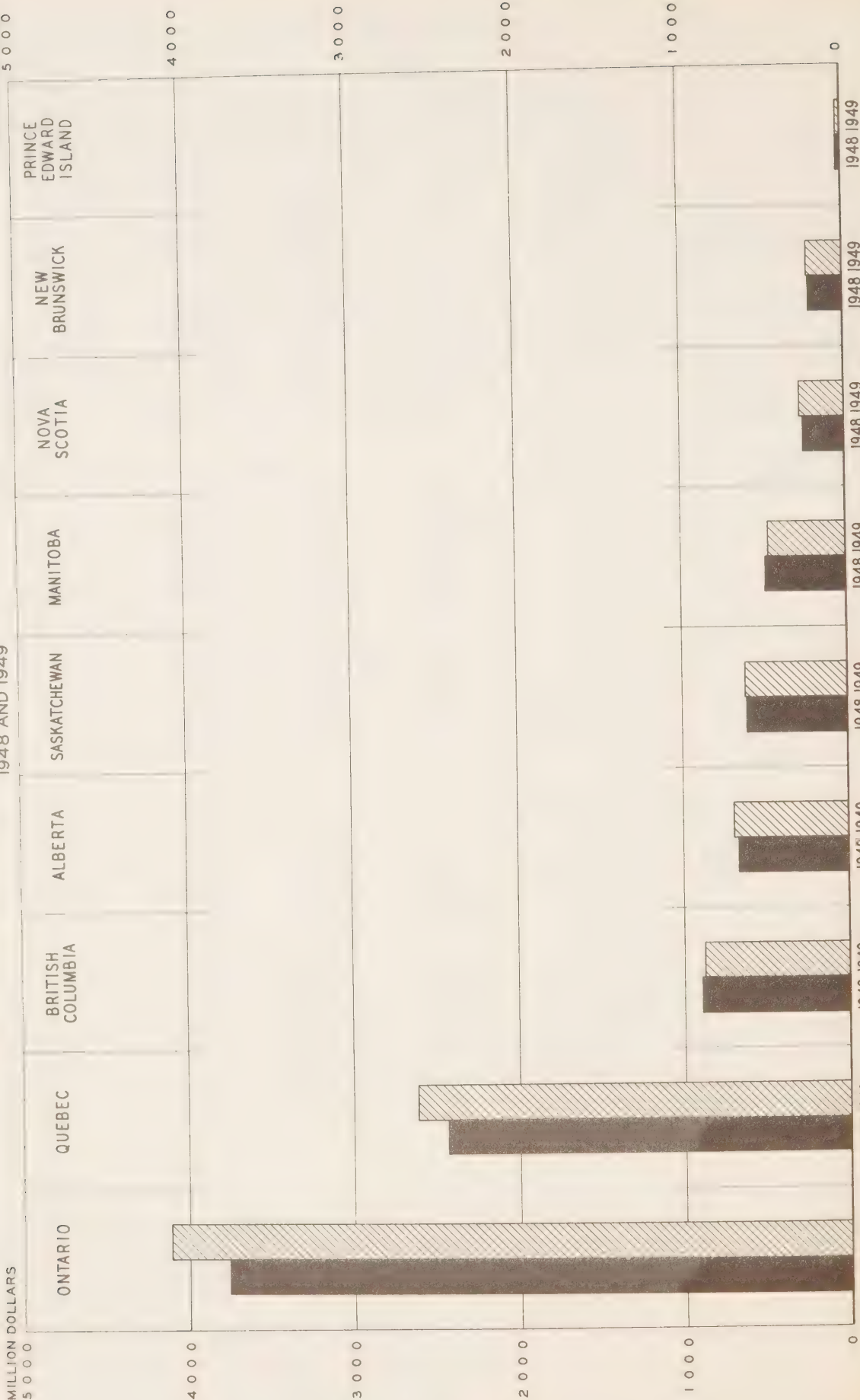
# PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

CHART 9

1948 AND 1949

MILLION DOLLARS  
5 0 0 0

MILLION DOLLARS  
5 0 0 0



NOTE — PRODUCTION OF YUKON AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES 1948 = \$11 MILLION, 1949 = \$14 MILLION.



### Net Value of Production

Excludes fish processing

Table 12. - Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

[illegible][illegible]

In British Columbia the great advance in production since 1938 was accompanied by a population increase of nearly 44 percent. Per capita output at \$780 was the third highest in the Dominion in 1949.

Production in 1949 as compared with 1948.

In 1949, the total net value of production for the Dominion rose about \$646 million as compared with 1948. Nearly \$75 million of this increase was due to the partial inclusion of Newfoundland's production in the 1949 total. The output of the nine other provinces rose more than 6 percent from \$9,351 million to \$9,922 million. Substantial advances in the main industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec accounted for most of the increase.

As Table 11 indicates, the manufacturing, mining and construction industries in Ontario and Quebec materially increased the dollar value of their output in 1949. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan recorded small gains in their net value of production during the year under review. In British Columbia however, there was a moderate recession and output in Manitoba also declined somewhat. The increase of 4 percent in Alberta was mainly due to a substantial advance in the value of mineral production. Gains in construction and manufactures contributed to an advance of nearly 8 percent for Nova Scotia.

When the production trend in 1949 is analysed by industrial groups, Chart 8 shows that manufacturing, construction and mining recorded distinctly higher net values of output than in 1948. The increase of \$390 million in the manufacturing group and the gain of \$237 million in the construction industry were the main factors in the rise in national net value of production. The electric power and custom and repair industries also advanced slightly, with moderate recessions being recorded in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping groups.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

CANADA

Table 13. - Gross Value of Production in Dollars

Industry	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Agriculture .....	26,242,000	25,979,000	48,564,000	50,488,000	58,519,000	59,021,000
Forestry .....	1,742,480	1,716,951	49,519,253	43,747,534	127,913,476	119,837,974
Fisheries .....	5,788,205	4,666,854	57,108,510	54,142,667	27,103,506	24,441,574
Trapping .....	7,595	7,104	254,422	427,495	104,933	256,202
Mining .....	-	-	55,551,752	56,391,574	7,088,026	7,167,807
Electric Power .....	798,932	902,629	10,033,388	10,979,030	6,370,941	7,672,302
Construction .....	5,424,000	7,424,000	73,507,000	92,657,000	51,590,000	70,108,000
Custom and Repair .....	1,808,000	1,893,000	15,043,000	15,747,000	9,093,000	9,519,000
Manufactures, Total .....	17,074,084	18,123,200	246,111,683	247,592,369	234,579,684	231,506,191
Total .....	58,885,296	60,712,738	555,693,008	572,172,689	522,362,566	529,550,050
Less: Duplication .....	4,999,888	4,783,620	76,501,809	73,401,638	109,702,836	106,896,329
GRAND TOTAL .....	53,885,408	55,929,118	479,191,199	498,771,051	412,659,730	423,653,721

Industry	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Agriculture .....	428,441,000	428,105,000	730,757,000	756,226,000	272,590,000	247,663,000
Forestry .....	681,652,513	645,718,874	461,585,173	452,834,435	20,117,406	21,091,668
Fisheries .....	8,747,682	8,181,430	6,393,635	5,728,289	5,414,583	4,800,387
Trapping .....	1,865,826	1,664,404	5,357,209	3,963,776	3,931,845	2,545,046
Mining .....	344,451,257	387,832,519	424,537,000	448,087,107	42,160,978	37,214,104
Electric Power .....	96,254,103	104,271,336	83,236,876	86,929,575	13,336,880	14,988,225
Construction .....	421,476,000	553,233,000	682,466,000	907,434,000	82,230,000	117,515,000
Custom and repair .....	125,579,000	131,456,000	156,622,000	163,951,000	24,852,000	26,015,000
Manufactures, Total .....	3,599,306,033	3,788,497,123	5,743,140,851	6,103,804,834	462,201,180	474,681,912
Total .....	5,707,773,414	6,048,959,686	8,294,095,744	8,928,959,016	926,834,872	946,514,342
Less: Duplication .....	741,111,046	756,162,251	620,248,700	621,776,101	36,935,913	34,360,166
GRAND TOTAL .....	4,966,662,368	5,292,797,435	7,673,847,044	8,307,182,915	889,898,959	912,154,176

Industry	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Agriculture .....	567,632,000	584,778,000	467,442,000	444,029,000	112,969,000	114,141,000
Forestry .....	9,996,604	10,056,985	25,674,664	23,996,884	443,013,358	408,631,386
Fisheries .....	1,282,437	1,025,896	636,352	652,545	89,579,508	84,163,421
Trapping .....	2,344,846	1,991,848	2,702,049	1,926,783	1,506,933	834,686
Mining .....	76,421,005	67,542,434	89,815,903	120,088,674	251,182,850	223,784,585
Electric Power .....	10,282,190	11,071,637	12,104,625	13,538,574	24,482,338	27,351,476
Construction .....	49,380,000	73,960,000	109,448,000	150,592,000	190,040,000	232,609,000
Custom and Repair .....	19,148,000	20,044,000	22,364,000	23,411,000	36,976,000	38,705,000
Manufactures, Total .....	221,363,603	215,742,708	366,090,082	371,995,120	985,592,702	959,008,088
Total .....	957,850,685	986,213,508	1,096,277,675	1,150,230,580	2,135,342,689	2,089,228,642
Less: Duplication .....	33,585,849	35,992,632	22,798,263	23,066,534	473,380,794	441,924,972
GRAND TOTAL .....	924,264,836	950,220,876	1,073,479,412	1,127,174,046	1,661,961,895	1,647,303,670



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Table 14. - Net Production

\$'000

	Forestry	Fisheries	Trapping	Mining	Electric Power	Manufactures Total	Construction	Custom and Repair	Secondary Production
1919 .....	357,688	51,040	14,468	130,588	45,305	1,442,401	128,079	48,485	1,623,965
1920 .....	419,376	43,644	20,596	172,443	50,241	1,621,273	167,828	58,465	1,847,566
1921 .....	272,798	31,335	9,816	126,170	55,242	1,123,694	166,945	57,874	1,348,513
1922 .....	277,948	37,426	16,812	139,470	59,497	1,103,266	211,993	58,505	1,373,764
1923 .....	328,660	38,322	16,163	145,471	64,858	1,206,332	190,794	61,584	1,458,710
1924 .....	329,633	39,525	14,783	143,514	72,229	1,075,458	181,078	63,446	1,319,982
1925 .....	333,186	42,803	14,777	160,867	77,075	1,167,937	178,428	65,722	1,412,087
1926 .....	339,587	50,542	14,291	187,857	86,796	1,305,169	223,476	73,734	1,602,379
1927 .....	340,787	44,673	17,639	200,218	101,730	1,427,649	251,742	80,739	1,760,130
1928 .....	359,867	49,595	16,604	225,033	110,046	1,597,888	311,807	90,355	2,000,050
1929 .....	371,690	48,612	16,350	253,155	119,868	1,755,387	372,755	85,104	2,213,246
1930 .....	331,568	42,213	9,853	215,665	123,443	1,522,737	382,471	90,914	1,996,122
1931 .....	233,162	27,421	8,708	190,163	120,418	1,252,017	314,457	89,732	1,656,206
1932 .....	160,240	23,127	7,120	158,076	119,379	955,961	172,245	80,295	1,208,501
1933 .....	153,241	24,451	7,259	182,324	115,664	919,671	100,697	78,067	1,098,435
1934 .....	184,128	29,770	8,637	218,942	122,462	1,087,302	137,796	79,496	1,304,594
1935 .....	197,805	30,269	8,877	238,581	125,123	1,153,485	149,279	83,471	1,386,235
1936 .....	231,938	34,234	9,214	291,972	133,561	1,289,593	153,695	87,482	1,530,770
1937 .....	284,493	34,439	10,477	372,796	140,964	1,508,925	193,444	98,485	1,800,854
1938 .....	244,565	35,593	6,573	374,416	142,321	1,428,287	176,661	108,936	1,713,884
1939 .....	271,723	34,379	7,919	393,232	149,864	1,531,052	183,706	108,821	1,823,579
1940 .....	370,121	38,107	11,208	448,081	163,781	1,942,471	206,894	111,608	2,260,973
1941 .....	421,419	51,770	15,138	497,905	183,146	2,605,120	269,562	130,778	3,005,460
1942 .....	429,079	64,822	23,801	514,110	200,345	3,309,974	310,917	141,395	3,762,286
1943 .....	462,815	74,656	21,580	475,529	200,833	3,816,414	293,538	144,952	4,254,904
1944 .....	507,358	76,889	23,989	454,022	209,758	4,015,776	249,037	165,174	4,429,987
1945 .....	550,971	103,106	21,505	413,277	210,007	3,564,316	267,958	178,200	4,010,474
1946 .....	711,027	107,908	31,078	422,074	220,511	3,467,005	408,696	213,273	4,088,974
1947 .....	953,919	110,088	16,843	552,310	232,245	4,292,056	601,539	247,086	5,140,681
1948 .....	1,070,439	127,212	20,178	727,950	248,963	4,940,369	829,644	279,211	6,049,222
1949 .....	1,056,404	119,316	15,297	800,217	270,127	5,330,566	1,066,649	292,277	6,689,491

Table 15. - Gross Value of Production

Industry	1938	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949
Agriculture .....	819,278,000	1,918,647,000	1,937,301,000	2,121,972,000	2,713,156,000	2,710,430,000
Forestry .....	425,019,266	887,973,532	1,228,994,287	1,628,909,054	1,821,420,204	1,793,975,656
Fisheries .....	53,082,700	123,705,565	177,024,678	174,279,465	203,582,252	190,137,072
Trapping .....	6,572,824	23,988,773	31,077,867	16,842,966	20,178,077	15,286,615
Mining .....	653,781,836	897,407,212	754,386,422	1,010,643,735	1,299,707,149	1,384,300,847
Electric Power .....	144,331,627	215,246,391	226,096,273	238,929,627	257,377,490	260,311,624
Less: Duplication Forest Production.	34,798,138	78,294,000	93,930,000	113,652,000	127,029,000	130,457,000
Total - Primary Production ...	2,067,268,115	3,988,674,473	4,260,950,527	5,077,924,847	6,188,392,172	6,243,994,814
Construction .....	353,223,255	449,638,059	668,661,403	1,256,535,677	1,665,561,000	2,220,775,000
Custom and repair .....	156,890,000	243,424,000	314,310,000	364,141,000	411,465,000	430,741,000
Manufactures - Total .....	3,337,661,366	9,073,692,519	8,035,692,471	10,081,026,580	11,876,790,012	12,479,590,300
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	2,727,400,017	7,912,718,095	6,769,313,288	8,361,330,775	9,864,348,637	10,464,416,077
Total - Secondary Production	3,847,794,651	9,766,954,578	9,218,663,874	11,701,703,257	13,953,836,012	15,131,109,300
Less: Duplication .....	610,231,349	1,160,974,424	1,266,379,183	1,719,695,805	1,992,441,375	2,015,177,223
GRAND TOTAL .....	5,304,831,417	12,594,654,627	12,213,235,218	15,059,932,299	18,149,786,809	19,359,926,891

(1) Includes Newfoundland.

### DESCRIPTION OF METHOD

1. Agriculture. A new series of gross and net production was adopted for agriculture for the years 1938 to 1949. The statistics included in the tables of the report were prepared by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The computation was effected in connection with the project on net farm income. The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June, 1944 presents the background for the estimates. Gross farm income is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind and the value of changes in inventories. The imputed value of house rent is excluded. The income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at its alternative market price. The inventory section consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Raw materials such as feed and seed purchased through market channels, tractor fuel, oil and grease, binder twine, fertilizer and fencing, etc., are deducted from the gross value of production to give the net value.

The discontinued series of gross and net production, as given in the numbers of the Survey of Production applicable to years prior to 1938, were published in the Monthly and Quarterly Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics for at least a quarter of a century. A revision for 1926 to 1941 was given in the Quarterly Bulletin for January-March, 1942. The net value was obtained by deducting from the gross value, the estimates of the value of farm products used for seed and feed. These products included feed grains, fodder crops and milk fed to livestock.

2. Forestry. The forestry totals were compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross production resulting from operations in the woods is estimated on the footing of returns from the more important concerns carrying on logging operations regularly in Canada and from other special enquiries. The firms so covered produced about 30.5 per cent of the total cut in 1949. The cost of

materials is computed by the Forestry Branch for the Dominion and distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production. As the totals for agriculture include forest products obtained by farmers from wood lots of farms whether sold or retained for use, a certain amount of duplication exists between the totals for agriculture and forestry. The Dominion net total in 1949 was about \$100.5 million and deduction was made in this connection in the accompanying tables. The gross and net production of the sawmilling and pulp and paper industries are prepared and published year by year.

3. Fisheries. The sum of the value of the fisheries and the cost of fish used in factories is regarded as the gross revenue of the industry. The former is given historically in Table 15 on page 50 of the Bureau report for 1946. The totals include the value of fish sold by fish curing and packing plants as well as the sales of fishermen other than to such processing establishments. The cost of fish used by the secondary phase of the industry is presented in Table 40 of the same report. The sum of the value of the fisheries shown in Table 15 and the cost of fish used as recorded in Table 40 is regarded as the gross value of production. Deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross revenue, we have the net value. The cost of materials and fuel and electricity are taken from Table 40. No data being available as to the cost of materials and fuel used by the primary phase of the industry, the net value was taken as equivalent to the gross.

4. Trapping. The value of production in the trapping industry in 1944 and preceding years was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year from the total value of fur production during the fur year terminating at the end of June. The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value given for wild life was believed excessive. The Dominion total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

The totals from 1945 to 1949 were computed from data given in Tables 1 and 2,



Pages 3-13 of the report on Fur Production for the respective seasons published by the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of the ranch-raised pelts by species multiplied by the average price was deducted from the total value of pelts produced. The net value was taken at the same level as the gross.

5. Mining. The amount of the net value of mineral production and the cost of process supplies, purchased electricity, **fuel**, freight and smelter charges are given in Columns 8 and 7, respectively, of the table giving principal statistics in recent reports of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch. The sum of these amounts is taken as the gross value of production, while the net was reported as the "net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries".

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the Central Electric Stations is given from 1939 to 1948 on page 549 of the Year Book of 1951. The duplication consisting of power purchased by companies engaged in the industry is eliminated. The net production was obtained by deducting the cost of fuel from the gross value of production. The cost of fuel is given in line 4 of Table 5 entitled "Expenses" included in the annual report regarding the Central Electric Stations of Canada.

Primary Duplication. The gross and net value of agricultural production, as presented in the Canadian and Provincial tables, include forest products produced on farms whether for sale, or retained for purposes of fuel, fencing or other uses. As such products are also reported under forestry, the amount of the duplication is deducted in the various tables. The gross and net value of forest products obtained on farms were regarded as the same for the period from 1938 to 1943 but allowance was made for expenditure on raw materials from 1944 to 1949.

7. Construction. The value of work performed as given in the Annual report on the Construction Industry prepared by the Construction Branch is taken as the gross value of construction. The cost of materials used as published in the same series of reports is deducted from the gross to obtain the net value of production. Con-

siderably higher levels for new construction and resource development during the period from 1926 to 1941 were given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published August, 1945 by the Department of Reconstruction. The results were presented as item 13, of Table 5 a, page 38, the method of computation being given on pages 102-106. As the net value of production, the provincial distribution and current data of the series published by the Department of Reconstruction are unavailable, it has been decided to present in this connection the version of the Construction Branch of the Bureau.

8. Custom and Repair. The custom and repair group comprises thirteen industries most of which are by themselves of minor importance. The main activities are as follows: Automobile repair, dyeing, cleaning and laundry, blacksmithing and the repair of bicycles, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, jewellery, furs, business machines, radio and electrical appliances, upholstering and furniture, locks and guns and miscellaneous repair work. The Census of Trading Establishments conducted in 1930 and 1941, is the best source of information in regard to the operations of the group. The gross receipts of custom and repair establishments during 1941 were added to the revenues from repairs and services of retail stores as given in Table 19, of Volume 10 of the Eighth Census. Fourteen classes of stores, limited as accurately as possible to the stores rendering repair and custom service, were considered. The gross value of production was then adjusted according to the proportion of employee remuneration in the entire group as given by the decennial census to the salaries and wages paid by the appropriate establishments listed in Volume 10. The extension to 1949 was made according to the remuneration of employees and independent operators.

#### Estimate of Volume

The placing of the statistics of net production on a volume basis was attempted in Table 9. Totals for five of the nine industrial groups were divided by price indexes transferred to the base of 1938. The selected indexes were as follows:-

Forestry, wood, wood products and paper; fisheries, fishery products; trapping, furs; construction, building materials; custom and repair, general wholesale prices. Division by the price indexes ostensibly eliminated the price element, thus production during the nine years was expressed in dollars of 1938. A final step was the dividing of each series by the total for the latter year.

The volume of production indexes prepared by this section were used for manufactures, mining and electric power. The interim version of the volume indexes for recent years is presented on pages 6 and 9 of the Canadian Statistical Review. The volume of agricultural output was revised in the report for 1947, according to the new index of the volume of agricultural production prepared by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau.





Doc  
Statistical Services, Bureau of  
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

## 1938-1950



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1952





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Department of Trade and Commerce

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION  
1938 - 1950

*Published by*

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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Prepared in The Business Statistics Section  
Research and Development Division  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Ottawa

## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1938-1950

Scope of the Series

The scope of the series published in this report is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the actual production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are excluded except as they are indirectly reflected in the value of output of the "Commodity-producing" industries. This is in contrast to the scope of the widely-used "Gross National Product"<sup>(1)</sup> series which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popularly accepted sense as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical energy, the construction of buildings, and manufacturing and processing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value statistics are no longer being shown in this report.<sup>(2)</sup> In combining value of production figures for a number of industries, it is essential, in order to assess accurately the contribution of each industry to the total, that inter-industry duplication be eliminated. Thus, only the net value of production, or census "value added" will be considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

1) See "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", D.B.S.

2) As no data on materials and/or fuel are available for some industries, the figures for these industries are, in reality, gross values or gross values partly adjusted but the amounts of materials and fuel involved are believed to be relatively unimportant. See Description of Method, page 32.

Note: Throughout the report, the 1949 and 1950 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Statistics on agriculture, fishing and trapping for the tenth province are not yet available.

Excluding fish processing.



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Changes in Classification

The value series published in this report incorporate basic changes in classification and method of compilation for several of the commodity-producing industries. In order to maintain continuity of the series, the revisions were extended back to 1938.

Changes were made at the industry level to conform as closely as possible with the framework of the Standard Industrial Classification. In the process, adjustments for duplication between primary and secondary industries, necessary under the former system of compilation, were eliminated. The contribution of each industry to total "census" net value of commodity production is thus more clearly defined and the analysis of the figures made more significant.

The industries affected by the change in classification are forestry, fisheries and mining. A description of the revised methods used in arriving at the results is given on page 32 of the report. The "custom and repair" industry was dropped from the compilation. One of the main industries of this group viz., "Dyeing Cleaning and Laundries" is classified to "Service" in the Standard Industrial Classification. Moreover, although the remaining custom and repair industries such as automobile repairs, boot and shoe repairs, upholstering, etc., are classified to manufacturing in the S.I.C., information on their output is collected only once every ten years at the time of the decennial Census of Distribution. No satisfactory information is available to estimate annual levels of production between census years. The annual census of manufactures, however, covers repairs carried on essentially under industrial conditions, such as ship repairs and locomotive repairs and these are included in the value of manufacturing production.

## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

### Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, net production, or "value added", is generally considered the most significant measure of production. Net production is computed by deducting from the total value of output (excluding indirect taxes) for each industry, the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar, although not strictly comparable, to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to gross national product at factor cost (net income originating<sup>(1)</sup> plus depreciation). There are problems of classification as well as conceptual differences.

One of the major problems of classification is that three factor shares of GNP at factor cost, viz., corporation profits, "other investment income" and depreciation are available only on a "company" basis while the other factor shares, viz., salaries, wages and supplementary labour income and net income of unincorporated business are available on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, all the value added data for the commodity-producing industries are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of a company is treated as a separate entity and classified to the industry in which it operates. A company may own several establishments which are classified to different industrial divisions. The nature of available data renders it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of National Income or GNP, to get an accurate breakdown of corporation profits, other investment income and depreciation on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment cannot be made to Net National Income at factor cost or to Gross National Product at factor cost, although, con-

(1) See Table 20, page 50, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950." This table shows only net income originating by industry; depreciation charges are not available on an industry-by-industry basis.

### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

ceptually, it should be made. For instance, the profits, other investment income and depreciation of several major mining companies which operate smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing sector have to be assigned in total to the mining division, while the salaries and wages of these concerns are classified on an establishment basis, i.e., partly to mining and partly to manufacturing.

The conceptual differences arise from the fact that net value, as computed for each commodity-producing industry, includes the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, transportation, communications, etc. In national income accounting, the contribution of these services to GNP at factor cost is classified to the non-commodity industries from which they originate. For instance, while insurance costs are part of the "net value" of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, they are not included in the contribution of manufacturing to GNP at factor cost, but are part of the contribution of the insurance industry. Thus the measurement of output based on net value of production is mostly "net" within the field covered by this report but contains some duplication if it is used as an element of gross national product.

#### Volume Estimates of Commodity Production

The series on volume of production by industries shown in previous reports is not shown for 1950. The direct volume measurement methods used in the construction of the Index of Industrial Production are now being extended to cover the other sectors of the economy in conjunction with the project of the deflation of Gross National Expenditure. These methods will yield more accurate results for commodity-producing industries than those obtained in previous years. It is planned to show the results of this work in next year's report for those industries herein covered.



Table 1 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

CANADA

Industry	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	1,533,807,000	1,269,362,000	1,468,027,000	1,507,519,000	2,045,693,000	2,019,279,000	1,886,766,000
Forestry .....	174,978,714	202,912,977	249,937,863	318,260,922	360,908,642	346,455,391	381,326,000
Fisheries .....	52,078,439	64,838,729	67,161,502	57,516,421	75,374,457	67,457,941	82,191,043
Rapping .....	23,988,773	21,505,447	31,077,867	16,842,966	20,178,077	15,296,615	15,204,419
Mining .....	310,065,258	299,117,772	322,214,083	402,538,490	538,762,152	570,215,430	657,328,924
Electric Power .....	209,757,908	210,006,712	220,511,067	232,245,222	248,963,255	270,126,982	313,347,197
Total Primary .....	2,304,676,092	2,067,743,637	2,358,929,382	2,534,923,021	3,289,879,583	3,288,831,359	3,336,163,583
Manufactures .....	4,015,776,010	3,564,315,899	3,467,004,980	4,292,055,802	4,938,786,981	5,330,566,434*	5,942,058,229*
Construction .....	249,037,017	267,957,837	408,695,662	601,539,452	829,644,000	1,066,649,000	1,284,065,000
Total Secondary .....	4,264,813,027	3,832,273,736	3,875,700,642	4,893,595,254	5,768,430,981	6,397,215,434	7,226,123,229
Grand Total	6,569,489,119	5,900,017,373	6,234,630,024	7,428,518,275	9,058,310,564	9,686,046,793*	10,562,286,812*

\* Exclusive of Fish Processing in Newfoundland.

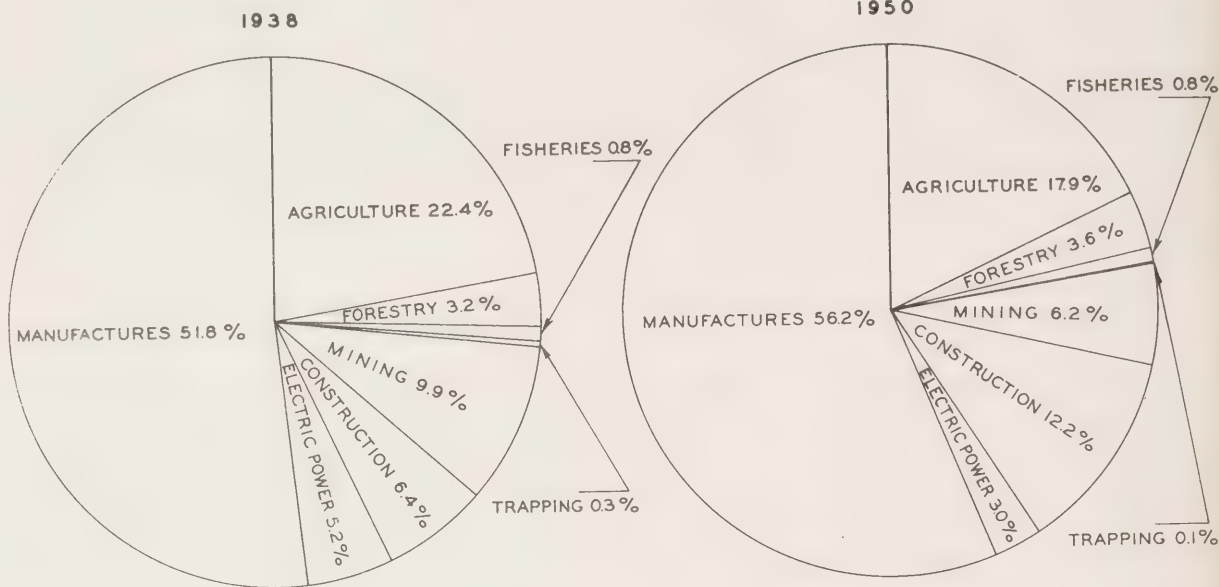
Table 2(a) PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

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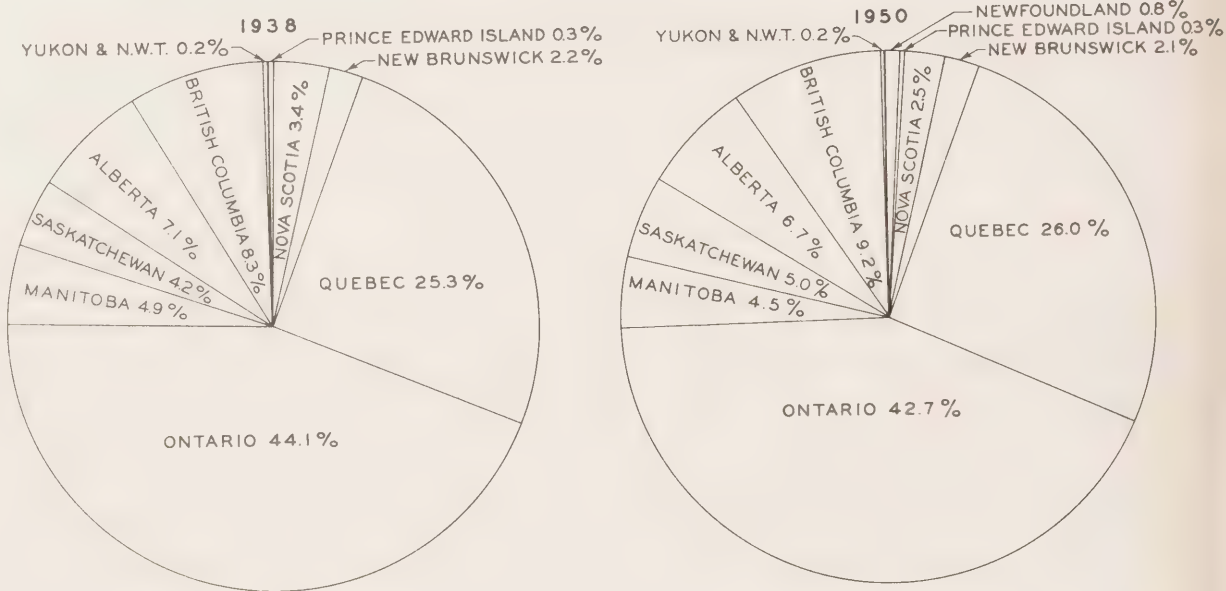
# PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1938 AND 1950

## BY INDUSTRIES



## BY PROVINCES



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 2(b) PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Net Value in 1938 equalling 100													
Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Agriculture .....	100.0	115.4	122.1	122.8	221.2	200.3	249.2	206.2	238.5	244.9	332.3	328.0	306.5
Forestry .....	100.0	106.3	130.9	154.0	155.8	176.0	196.7	228.0	280.9	357.7	405.6	389.4	428.6
Fisheries .....	100.0	96.1	103.5	150.6	182.8	213.4	228.1	284.0	294.2	251.9	330.2	295.5	360.0
Trapping .....	100.0	120.5	170.5	230.3	362.1	328.3	365.0	327.2	472.8	256.3	307.0	232.7	231.3
Mining .....	100.0	108.8	120.7	130.2	133.5	125.2	113.3	109.3	117.7	147.1	196.9	208.3	240.2
Electric Power .....	100.0	105.3	115.1	128.7	140.8	141.1	147.4	147.6	154.9	163.2	174.9	189.8	220.2
Total Primary .....	100.0	111.5	121.5	128.8	185.3	174.2	200.4	179.8	205.1	220.4	286.1	286.0	290.1
Manufactures .....	100.0	107.2	136.0	182.4	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7	300.5	345.8	373.2	416.0
Construction .....	100.0	104.0	117.1	152.6	176.0	166.2	141.0	151.7	231.3	340.5	469.6	603.8	726.9
Total Secondary .....	100.0	106.8	133.9	179.1	225.6	256.1	265.7	238.8	241.5	304.9	359.4	398.6	450.2
Grand Total	100.0	108.8	128.7	158.1	208.8	221.9	238.5	214.2	226.3	269.6	328.8	351.6	383.4

Table 3 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	8,244,289	9,708,403	10,443,468	10,187,485	15,002,722	18,971,481
Iowa Scotia .....	93,937,795	98,425,189	116,430,188	123,605,991	153,472,077	178,423,805
ew Brunswick .....	61,708,397	67,999,043	77,598,813	93,515,544	108,546,555	123,492,308
uebec .....	697,406,999	774,974,742	932,298,648	1,216,080,713	1,544,445,266	1,772,673,328
ntario .....	1,214,978,692	1,264,488,296	1,521,580,854	1,963,364,328	2,371,931,524	2,525,611,435
anitoba .....	135,843,171	137,315,215	163,373,777	187,292,785	259,922,002	275,773,142
askatchewan .....	114,638,374	211,448,989	212,412,645	171,131,942	430,562,120	338,839,332
lberta .....	195,330,281	193,904,153	228,786,945	216,245,034	386,675,128	320,574,059
ritish Columbia .....	228,572,747	231,873,311	277,146,698	366,557,840	472,476,399	551,261,198
ukon & Northwest Territories .....	4,275,161	7,141,179	6,409,680	8,246,282	9,630,295	7,818,293
Total	2,754,935,906	2,997,278,520	3,546,481,716	4,356,227,944	5,752,364,088	6,113,438,381

Province	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ewfoundland * .....						74,878,122	83,136,971
Prince Edward Island ..	18,280,591	20,151,836	21,282,196	18,514,401	26,147,059	27,506,835	29,063,330
owa Scotia .....	186,494,193	179,545,952	187,304,589	188,394,052	238,787,233	257,847,743	261,640,223
ew Brunswick .....	129,462,681	132,703,372	155,127,789	175,128,238	203,970,853	206,223,563	225,128,289
uebec .....	1,850,364,419	1,661,788,016	1,709,985,392	1,975,219,843	2,344,594,144	2,520,821,801	2,752,444,949
ntario .....	2,618,196,340	2,441,594,423	2,475,316,690	3,053,858,761	3,650,422,166	4,006,778,159	4,507,301,611
anitoba .....	302,647,800	268,849,859	314,851,928	349,811,482	466,823,080	461,371,653	474,576,230
askatchewan .....	520,516,103	331,057,859	378,513,591	445,853,279	597,878,284	611,596,461	528,005,571
lberta .....	406,771,263	330,309,548	422,572,540	479,804,407	654,212,516	666,202,750	712,069,997
ritish Columbia .....	531,621,191	529,360,342	563,346,792	735,411,095	865,882,886	840,180,749	971,878,669
ukon & Northwest Terr. **	5,134,538	4,656,166	6,328,517	6,522,717	9,592,343	12,638,957	17,040,972
Total	6,569,489,119	5,900,017,373	6,234,630,024	7,428,518,275	9,058,310,564	9,686,046,793	10,562,286,812

Newfoundland data excludes agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing.

Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia 1938-1950.

Production in manufactures in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia in 1938.



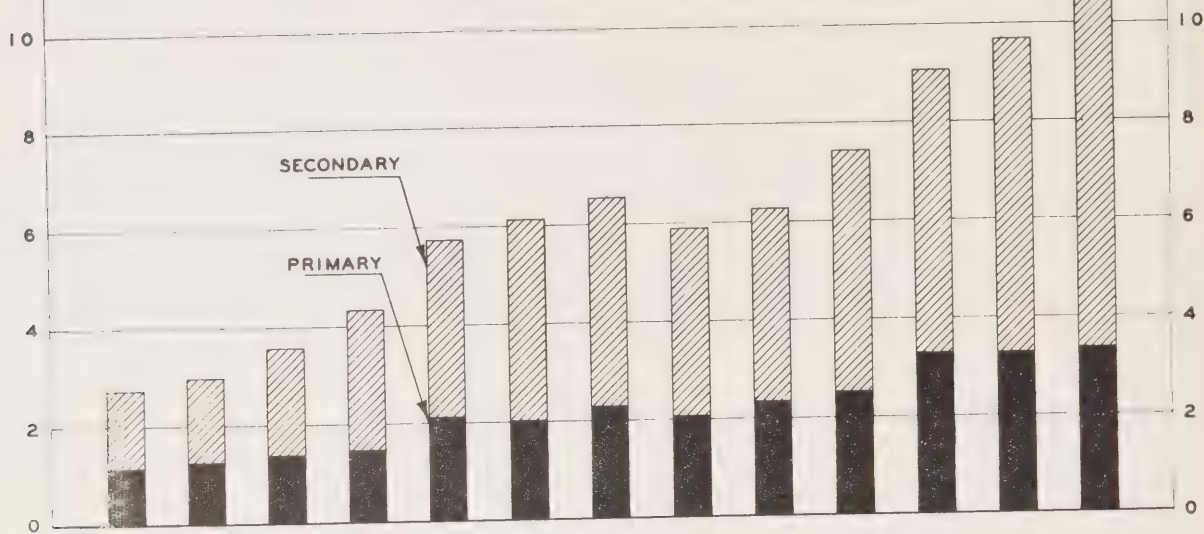
CHART 2.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938-1950

BILLION  
DOLLARS

BILLION  
DOLLARS

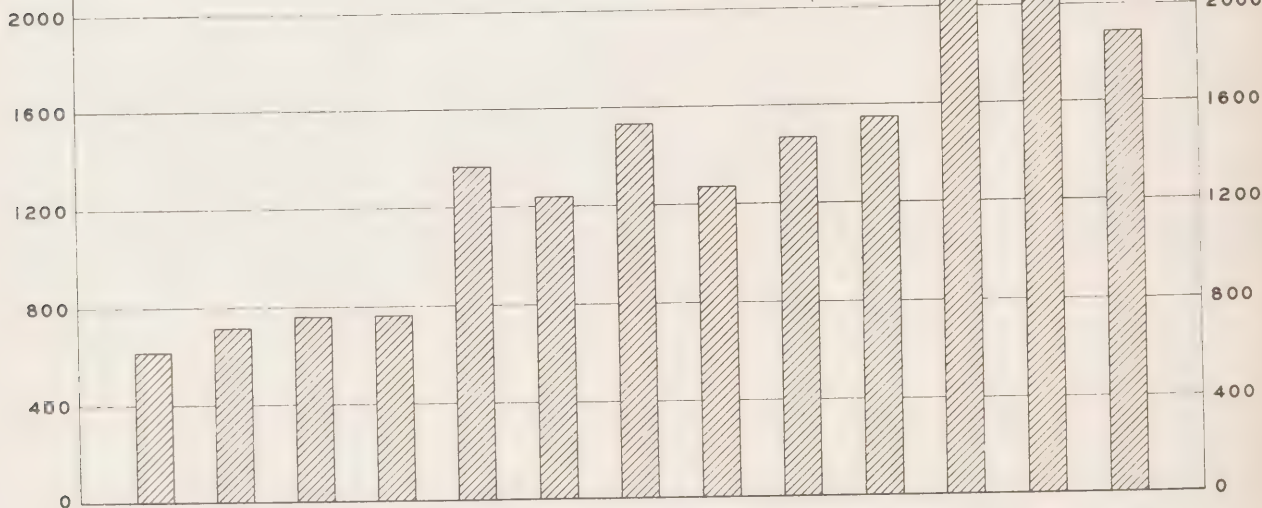
## CANADA



MILLION  
DOLLARS

## AGRICULTURE

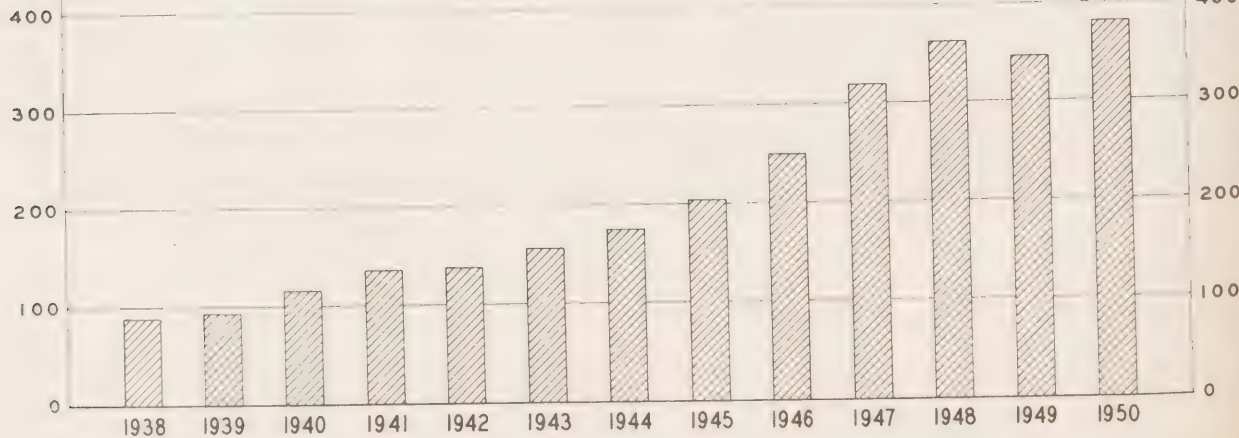
MILLION  
DOLLARS



MILLION  
DOLLARS

## FORESTRY

MILLION  
DOLLARS



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1938-1950

Net Value of Production, 1938-1950.

The net value of Canadian commodity production rose steadily during the second World War until 1944. A temporary recession, occasioned by the problems of conversion to peace-time production, was followed by a second period of steady advance from 1946 to 1950. Higher price levels, the post-war release of accumulated demand for consumers' goods both here and abroad and the record investment in housing, plant and equipment have all contributed towards the rapid expansion of the Canadian economy. Total net value of production for 1950 was \$10,562,000,000, more than 9 per cent greater than in the preceding year and 283 per cent above the 1938 level.

Secondary production (construction and manufactures) has contributed a distinctly larger proportion of the total value of Canadian commodity output during recent years than it did before the second World War. Taking 1938 production values as equal to 100, the value of secondary production had risen to 450 by 1950, as compared with 383 for the value of all production.

Manufacturing constitutes the bulk of secondary production and, during the first five post-war years, has contributed between 54 per cent and 58 per cent of the total value of production, compared with less than 52 per cent in 1938 and 1939. The construction industry, which is frequently subject to steep fluctuations, was supplying roughly 6 per cent of the total value of Canadian production before the second World War. After falling off during the war period it has been very active in recent years, its value accounting for over 12 per cent of total production in 1950.

The contribution of primary production to the Canadian aggregate has fallen off relatively to secondary production, and in 1950 stood at 31.6 per cent, the lowest proportion on record. However, the absolute value of primary production almost tripled between 1938 and 1950, with the index rising to 290.

CHART 3

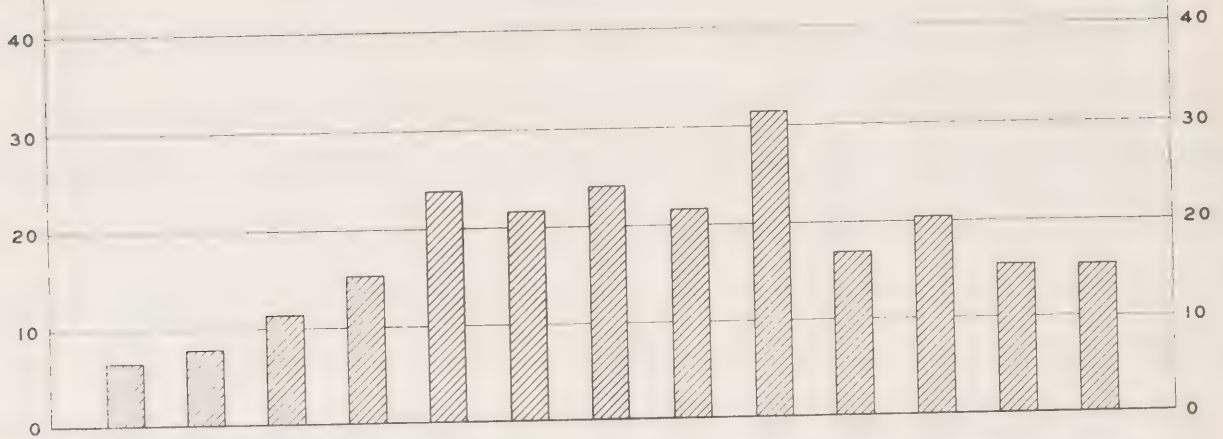
# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1938-1950

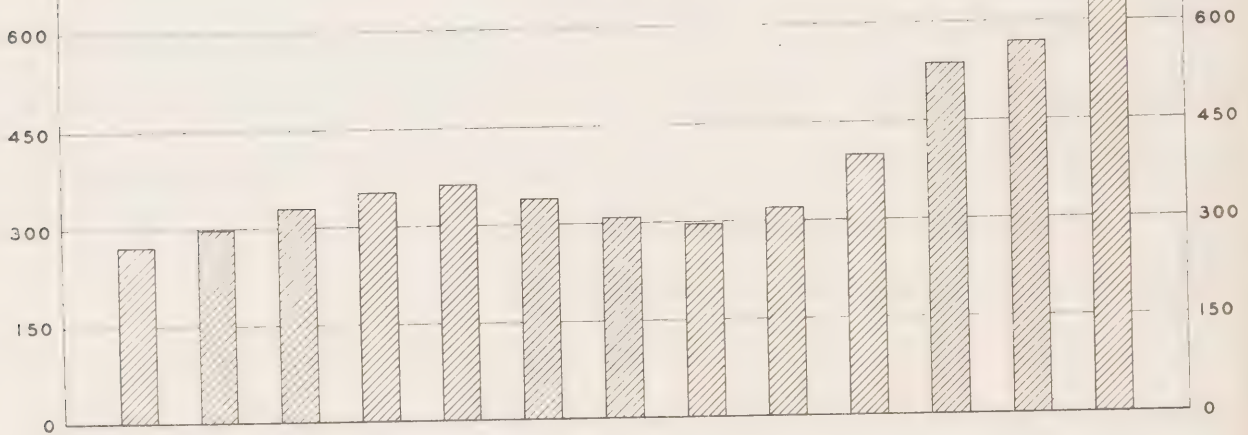
MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS

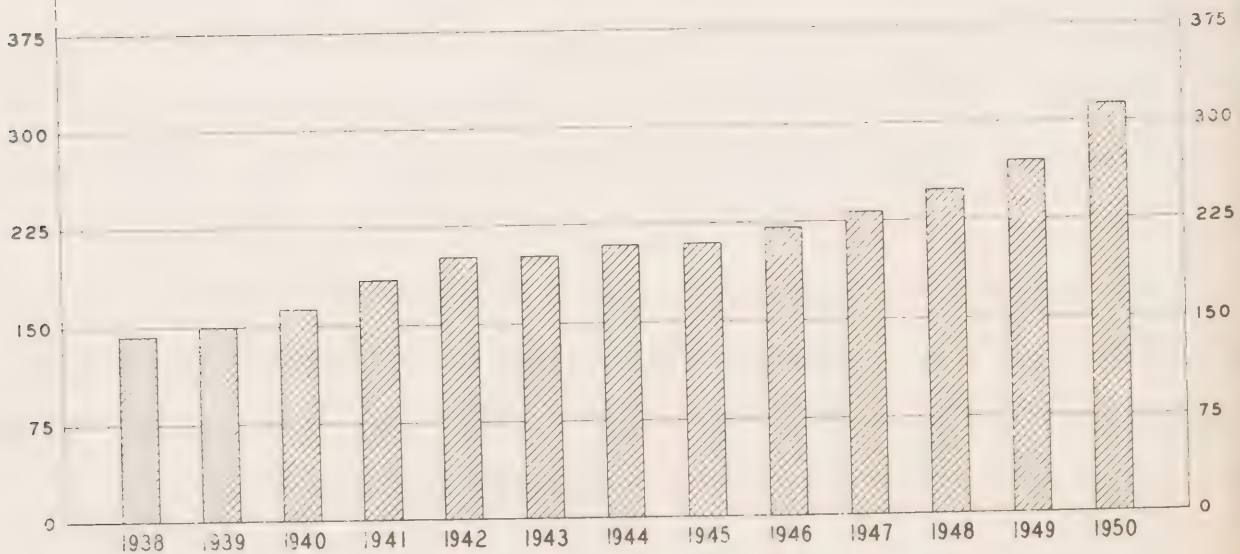
## TRAPPING



## MINING



## ELECTRIC POWER





## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Throughout the period agriculture remained by far Canada's leading primary industry, providing rather more than 20 per cent of the total value of commodity production in most years. Mining, during the last few years, has contributed about 6 per cent, a smaller proportion than a decade ago, although the absolute value of mineral production has risen markedly. The relative importance of electric power output has also receded. The share of the forestry industry in commodity production stood at 3.6 per cent in 1950 after fluctuating considerably.

### Net Value of Production by Provinces

Table 4 shows that Ontario, with the largest population of any province and a well-diversified economy, contributed from 40 per cent to 45 per cent of all commodity production throughout the period. Quebec's share ranged from 25 per cent to 29 per cent, rising somewhat during the war years and then falling off slightly. British Columbia has remained in third position since 1938, and supplied between 9 per cent and 10 per cent of the Canadian aggregate during recent years.

The Prairie Provinces occupied the next three positions, in order of the value of production. Alberta provided between 6 per cent and 7 per cent of Canadian production in the post-war period. Saskatchewan's contribution, which fluctuates considerably due to the predominance of agriculture in that province's economy, fell off to 5 per cent in 1950 from over 6 per cent in the four preceding years. Manitoba's share has usually varied between 4 per cent and 5 per cent.

In the Atlantic provinces, Nova Scotia supplied between 2.5 per cent and 3 per cent of the Canadian total over most of the period, its share dropping somewhat in recent years. New Brunswick's contribution was from 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent. Prince Edward Island accounted for less than .5 per cent of total production throughout the period.

CHART 4.

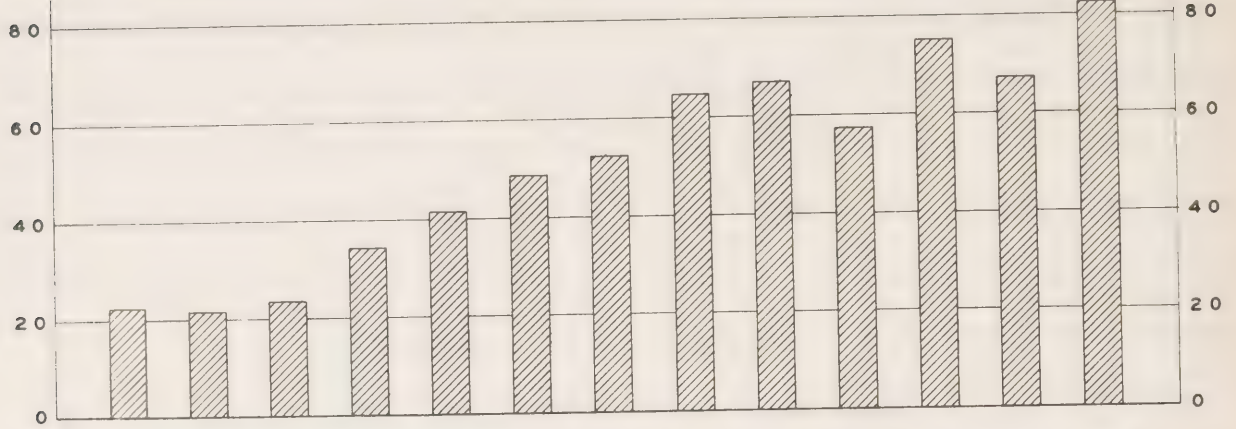
# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1938-1950

MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS

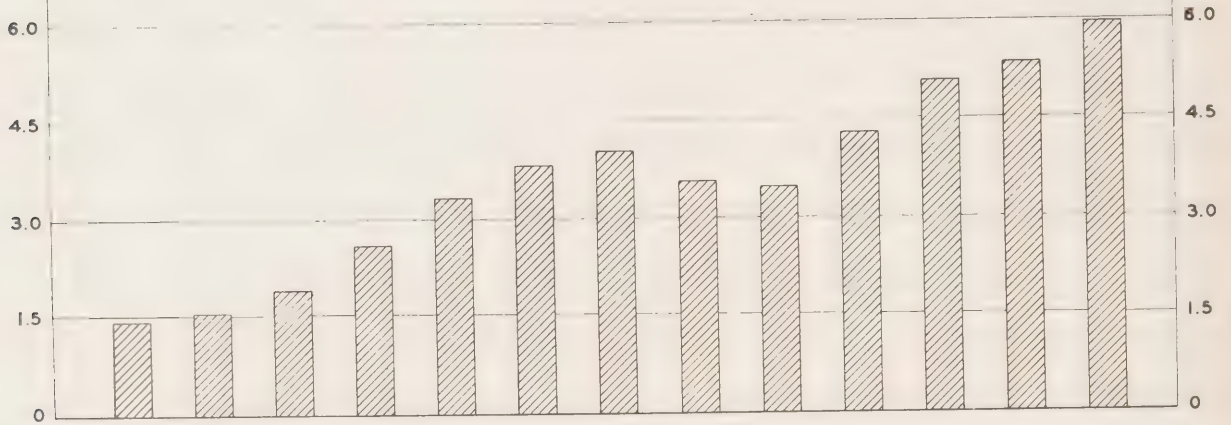
## FISHERIES



BILLION DOLLARS

BILLION DOLLARS

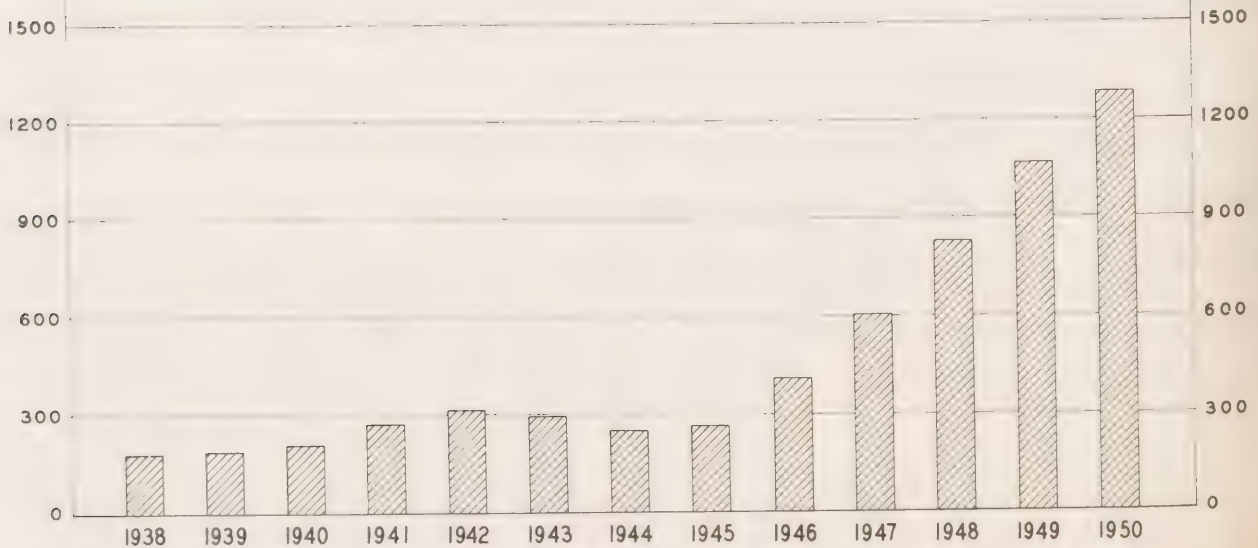
## MANUFACTURES



MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS

## CONSTRUCTION



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 4 - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Newfoundland*												0.77	0.79
Prince Edward Island	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.23	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.28
Nova Scotia	3.41	3.28	3.28	2.84	2.67	2.92	2.84	3.04	3.00	2.53	2.64	2.66	2.48
New Brunswick	2.24	2.27	2.19	2.15	1.89	2.02	1.97	2.25	2.49	2.36	2.25	2.13	2.13
Quebec	25.31	25.86	26.29	27.92	26.84	29.00	28.17	28.17	27.43	26.59	25.88	26.03	26.06
Ontario	44.10	42.19	42.90	45.07	41.23	41.31	39.85	41.38	39.70	41.11	40.30	41.37	42.67
Manitoba	4.93	4.58	4.61	4.30	4.52	4.51	4.61	4.56	5.05	4.71	5.15	4.76	4.49
Saskatchewan	4.16	7.05	5.99	3.93	7.49	5.54	7.92	5.61	6.07	6.00	6.60	6.31	5.00
Alberta	7.09	6.47	6.45	4.96	6.72	5.24	6.19	5.60	6.78	6.46	7.22	6.88	6.74
British Columbia**	8.30	7.74	7.81	8.41	8.21	9.02	8.09	8.97	9.04	9.90	9.56	8.67	9.20
Yukon & Northwest Territories**	0.16	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Newfoundland data excludes agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing.

\*\* Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia, 1938-1950. Production in manufactures in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia in 1938.

Table 5 - PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES\*

INDICATING PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS FROM NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Canada .....	247		266		312		379		494		518	
Prince Edward Island .....	88	- 64.4	103	- 61.3	110	- 64.7	107	- 71.8	167	- 66.2	208	- 59.8
Nova Scotia .....	169	- 31.6	175	- 34.2	205	- 34.3	214	- 43.5	260	- 47.4	294	- 43.2
New Brunswick .....	140	- 43.3	152	- 42.9	172	- 44.9	205	- 45.9	234	- 52.6	267	- 48.5
Quebec .....	219	- 11.3	240	- 9.8	284	- 9.0	365	- 3.7	456	- 7.7	513	- 1.0
Ontario .....	331	+ 34.0	341	+ 28.2	406	+ 30.1	518	+ 36.7	611	+ 23.7	645	+ 24.5
Manitoba .....	189	- 23.5	189	- 28.9	224	- 28.2	256	- 32.5	359	- 27.3	381	- 26.4
Saskatchewan .....	125	- 49.4	233	- 12.4	236	- 24.4	191	- 49.6	508	+ 2.8	404	- 22.0
Alberta .....	250	+ 1.2	247	- 7.1	290	- 7.1	272	- 28.2	498	+ 0.8	408	- 21.2
British Columbia** .....	294	+ 19.0	295	+ 10.9	345	+ 10.6	449	+ 18.5	544	+ 10.1	610	+ 17.8

	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Canada .....	550		489		507		592		706		734		784	
Prince Edward Island .....	201	- 63.5	219	- 55.2	226	- 55.4	197	- 66.7	281	- 60.2	293	- 60.1	303	- 61.4
Nova Scotia .....	305	- 44.5	290	- 40.7	308	- 39.3	306	- 48.3	382	- 45.9	410	- 44.1	410	- 47.7
New Brunswick .....	281	- 48.9	284	- 41.9	325	- 35.9	359	- 39.4	410	- 41.9	406	- 44.7	440	- 43.9
Quebec .....	529	- 3.8	467	- 4.5	471	- 7.1	532	- 10.1	619	- 12.3	649	- 11.6	693	- 11.6
Ontario .....	661	+ 20.2	610	+ 24.7	605	+ 19.3	731	+ 23.5	854	+ 21.0	915	+ 24.7	1008	+ 28.6
Manitoba .....	416	- 24.4	370	- 24.3	433	- 14.6	473	- 20.1	626	- 11.3	609	- 17.0	618	- 21.2
Saskatchewan .....	623	+ 13.3	397	- 18.8	454	- 10.5	533	- 10.0	713	+ 1.0	735	+ 0.1	634	- 19.1
Alberta .....	503	- 8.5	409	- 16.4	526	+ 3.7	582	- 1.7	766	+ 8.5	753	+ 2.6	780	- 0.5
British Columbia** .....	566	+ 2.9	553	+ 13.1	555	+ 9.5	695	+ 17.4	792	+ 12.2	750	+ 2.2	852	+ 8.7

\* Excluding Newfoundland in 1949 and 1950.

\*\* British Columbia, including Yukon and Northwest Territories.



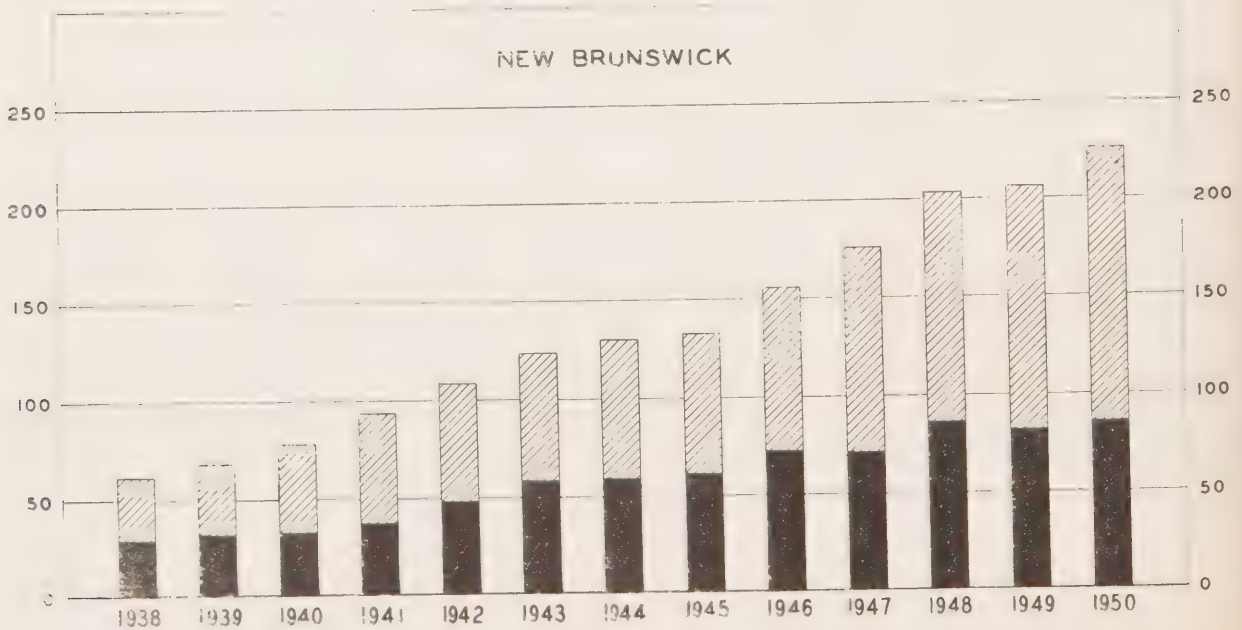
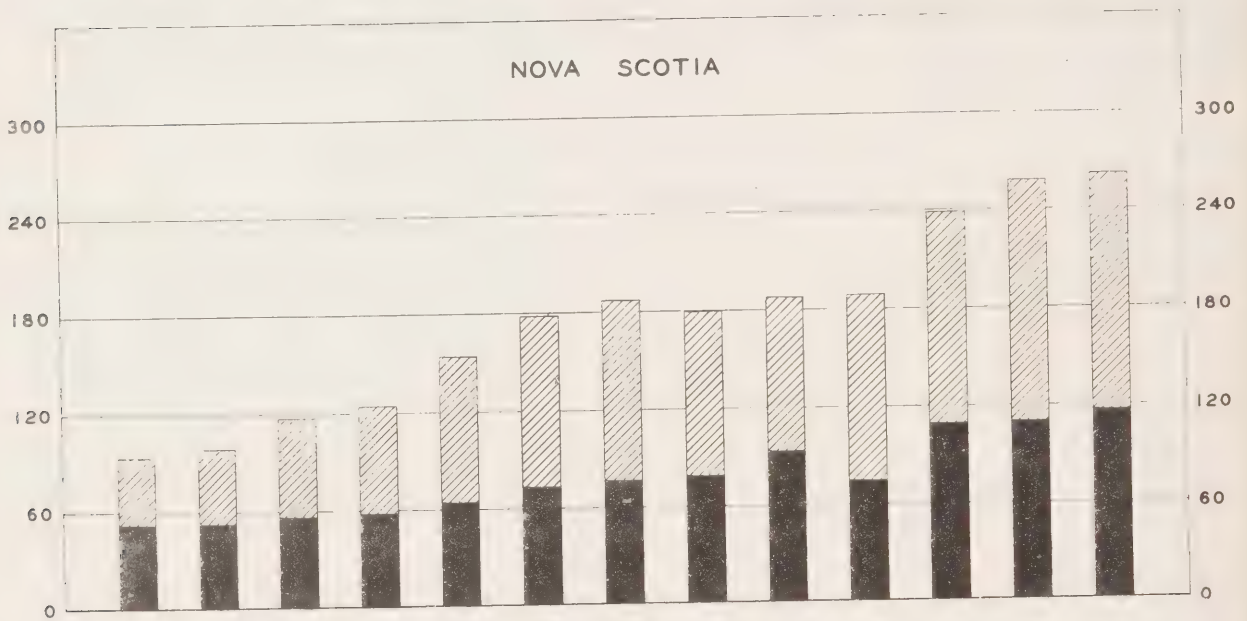
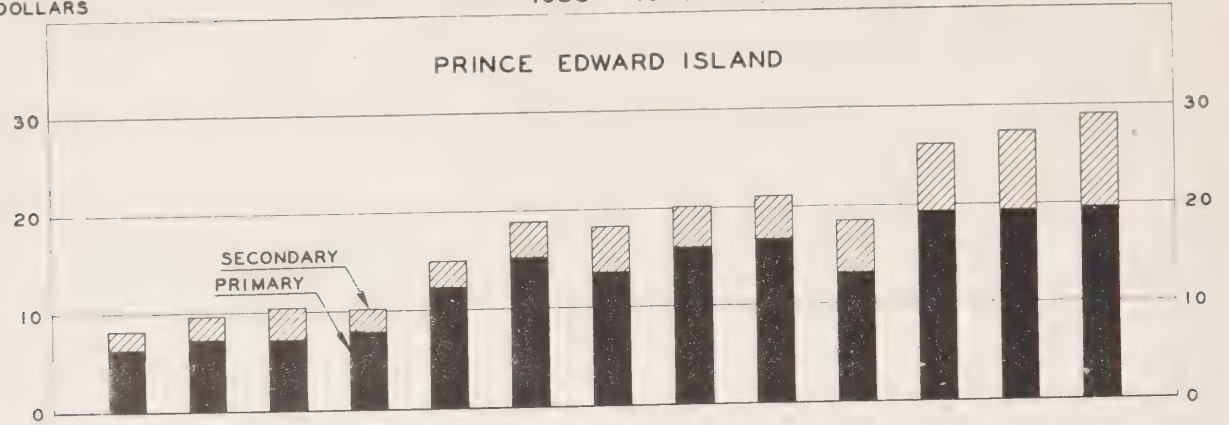
CHART 5

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1938 - 1950

MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

### Per Capita Net Value of Production

Between 1938 and 1950 the per capita net value of commodity production for all Canada increased from \$247 to \$784, a gain of well over 200 per cent. While a considerable part of this advance was due to higher price levels, it nevertheless represented a major increase in real per capita commodity output.

Per capita production in the Maritime Provinces as a whole stood far below the Canadian average throughout the period. Although output in Prince Edward Island rose very rapidly between 1938 and 1950, per capita value of production remained much below that of any other province.

Per capita production in Quebec increased steadily during the period under review and in 1950 was \$693, somewhat below the Dominion average. Ontario's per capita output was the highest among the provinces for every year recorded, and reached \$1,008 in 1950, more than 28 per cent above the national average.

In Manitoba per capita production stood at \$618 in 1950, remaining well below the Canadian average. Per capita output in Saskatchewan fluctuated widely with farming conditions, often dropping far below the average but sometimes exceeding it.

The value of Alberta's per capita production in 1950 was \$780, the third highest in Canada. In recent years the Alberta figure has closely approximated the average for all Canada. British Columbia, with abundant natural resources and a well-diversified economy, has shown the second highest per capita output in Canada throughout most of the period. In 1950 it stood at \$852, well above the Canadian average.

### Detailed Provincial Analysis

#### Prince Edward Island.

The total value of production in Prince Edward Island rose from \$8,245,000 in 1938 to \$29,063,000 in 1950, a very large increase, although slightly below

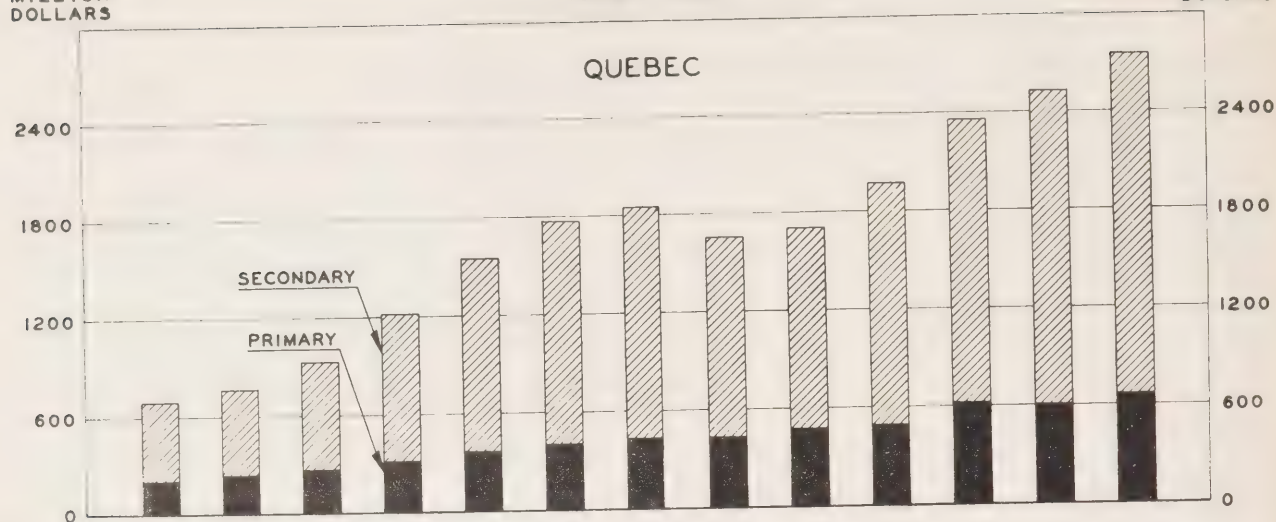
# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1938-1950

CHART 6.

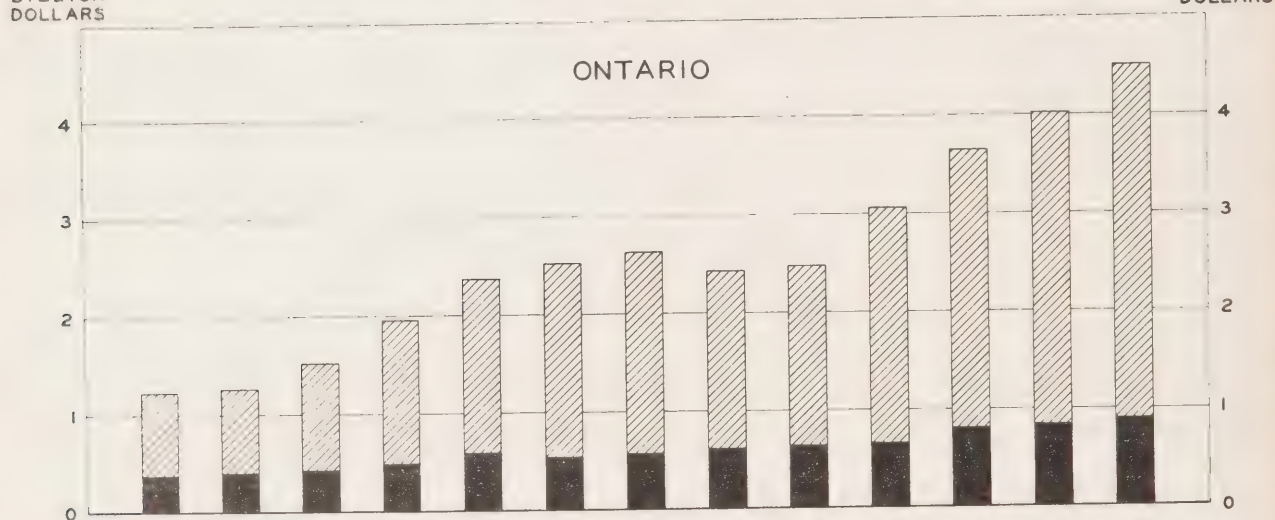
MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



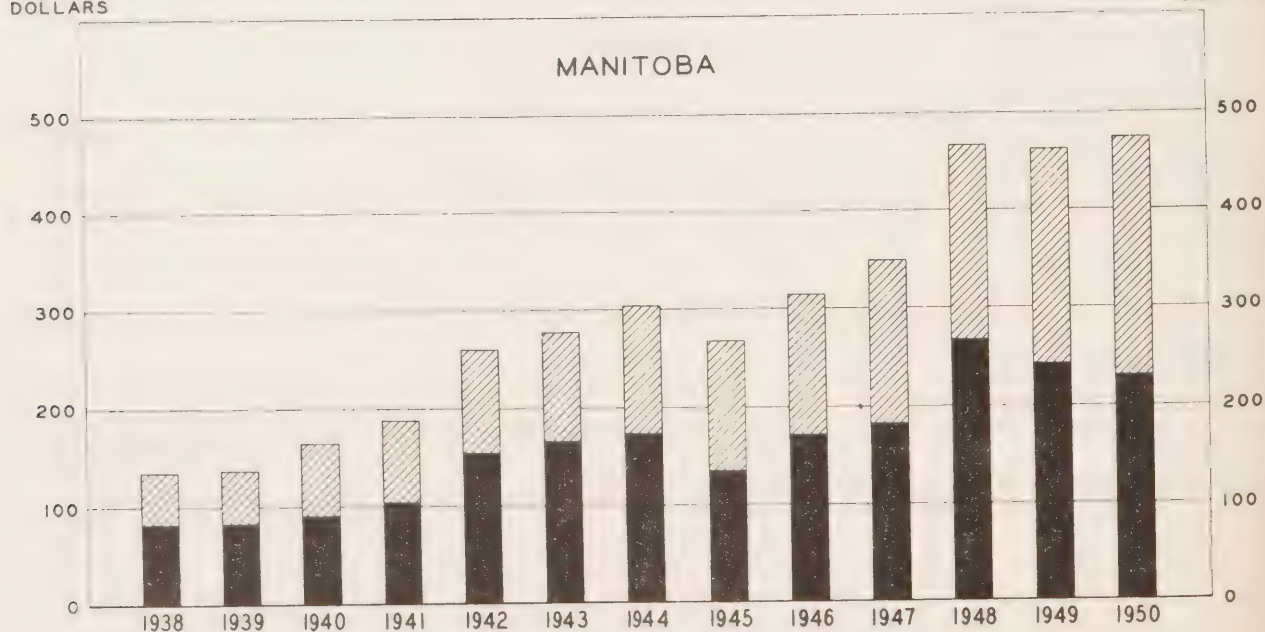
BILLION  
DOLLARS

BILLION  
DOLLARS



MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

the Canadian average. Table 6 shows that Prince Edward Island's economy is still mainly agricultural. Fisheries, manufacturing and construction constituted the bulk of non-agricultural output.

2. Nova Scotia

Value of production for Nova Scotia rather less than tripled over the period, increasing from \$93,938,000 in 1938 to \$261,639,000 in 1950. Manufacturing output expanded very rapidly during the war, and in recent years has contributed about 40 per cent of the province's commodity production. Mining and agriculture have been the province's most valuable primary industries throughout the period, with mining providing a rather larger share of the province's wealth in more recent years. Fisheries is Nova Scotia's third primary industry. As in most provinces, construction was at a high level in the post-war period, contributing more than 17 per cent of total production in 1949 and 1950.

3. New Brunswick.

New Brunswick's total value of production rose from \$61,708,000 in 1938 to \$225,128,000 in 1950. Manufacturing industries provided somewhat less than half of this total during most years. Agriculture and forestry are New Brunswick's main primary activities. Agriculture contributed more than 20 per cent of the provincial value of production during the war years and more recently, somewhat less. Forestry's share has fallen off since 1947. Activity in the construction industry increased considerably since the end of the last war. Construction accounted for nearly 15 per cent of the value of output in 1950, compared with 6 per cent in 1945.

4. Quebec.

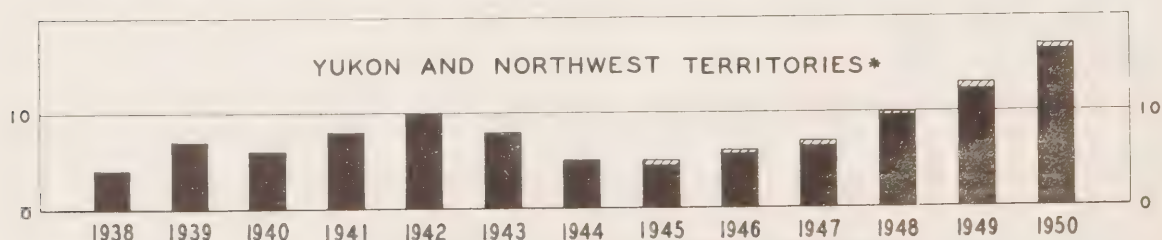
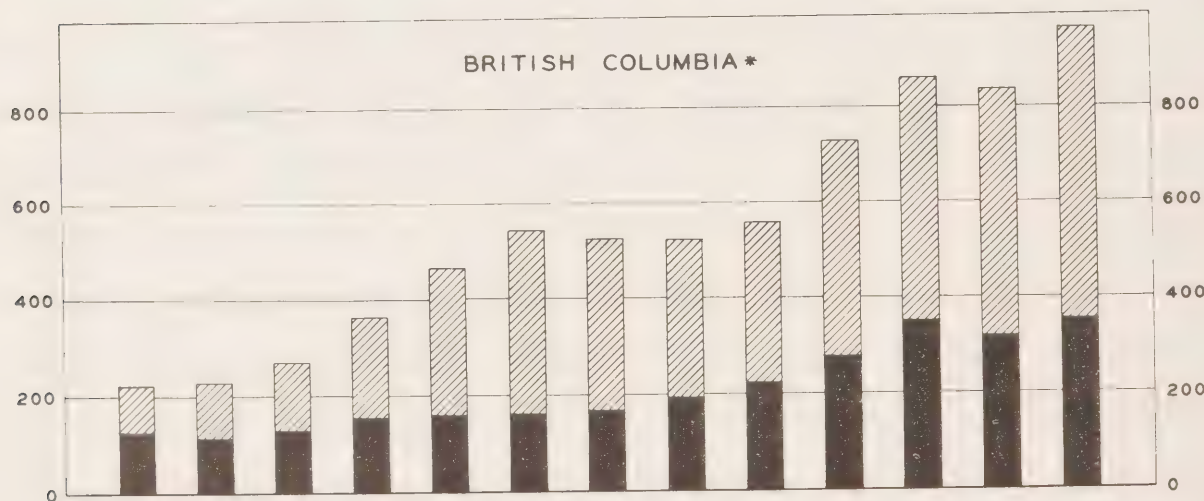
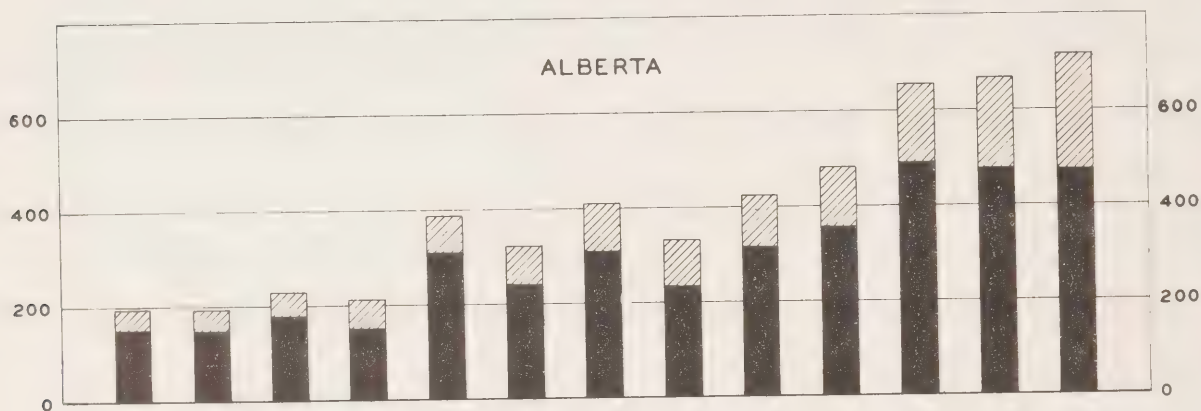
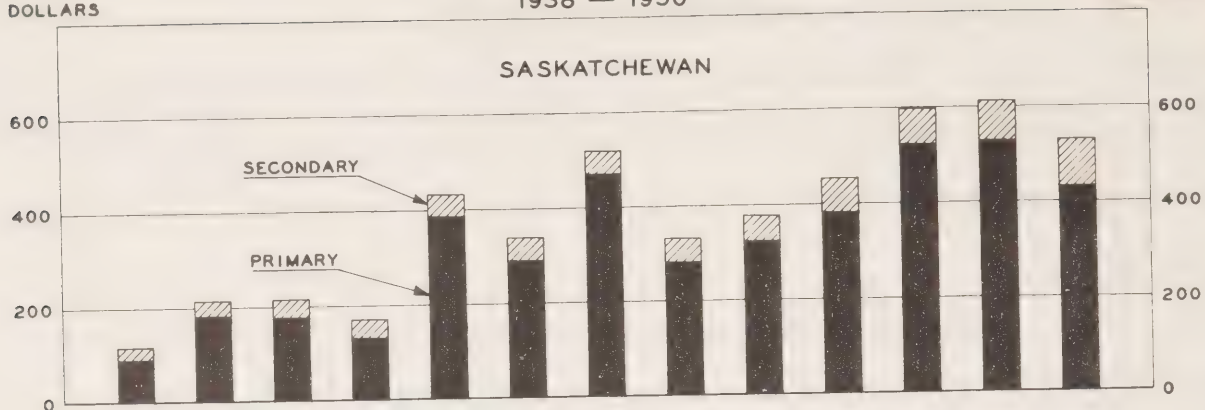
Total value of production in Quebec increased nearly four-fold during the period under review, rising from \$697,407,000 in 1938 to \$2,752,445,000 in 1950. Manufacturing industries largely dominate the province's economy, con-

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1938 — 1950

CHART 7.  
MILLION  
DOLLARS

MILLION  
DOLLARS



\* PRODUCTION IN FORESTRY AND CONSTRUCTION IN YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES INCLUDED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

tributing over 70 per cent of all value of production during some war years, and more than 65 per cent in the post-war period. However the primary industries of agriculture, forestry, mining and electric power still add substantially to the province's output, with agriculture's share averaging 10 to 12 per cent during the post-war years. The relative importance of electric power and mining has declined since 1938, although the latter's position has shown improvement in recent years. The contribution of forestry is still greater than in 1938 and 1939, but has been declining since 1948. The construction industry contributed over 10 per cent of total value in 1949 and 1950, compared with 7.5 per cent in 1938.

### 5. Ontario.

In Ontario also, the total value of production for 1950 was nearly four times the 1938 value. The Ontario economy, as that of Quebec, is largely dominated by manufactures, which were responsible for over 70 per cent of total value of production during the war, and for about 68 per cent in later years. This compares with a contribution of 62 per cent in 1938. Agriculture is Ontario's principal primary industry, with mining next in importance. The relative importance of these two industries has dropped sharply since 1938, although their dollar values have increased. The value of the construction industry has risen sharply since 1945 and accounted for 12 per cent of total value in 1950, compared with 4 per cent in 1945 and 6 per cent in 1938.

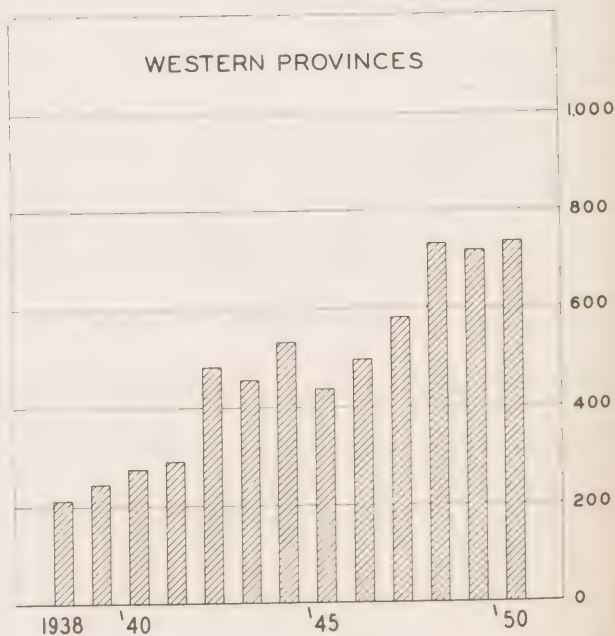
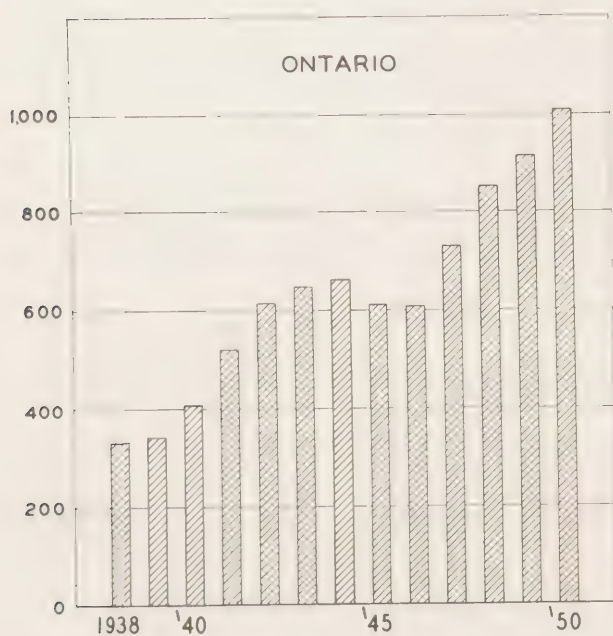
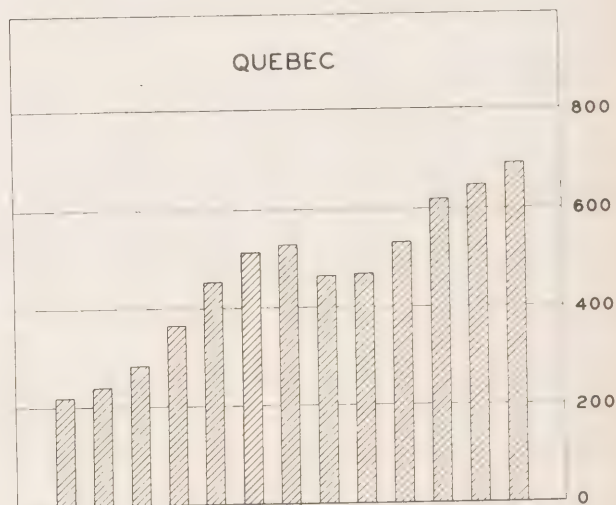
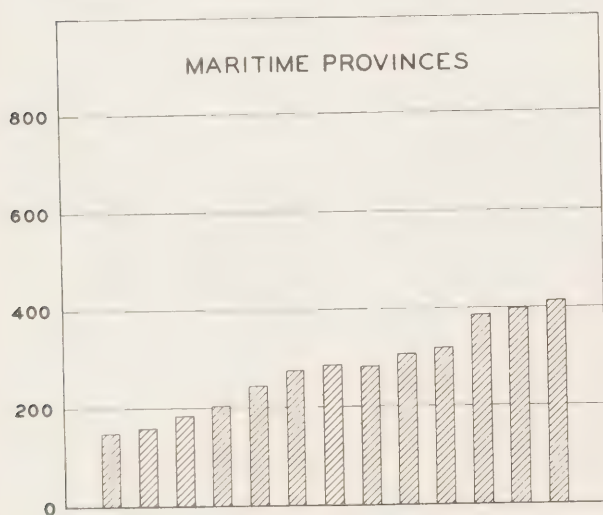
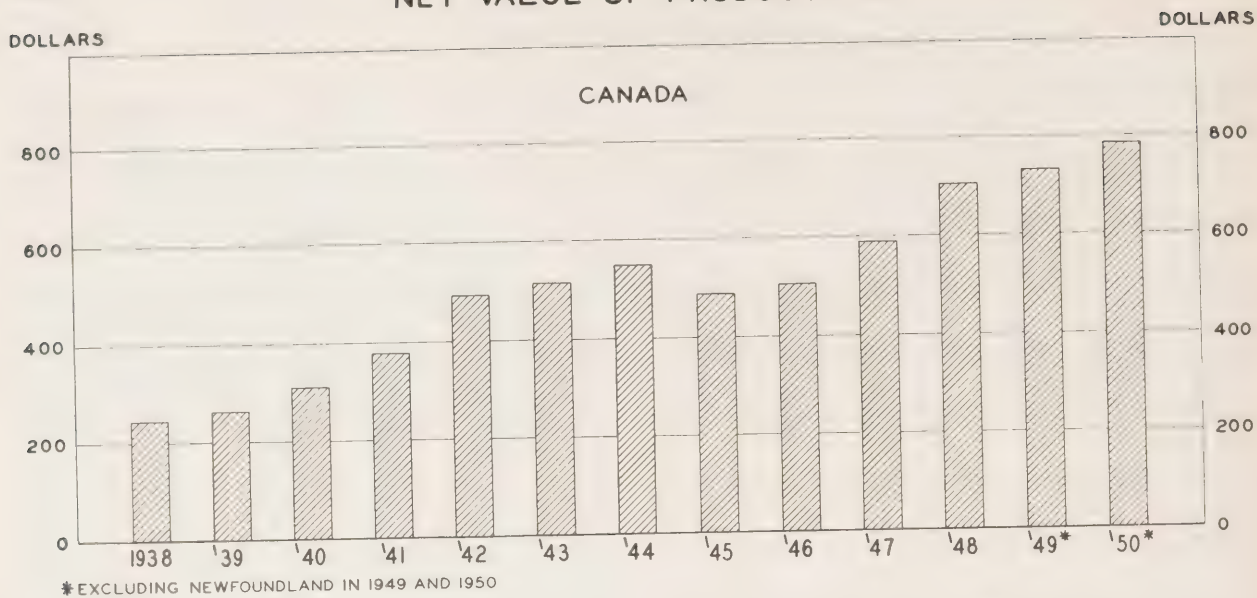
### 6. Manitoba.

The value of commodity production in Manitoba rose from \$135,842,000 in 1938 to \$474,577,000 in 1950 without the general balance of the economy altering greatly over the period. Agriculture remained the province's principal industry, accounting in most years for from 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the total value of production. The share of manufacturing usually stood between 35 per cent and 40



# PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

CHART 8.



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

per cent. The Manitoba mining industry, the output of which fell off markedly during the war, has shown some expansion in recent years, but its share of the total is still well below that of 1938. By contrast, value of construction output rose in the post-war period and in 1950 accounted for over 14 per cent of the provincial total. In 1938 construction contributed only 4.6 per cent of total value.

7. Saskatchewan.

Table 6 clearly illustrates the great dependence of the Saskatchewan economy on agricultural production. In 1950, for the first time in nine years, agriculture's share of the province's total value of output fell below 75 per cent. Throughout the period, fluctuations in total value of production and in value of agricultural output paralleled each other closely. Depression conditions in 1938 were followed by a swiftly rising trend, partly obscured by violent year-to-year fluctuations in value of production. Total value reached record levels in 1948 and 1949 but fell off appreciably in 1950.

Although the actual value of Saskatchewan's manufacturing output was rising steadily, it still constituted only from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent of total value of production during the post-war years, much the smallest proportion among the older provinces. Mining and construction were the other industries with appreciable values of output.

8. Alberta.

The Alberta economy has also been largely agrarian until very recently. Before the second World War, agriculture provided over 60 per cent of all value of production, and it still contributed nearly 60 per cent between 1946 and 1948. During 1949 and 1950, however, the share of agriculture dropped substantially as that of mining and construction rose, but it easily remained the province's principal industry. The value of mineral output has increased sharply

### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

since 1947, due principally to the rapid development of the province's petroleum resources.

Throughout the period, manufacturing was the province's second industry, and contributed between 17 per cent and 20 per cent of total value of production during the post-war years. Its position is being challenged, however, by the fast-growing mining and construction industries.

#### 9. British Columbia.

Total value of production in British Columbia increased from \$228,573,000 in 1938 to \$971,878,000 in 1950, an advance of more than 300 per cent. Since the Second World War, manufacturing has provided about half the aggregate amount. Five primary industries make substantial contributions to the province's output, these being, in order of 1950 values of production, forestry, mining, agriculture, fisheries and electric power. The economy of this province is therefore one of the most diversified in the nation, and the forestry and construction industries particularly have shown marked expansion during the post-war period. Compared with 1938, the relative importance of the manufacturing and construction industries has risen sharply, at the expense of agriculture, mining and electric power.



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Industry	Newfoundland				Prince Edward Island									
	1949	1950	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	n.a.	n.a.	5,425	65.8	6,268	64.6	6,318	60.5	6,715	65.9	10,623	70.8	12,808	67.5
Forestry .....	14,416	15,202	98	1.2	126	1.3	138	1.3	175	1.7	172	1.1	204	1.1
Fisheries .....	n.a.	n.a.	649	7.9	683	7.0	554	5.3	758	7.5	1,148	7.7	1,869	9.9
Rapping .....	n.a.	n.a.	6	0.1	4	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	5	-
Mining .....	17,437	20,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power ...	1,911	2,199	260	3.1	266	2.8	283	2.7	345	3.4	364	2.4	401	2.1
Manufactures .....	32,919*	36,712*	1,132	13.7	1,244	12.8	1,270	12.2	1,348	13.2	1,974	13.2	3,022	15.9
Construction .....	8,196	8,899	675	8.2	1,117	11.5	1,878	18.0	844	8.3	719	4.8	663	3.5
Grand Total	n.a.	n.a.	8,245	100.0	9,708	100.0	10,443	100.0	10,188	100.0	15,003	100.0	18,972	100.0

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	11,554	63.2	13,327	66.1	13,320	62.6	10,865	58.7	16,579	63.4	16,685	60.6	16,357	56.3
Forestry .....	9	0.1	-	-	78	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fisheries .....	1,797	9.8	2,309	11.4	3,085	14.5	1,880	10.2	2,201	8.4	2,055	7.5	2,556	8.8
Rapping .....	3	-	14	0.1	19	0.1	9	-	8	-	7	-	6	-
Mining .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power ...	399	2.2	384	1.9	344	1.6	395	2.1	539	2.1	655	2.4	762	2.6
Manufactures .....	3,571	19.5	3,178	15.8	3,469	16.3	3,849	20.8	4,218	16.1	4,338	15.8	4,284	14.8
Construction .....	947	5.2	939	4.7	967	4.5	1,516	8.2	2,603	10.0	3,766	13.7	5,098	17.5
Grand Total	18,280	100.0	20,151	100.0	21,282	100.0	18,514	100.0	26,148	100.0	27,506	100.0	29,063	100.0

Nova Scotia

Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	19,244	20.5	15,421	15.7	14,601	12.5	16,298	13.2	20,459	13.3	26,320	14.8
Forestry .....	3,467	3.7	3,818	3.9	5,413	4.6	5,057	4.1	4,143	2.7	4,729	2.7
Fisheries .....	5,324	5.6	5,308	5.4	5,800	5.0	6,930	5.6	8,875	5.8	12,828	7.2
Rapping .....	267	0.3	180	0.2	106	0.1	143	0.1	532	0.3	610	0.3
Mining .....	19,700	21.0	22,953	23.3	25,467	21.9	23,711	19.2	24,235	15.8	21,319	11.9
Electric Power .....	4,855	5.2	5,072	5.1	5,446	4.7	6,264	5.1	6,592	4.3	6,945	3.9
Manufactures .....	31,375	33.4	35,886	36.5	46,548	40.0	51,318	41.5	63,616	41.5	84,910	47.6
Construction .....	9,706	10.3	9,787	9.9	13,048	11.2	13,885	11.2	25,021	16.3	20,763	11.6
Grand Total	93,938	100.0	98,425	100.0	116,429	100.0	123,606	100.0	153,473	100.0	178,424	100.0

n.a. Not available.  
Excludes fish processing.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia															
Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
Agriculture .....	25,288	13.5	24,171	13.5	32,071	17.1	18,884	10.0	30,932	13.0	31,236	12.1	33,265	12.1	
Forestry .....	4,419	2.4	5,470	3.0	7,702	4.1	8,466	4.5	7,892	3.3	6,001	2.3	4,939	1.8	
Fisheries .....	14,851	8.0	19,223	10.7	20,560	11.0	15,156	8.0	19,071	8.0	18,691	7.2	21,399	8.0	
Trapping .....	354	0.2	231	0.1	733	0.4	303	0.2	254	0.1	427	0.2	140	0.0	
Mining .....	24,649	13.2	23,175	12.9	25,668	13.7	25,020	13.3	42,788	17.9	45,560	17.7	48,549	18.1	
Electric Power ...	7,282	3.9	6,963	3.9	7,077	3.8	7,193	3.8	7,835	3.3	8,381	3.3	9,548	3.6	
Manufactures .....	93,377	50.1	84,358	47.0	71,739	38.3	84,936	45.1	95,774	40.1	102,294	39.7	97,781	37.0	
Construction .....	16,274	8.7	15,954	8.9	21,754	11.6	28,437	15.1	34,240	14.3	45,257	17.5	46,018	17.5	
Grand Total	186,494	100.0	179,545	100.0	187,304	100.0	188,395	100.0	238,786	100.0	257,847	100.0	261,639	100.0	

New Brunswick													
Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
Agriculture .....	13,189	21.4	14,790	21.7	16,127	20.8	17,471	18.7	25,126	23.1	31,900	23.1	2
Forestry .....	7,394	12.0	7,688	11.3	7,775	10.0	9,710	10.4	11,554	10.6	13,760	10.6	1
Fisheries .....	1,799	2.9	2,186	3.2	2,028	2.6	2,828	3.0	3,649	3.4	5,192	3.4	
Trapping .....	603	1.0	755	1.1	631	0.8	627	0.7	835	0.8	352	0.8	
Mining .....	3,323	5.4	3,390	5.0	2,761	3.6	2,961	3.2	2,850	2.6	2,974	2.6	
Electric Power .....	3,357	5.4	3,594	5.3	3,845	4.9	4,092	4.4	4,248	3.9	4,443	3.9	
Manufactures .....	23,866	38.7	27,041	39.8	38,253	49.3	47,297	50.5	53,920	49.7	58,957	49.7	4
Construction .....	8,177	13.2	8,554	12.6	6,177	8.0	8,530	9.1	6,364	5.9	5,915	5.9	
Grand Total	61,708	100.0	67,998	100.0	77,597	100.0	93,516	100.0	108,546	100.0	123,493	100.0	10

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	30,927	23.9	31,021	23.4	35,680	23.0	28,966	16.5	40,304	19.8	40,061	19.4	41,267	19.4
Forestry .....	14,874	11.5	16,224	12.2	21,196	13.7	26,228	15.0	27,544	13.5	23,216	11.3	19,355	11.3
Fisheries .....	5,404	4.2	5,477	4.1	7,145	4.6	5,996	3.4	7,885	3.9	6,437	3.1	6,792	3.1
Trapping .....	222	0.2	382	0.3	240	0.2	260	0.2	105	0.1	256	0.1	257	0.1
Mining .....	3,314	2.5	3,312	2.5	3,807	2.4	4,598	2.6	5,396	2.6	5,529	2.7	10,862	2.7
Electric Power ...	4,541	3.5	4,870	3.7	4,867	3.1	5,078	2.9	5,156	2.5	6,255	3.1	7,021	3.1
Manufactures .....	62,258	48.1	63,380	47.8	67,783	43.7	83,488	47.7	91,404	44.8	91,187	44.2	106,204	44.2
Construction .....	7,922	6.1	8,035	6.0	14,410	9.3	20,514	11.7	26,176	12.8	33,281	16.1	33,370	16.1
Grand Total	129,462	100.0	132,701	100.0	155,128	100.0	175,128	100.0	203,970	100.0	206,222	100.0	225,128	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Continued) - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Quebec												
Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	94,057	13.5	105,286	13.6	116,131	12.4	138,703	11.4	168,209	10.9	202,336	11.4
Forestry .....	24,047	3.4	31,843	4.1	39,767	4.3	48,236	4.0	51,174	3.3	56,744	3.2
Fisheries .....	1,714	0.2	1,690	0.2	1,611	0.2	2,080	0.2	2,747	0.2	3,879	0.2
Trapping .....	1,059	0.2	1,081	0.1	1,338	0.1	1,391	0.1	3,895	0.2	3,255	0.2
Mining .....	42,828	6.1	48,561	6.3	56,243	6.0	64,570	5.3	69,131	4.5	67,769	3.8
Electric Power .....	52,930	7.6	56,121	7.3	61,095	6.6	69,461	5.7	78,325	5.1	78,805	4.5
Manufactures .....	428,614	61.5	470,385	60.7	595,553	63.9	815,087	67.0	1,059,874	68.6	1,280,098	72.2
Construction .....	52,158	7.5	60,007	7.7	60,561	6.5	76,553	6.3	110,790	7.2	79,787	4.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>697,407</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>774,974</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>932,299</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,216,081</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,544,145</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,772,673</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	209,099	11.3	209,834	12.6	234,702	13.7	208,860	10.6	291,469	12.4	284,685	11.3	290,245	10.5
Forestry .....	70,122	3.8	81,824	4.9	97,383	5.7	115,565	5.9	125,023	5.3	113,537	4.5	115,186	4.2
Fisheries .....	3,974	0.2	4,988	0.3	4,476	0.3	2,767	0.1	3,435	0.2	3,295	0.1	3,200	0.1
Trapping .....	4,325	0.2	3,364	0.2	5,308	0.3	2,737	0.1	1,866	0.1	1,664	0.1	1,844	0.1
Mining .....	58,621	3.2	59,238	3.6	55,974	3.3	70,140	3.6	98,686	4.2	101,079	4.0	141,455	5.1
Electric Power ...	86,992	4.7	80,350	4.8	84,822	5.0	93,855	4.8	96,131	4.1	104,107	4.1	114,301	4.2
Manufactures .....	1,350,519	73.0	1,149,391	69.2	1,125,992	65.8	1,324,398	67.0	1,533,798	65.4	1,651,630	65.5	1,798,320	65.3
Construction .....	66,713	3.6	72,800	4.4	101,329	5.9	156,898	7.9	194,186	8.3	260,825	10.4	287,894	10.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,850,365</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,661,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,709,986</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,975,220</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,344,594</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,520,822</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,752,445</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Ontario

Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	191,897	15.8	190,306	15.1	196,856	12.9	236,479	12.0	338,461	14.3	316,633	12.5
Forestry .....	19,352	1.6	21,086	1.7	25,421	1.7	29,074	1.5	31,142	1.3	37,104	1.5
Fisheries .....	2,851	0.2	2,515	0.2	2,560	0.2	3,031	0.2	3,574	0.2	4,704	0.2
Trapping .....	824	0.1	1,550	0.1	2,188	0.1	2,776	0.1	3,965	0.2	4,547	0.2
Mining .....	119,445	9.8	136,966	10.8	153,097	10.1	158,462	8.1	153,898	6.5	136,890	5.4
Electric Power .....	49,953	4.1	52,100	4.1	58,271	3.8	65,316	3.3	71,319	3.0	69,028	2.7
Manufactures .....	757,621	62.4	791,429	62.6	1,004,530	66.0	1,360,056	69.3	1,671,130	70.4	1,844,652	73.0
Construction .....	73,037	6.0	68,536	5.4	78,659	5.2	108,171	5.5	98,442	4.1	112,054	4.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,214,980</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,264,488</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,521,582</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,963,365</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,371,931</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,525,612</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	352,523	13.5	381,052	15.6	405,074	16.4	395,355	12.9	510,537	14.0	536,273	13.4	545,379	12.1
Forestry .....	34,119	1.3	42,592	1.7	53,947	2.2	65,256	2.1	78,805	2.2	76,958	1.9	79,659	1.8
Fisheries .....	4,389	0.2	6,484	0.3	5,597	0.2	4,803	0.2	5,683	0.2	5,497	0.1	6,252	0.1
Trapping .....	5,336	0.2	5,088	0.2	7,793	0.3	4,602	0.2	5,357	0.1	3,964	0.1	4,097	0.1
Mining .....	122,873	4.7	108,845	4.4	106,809	4.3	123,910	4.1	136,076	3.7	149,501	3.7	161,671	3.6
Electric Power ...	69,259	2.6	72,394	3.0	73,547	3.0	79,367	2.6	82,896	2.3	86,256	2.2	106,852	2.4
Manufactures .....	1,930,044	73.7	1,720,938	70.5	1,659,285	67.0	2,136,014	69.9	2,486,008	68.1	2,708,554	67.6	3,068,142	68.0
Construction .....	99,652	3.8	104,201	4.3	163,266	6.6	244,553	8.0	345,060	9.4	439,776	11.0	535,250	11.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,618,195</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,441,594</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,475,318</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,053,860</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,650,422</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,006,779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,507,302</b>	<b>100.0</b>



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Continued) - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Manitoba													
Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
Agriculture .....	57,465	42.3	59,820	43.6	67,452	41.3	76,906	41.1	131,504	50.6	140,837	51.1	
Forestry .....	603	0.4	941	0.7	1,290	0.8	1,556	0.8	1,480	0.6	1,939	0.7	
Fisheries .....	1,307	1.0	1,228	0.9	1,555	0.9	2,448	1.3	2,727	1.0	3,428	1.2	
Trapping .....	509	0.4	583	0.4	1,196	0.7	2,002	1.1	2,596	1.0	2,251	0.8	
Mining .....	13,569	10.0	10,969	8.0	9,901	6.1	9,861	5.3	7,380	2.8	7,753	2.8	
Electric Power .....	7,851	5.8	8,393	6.1	8,714	5.3	9,326	5.0	9,832	3.8	10,365	3.8	
Manufactures .....	48,308	35.5	48,811	35.5	62,353	38.2	74,451	39.7	94,857	36.5	99,147	35.7	
Construction .....	6,230	4.6	6,569	4.8	10,913	6.7	10,743	5.7	9,545	3.7	10,054	3.7	
Grand Total	135,842	100.0	137,314	100.0	163,374	100.0	187,293	100.0	259,921	100.0	275,774	100.0	
Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
Agriculture .....	146,838	48.5	108,942	40.5	139,846	44.4	151,195	43.2	227,490	48.7	203,453	44.1	182,491
Forestry .....	2,003	0.7	2,400	0.9	3,732	1.2	4,106	1.2	3,610	0.8	4,160	0.9	5,297
Fisheries .....	2,830	0.9	3,418	1.3	3,304	1.1	3,477	1.0	3,181	0.7	2,821	0.6	3,880
Trapping .....	2,689	0.9	3,728	1.4	5,012	1.6	2,296	0.7	3,932	0.8	2,545	0.6	2,942
Mining .....	7,803	2.6	7,691	2.9	8,241	2.6	8,857	2.5	17,050	3.7	14,638	3.2	19,259
Electric Power ...	10,842	3.6	11,130	4.1	12,001	3.8	12,650	3.6	13,250	2.8	14,911	3.2	16,947
Manufactures .....	120,340	39.7	117,775	43.8	122,781	39.0	139,374	39.8	157,426	33.7	167,335	36.2	177,052
Construction .....	9,303	3.1	13,766	5.1	19,936	6.3	27,858	8.0	40,883	8.8	51,509	11.2	66,709
Grand Total	302,648	100.0	268,850	100.0	314,853	100.0	349,813	100.0	466,822	100.0	461,372	100.0	474,577
Saskatchewan													
Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
Agriculture .....	80,144	69.9	173,189	81.9	165,928	78.1	119,344	69.7	369,452	85.8	264,788	78.1	
Forestry .....	297	0.2	240	0.1	327	0.1	819	0.5	889	0.2	965	0.3	
Fisheries .....	250	0.2	229	0.1	228	0.1	261	0.2	384	0.1	773	0.2	
Trapping .....	538	0.5	590	0.3	1,258	0.6	1,948	1.1	2,245	0.5	1,986	0.6	
Mining .....	6,038	5.3	4,814	2.3	5,153	2.4	6,142	3.6	10,544	2.4	20,477	6.1	
Electric Power .....	4,020	3.5	4,331	2.0	4,591	2.2	4,889	2.8	4,990	1.2	5,190	1.5	
Manufactures .....	16,143	14.1	20,283	9.6	25,858	12.2	28,172	16.5	33,934	7.9	37,895	11.1	
Construction .....	7,208	6.3	7,773	3.7	9,070	4.3	9,556	5.6	8,124	1.9	6,766	2.1	
Grand Total	114,638	100.0	211,449	100.0	212,413	100.0	171,131	100.0	430,562	100.0	338,840	100.0	
Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
Agriculture .....	445,123	85.5	257,321	77.7	292,232	77.2	343,259	77.0	465,422	77.8	484,406	79.2	389,052
Forestry .....	1,867	0.4	1,562	0.5	2,292	0.6	2,216	0.5	1,747	0.3	2,109	0.4	3,422
Fisheries .....	1,032	0.2	882	0.3	729	0.2	484	0.1	513	0.1	521	0.1	718
Trapping .....	2,776	0.5	1,500	0.4	2,677	0.7	1,449	0.3	2,345	0.4	1,992	0.3	1,971
Mining .....	16,204	3.1	17,098	5.2	21,930	5.8	29,512	6.6	44,850	7.5	31,851	5.2	26,938
Electric Power ...	5,551	1.1	5,771	1.7	6,338	1.7	7,711	1.7	8,204	1.4	8,851	1.5	10,027
Manufactures .....	40,833	7.8	38,275	11.6	38,460	10.1	41,481	9.3	45,054	7.5	47,357	7.7	49,495
Construction .....	7,131	1.4	8,649	2.6	13,856	3.7	19,742	4.5	29,744	5.0	34,510	5.6	46,383
Grand Total	520,517	100.0	331,058	100.0	378,514	100.0	445,854	100.0	597,879	100.0	611,597	100.0	528,006

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Continued) - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Alberta												
Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	126,420	64.7	119,450	61.6	141,879	62.0	109,601	50.7	259,749	67.2	186,755	58.3
Forestry .....	1,112	0.6	1,414	0.7	1,939	0.9	2,287	1.1	2,314	0.6	2,478	0.8
Fishing .....	262	0.1	196	0.1	222	0.1	197	0.1	213	0.1	393	0.1
Logging .....	506	0.3	737	0.4	1,893	0.8	1,952	0.9	5,163	1.3	3,503	1.1
Electric Power .....	24,010	12.3	24,959	12.9	27,851	12.2	34,129	15.8	38,162	9.9	39,661	12.4
Manufactures .....	5,253	2.7	5,543	2.9	5,810	2.5	6,323	2.9	6,686	1.7	7,726	2.4
Construction .....	30,756	15.7	32,618	16.8	37,747	16.5	45,958	21.2	57,480	14.8	65,797	20.5
	7,011	3.6	8,988	4.6	11,446	5.0	15,798	7.3	16,908	4.4	14,262	4.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>195,330</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>193,905</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>228,787</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>216,245</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>386,675</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>320,575</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	258,301	63.5	179,091	54.2	248,804	58.9	286,080	59.6	389,090	59.5	349,455	52.4	326,484	45.8
Forestry .....	2,140	0.5	2,907	0.9	4,643	1.1	4,537	1.0	6,675	1.0	5,862	0.9	7,202	1.0
Fishing .....	465	0.1	742	0.2	600	0.1	449	0.1	375	0.1	342	0.1	437	0.1
Logging .....	3,313	0.8	2,068	0.6	2,974	0.7	1,538	0.3	2,702	0.4	1,927	0.3	1,889	0.3
Electric Power .....	40,162	9.9	41,713	12.6	47,634	11.3	54,960	11.5	76,930	11.7	106,806	16.0	122,543	17.2
Manufactures .....	7,995	2.0	8,227	2.5	9,011	2.1	9,708	2.0	10,947	1.7	11,961	1.8	13,863	1.9
Construction .....	77,416	19.0	78,548	23.8	83,735	19.8	89,290	18.6	107,124	16.4	114,681	17.2	123,893	17.4
	16,981	4.2	17,015	5.2	25,171	6.0	33,242	6.9	60,370	9.2	75,169	11.3	115,759	16.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>406,773</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>330,311</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>422,572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>479,804</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>654,213</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>666,203</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>712,070</b>	<b>100.0</b>

British Columbia\*

Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	27,758	12.1	25,980	11.2	26,413	9.5	34,135	9.3	38,107	8.0	50,743	9.2
Forestry .....	32,607	14.3	27,406	11.8	34,394	12.4	40,073	10.9	35,755	7.6	38,703	7.0
Fishing .....	8,669	3.8	7,891	3.4	9,068	3.3	15,836	4.3	18,415	3.9	15,644	2.8
Logging .....	653	0.3	895	0.4	1,079	0.4	1,625	0.5	1,655	0.4	1,576	0.3
Electric Power .....	42,207	18.5	39,724	17.1	45,225	16.3	51,108	13.9	52,750	11.2	41,816	7.6
Manufactures .....	13,748	6.0	14,338	6.2	15,620	5.6	17,066	4.7	17,864	3.8	17,806	3.2
Construction .....	90,472	39.6	103,263	44.5	130,206	47.0	181,233	49.4	272,926	57.7	341,699	62.0
	12,459	5.4	12,375	5.4	15,142	5.5	25,481	7.0	35,003	7.4	43,274	7.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>228,573</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>231,872</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>277,147</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>366,557</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>472,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>551,261</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* See note referring to Yukon and Northwest Territories on next page.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Concluded)- NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

British Columbia

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	54,154	10.2	64,603	12.2	66,298	11.8	64,055	8.7	73,870	8.5	73,025	8.7	62,226	6.1
Forestry .....	45,426	8.5	49,933	9.5	58,965	10.5	91,888	12.5	109,612	12.7	100,196	11.9	131,063	13.1
Fisheries .....	17,333	3.3	21,201	4.0	21,372	3.8	22,355	3.0	32,644	3.8	27,251	3.2	36,345	3.6
Trapping .....	2,306	0.4	2,718	0.5	2,894	0.5	1,617	0.2	1,507	0.2	835	0.1	950	0.1
Mining .....	34,352	6.5	36,615	6.9	50,200	8.9	82,092	11.2	110,713	12.8	88,660	10.6	91,953	9.1
Electric Power ...	16,798	3.2	19,737	3.7	22,256	3.9	15,922	2.2	23,554	2.7	26,189	3.1	31,050	3.1
Manufactures .....	337,137	63.4	307,955	58.2	293,353	52.1	388,702	52.3	417,601	48.2	409,665	48.8	479,606	49.1
Construction .....	24,115	4.5	26,599	5.0	48,009	8.5	68,781	9.4	96,382	11.1	114,360	13.6	138,685	14.0
Grand Total	531,621	100.0	529,361	100.0	563,347	100.0	735,412	100.0	865,883	100.0	840,181	100.0	971,878	100.0

Yukon and Northwest Territories\*

Industry	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Fisheries .....	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.0
Trapping .....	1,607	37.6	1,543	21.6	1,516	23.7	2,672	32.4	2,912	30.2	3,496	44.4
Mining .....	2,568	60.1	5,397	75.5	4,631	72.2	5,302	64.3	6,327	65.7	3,958	50.0
Electric Power .....	94	2.2	105	1.5	104	1.6	66	0.8	125	1.3	125	1.6
Manufactures .....	-	-	92	1.3	153	2.4	200	2.4	263	2.7	238	3.0
Construction .....	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Grand Total	4,274	100.0	7,142	100.0	6,409	100.0	8,247	100.0	9,630	100.0	7,819	100.0

Industry	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Fisheries .....	3	0.1	115	2.5	293	4.6	150	2.3	387	4.0	549	4.3	612	4.8
Trapping .....	2,665	51.9	2,413	51.8	3,428	54.2	2,032	31.2	2,102	21.9	1,679	13.3	1,109	8.6
Mining .....	2,087	40.6	1,429	30.7	1,951	30.8	3,450	52.9	6,272	65.4	9,155	72.4	13,975	88.1
Electric Power ...	99	1.9	181	3.9	248	3.9	366	5.6	451	4.7	651	5.2	777	6.1
Manufactures .....	281	5.5	518	11.1	409	6.5	525	8.0	380	4.0	605	4.8	569	4.5
Construction .....	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Grand Total	5,135	100.0	4,656	100.0	6,329	100.0	6,523	100.0	9,592	100.0	12,639	100.0	17,042	100.0

n.a. Not available.

\* Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia, 1938-1950.  
Production in manufactures in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia in 1938.



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Table 7 - RELATION OF NET PRODUCTION TO OTHER FACTORS

	Net Production	Wholesale Prices	Volume of Industrial Production **	Gross National Product	Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
	Million Dollars	1935-39=100	1935-39=100	Million Dollars	Million Dollars
38 .....	2,755	102.0	102.0	5,233	2,494
39 .....	2,997	99.2	109.7	5,707	2,575
40 .....	3,546	108.0	131.4	6,872	2,929
41 .....	4,356	116.4	164.8	8,517	3,575
42 .....	5,752	123.0	195.7	10,539	4,242
43 .....	6,113	127.9	208.5	11,183	4,783
44 .....	6,569	130.6	212.4	11,954	4,940
45 .....	5,900	132.1	187.2	11,850	4,953
46 .....	6,235	138.9	171.9	12,026	5,323
47 .....	7,429	163.3	187.8	13,768	6,221
48 .....	9,058	193.4	196.3 <sup>P</sup>	15,613	7,170
49 .....	9,686	198.3	199.6 <sup>P</sup>	16,462	7,761
50 .....	10,562	211.2	211.5 <sup>P</sup>	18,122	8,271
51 .....		240.2	226.4 <sup>P</sup>	21,241 <sup>P</sup>	9,640

	Population as at June 1st	Civilian Labour Force as at June 1st *	Imports	Exports	Federal Expenditures Fiscal Years
	Thousands	Thousands	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars
18 .....	11,152	4,538	677	838	534
19 .....	11,267	4,598	751	925	553
20 .....	11,381	4,556	1,082	1,179	681
21 .....	11,507	4,417	1,449	1,621	1,250
22 .....	11,654	4,519	1,644	2,364	1,885
23 .....	11,795	4,522	1,735	2,971	4,387
24 .....	11,946	4,507	1,759	3,440	5,322
25 .....	12,072	4,483	1,586	3,218	5,246
26 .....	12,292	4,824	1,927	2,312	5,136
27 .....	12,551	4,914	2,574	2,775	2,634
28 .....	12,823	4,996	2,637	3,075	2,196
29 .....	13,447	5,071	2,761	2,993	2,176
30 .....	13,712	5,233	3,174	3,118	2,449
31 .....	14,009	5,255	4,085	3,914	2,901

Source: For the years 1946-1951 data are published in "The Labour Force Nov. 1945-Mar. 1952", D.B.S. The figure for 1950 has been adjusted to include an estimate for Manitoba which, because of flood conditions, was excluded from the published data.  
: Prior to 1946, "Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950", D.B.S.  
Source: "Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1951", D.B.S.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1938-1950

DESCRIPTION OF METHODS

1. Agriculture. The series on the net value of agricultural production originates in the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The computation is effected in connection with the project on "Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations." The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1944 and January-March 1947, presents the background for the estimates. Gross value of agricultural production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind (not including house rent) and the value of changes in inventories. Income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at their alternative market prices. The inventory figure consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces, and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, wages to paid labour and interest on mortgages and other debt) are deducted from gross farm production (less house rent) to give the net value of production. The net value series, compiled on this basis, is not yet available prior to 1938.

2. Forestry. The forestry totals are obtained from the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross value of production resulting from operations in the woods is compiled from consumption data reported by pulp and paper establishments, sawmills and other wood-using industries, together with special estimates for such items as fuel wood, fence posts and rails, round mining timber, etc. The value of materials and supplies used is estimated for Canada on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns which, in 1950, produced about 40 per cent of the total cut. The value of materials and supplies was distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production.

The net value obtained by subtracting the value of materials and supplies from the gross value includes the net value of forest products acquired by farmers

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

from farm wood lots whether retained for own use (income in kind) or sold. Woodcutting is not generally the main occupation of farming establishments, and as the net value of these products is already included in the net value of agriculture, it must be deducted from the net value of forestry. The gross value of farm forest products is estimated for Canada and the provinces in the Agriculture Division, and the net value is obtained by applying to the Canada total the net value-gross value ratio of total operations in the woods and distributing this net total by provinces according to the gross value of farm forest products.

The net value of forestry so obtained is greatly below that of the series compiled on the old basis. The latter series covered a wider field in that it included the sawmilling and pulp and paper industries, which are, in reality, manufacturing industries. Due to this change in classification, the value of forestry in some provinces for certain years no longer appears in the tables.

3. Fisheries. The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Fisheries Section of the Bureau. It represents the value of the catch of sea and inland fish before processing. No data are available as to the cost of materials and supplies used by fishermen and the values shown, therefore, are somewhat higher than would be obtained if data were available to compile net value figures.

The value as shown in the revised series is considerably less than that obtained by the old method which was based on the value of all fish marketed including the value of the fish curing and packing industry. The value of production of this industry is now included only in manufacturing.

4. Trapping. Prior to 1944, the value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in calendar years (as shown in the "Report on Fur Farms") from the total value of fur pro-



### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

duction (wild life and ranch-raised) during the fur years terminating at the end of June as reported in "Fur Production." The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value for wild life was believed excessive. The Canada total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

From 1945 to 1948, the value was computed from separate volume data on wild life as shown in the report "Fur Production", published by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of ranch-raised types by species multiplied by the corresponding combined unit values was deducted from the total value of pelts produced.

Beginning in 1949, separate values are published in "Fur Production" for wild life pelts produced and these now represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available on materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

5. Mining. The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Section of the Bureau. The published total of the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from the mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries includes the output of several industries classified to manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification. These industries are non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and salt. The net values of these industries were deducted from the published net aggregate values of the mineral industry. The resulting totals are somewhat below the figures for the mining industry published in earlier reports as the latter included the net production of the five manufacturing industries listed above.

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the industry is published annually in the transportation section's report on "Central Electric Stations". The duplicate consisting of inter-station purchases of power within the industry and inter-

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

provincial transfers is eliminated. The provincial revenue figures published in the "Central Electric Stations" report are not adjusted for inter-provincial purchases and differ, therefore, from the provincial figures appearing in the tables of this report. The net value of production is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel consumed from the gross value. The cost of other materials and supplies is not available.

7. Manufacturing. The net value of manufacturing for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the General Manufactures Section. The figures correspond with the item "Manufactures - Total" published in earlier "Survey of Production" reports. No adjustment for duplication is necessary as no manufacturing industries are included in the net value figures of the primary industries.

8. Construction. The total value of work performed less the cost of materials used as given in the annual report on the Construction Industry is taken as the net value of construction. Considerably higher levels for new construction and repairs and maintenance during the period 1926-1941 were given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published in August, 1945, by the Department of Reconstruction. Data on the value of construction, repairs and maintenance published in the reports on Private and Public Investment in Canada are also considerably higher than those shown in the Construction Industry report. Discrepancies in 1949 and 1950 are explained in the Construction Industry reports for those years. As the net value of production and the provincial distribution for all years of the period covered by this report are not available, it has been decided to present, for the years 1938 to 1950, the version of the Construction Section of the Bureau. A new series for the industry for 1951 and subsequent years will become available next year, and in order not to destroy continuity, efforts will be made to extend the new series backwards on the revised basis and to obtain net value data and a provincial distribution for as many years as possible.





GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION  
1938-1951



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1953



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
Department of Trade and Commerce

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION  
1938 - 1951

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## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1938-1951

Scope of the Series

The scope of the series published in this report is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the actual production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are excluded except as they are indirectly reflected in the value of output of the "Commodity-producing" industries. This is in contrast to the scope of the widely-used "Gross National Product"<sup>(1)</sup> series which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popularly accepted sense as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical energy, the construction of buildings, and manufacturing and processing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value statistics are not shown in this report<sup>(2)</sup>. In combining value of production figures for a number of industries, it is essential, in order to assess accurately the contribution of each industry to the total, that inter-industry duplication be eliminated. Thus, only the net value of production, or census "value added" will be considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

- 
- 1) See "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and "1949-1952", D.B.S.
  - 2) As no data on materials and/or fuel are available for some industries, the figures for these industries are, in reality, gross values or gross values partly adjusted but the amounts of materials and fuel involved are believed to be relatively unimportant. See Description of Method, page 31.

Note: Throughout the report, the 1949, 1950 and 1951 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing\*. Statistics on fishing for the tenth province are included for 1951. Data on agriculture and trapping are not yet available.

Excluding fish processing.

## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

### Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, net production, or "value added", is generally considered the most significant measure of production. Net production is computed by deducting from the total value of output (excluding indirect taxes) for each industry, the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar, although not strictly comparable, to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to gross national product at factor cost (net income originating<sup>(1)</sup> plus depreciation). There are problems of classification as well as conceptual differences.

One of the major problems of classification is that three factor shares of GNP at factor cost, viz., corporation profits, "other investment income" and depreciation are available only on a "company" basis while the other factor shares, viz., salaries, wages and supplementary labour income and net income of unincorporated business are available on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, all the value added data for the commodity-producing industries are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of a company is treated as a separate entity and classified to the industry in which it operates. A company may own several establishments which are classified to different industrial divisions. The nature of available data renders it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of National Income or GNP, to get an accurate breakdown of corporation profits, other investment income and depreciation on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment cannot be made to Net National Income at factor cost or to Gross National Product at factor cost, although, conceptually,

(1) See Table 20, page 50, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950," and page 31 of "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1949-1952". This table shows only net income originating by industry; depreciation charges are not available on an industry-by-industry basis.



### SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

it should be made. For instance, the profits, other investment income and depreciation of several major mining companies which operate smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing sector have to be assigned in total to the mining division, while the salaries and wages of these concerns are classified on an establishment basis, i.e., partly to mining and partly to manufacturing.

The conceptual differences arise from the fact that net value, as computed for each commodity-producing industry, includes the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, transportation, communications, etc. In national income accounting, the contribution of these services to GNP at factor cost is classified to the non-commodity industries from which they originate. For instance, while insurance costs are part of the "net value" of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, they are not included in the contribution of manufacturing to GNP at factor cost, but are part of the contribution of the insurance industry. Thus the measurement of output based on net value of production is mostly "net" within the field covered by this report but contains some duplication if it is used as an element of gross national product.

### Volume Estimates of Commodity Production

The direct volume measurement methods used in the construction of the Index of Industrial Production are now being extended to cover the other sectors of the economy in conjunction with the project of the deflation of Gross National Expenditure. These methods will yield more accurate results for commodity-producing industries than those published in previous reports. It is planned to show these volume of production series as soon as they are ready for publication.

CHART I

# PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938 AND 1951

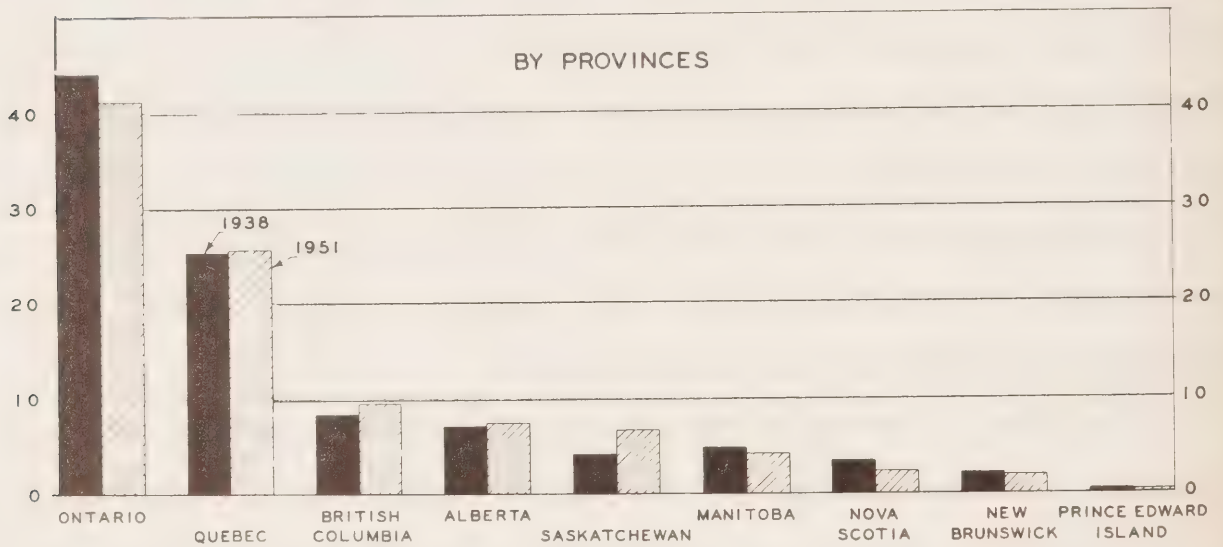
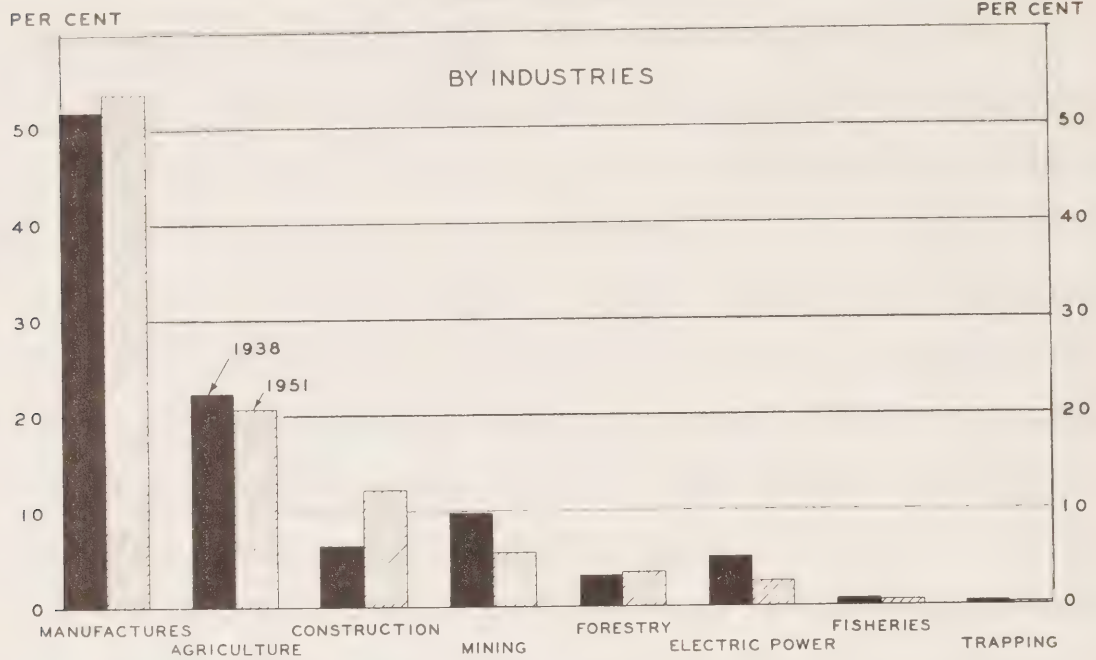


Table 1 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

## Industry

Industry

\* Excludes value of forestry production originating on farm wood lots which is included with agriculture.

Table 2(a) PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

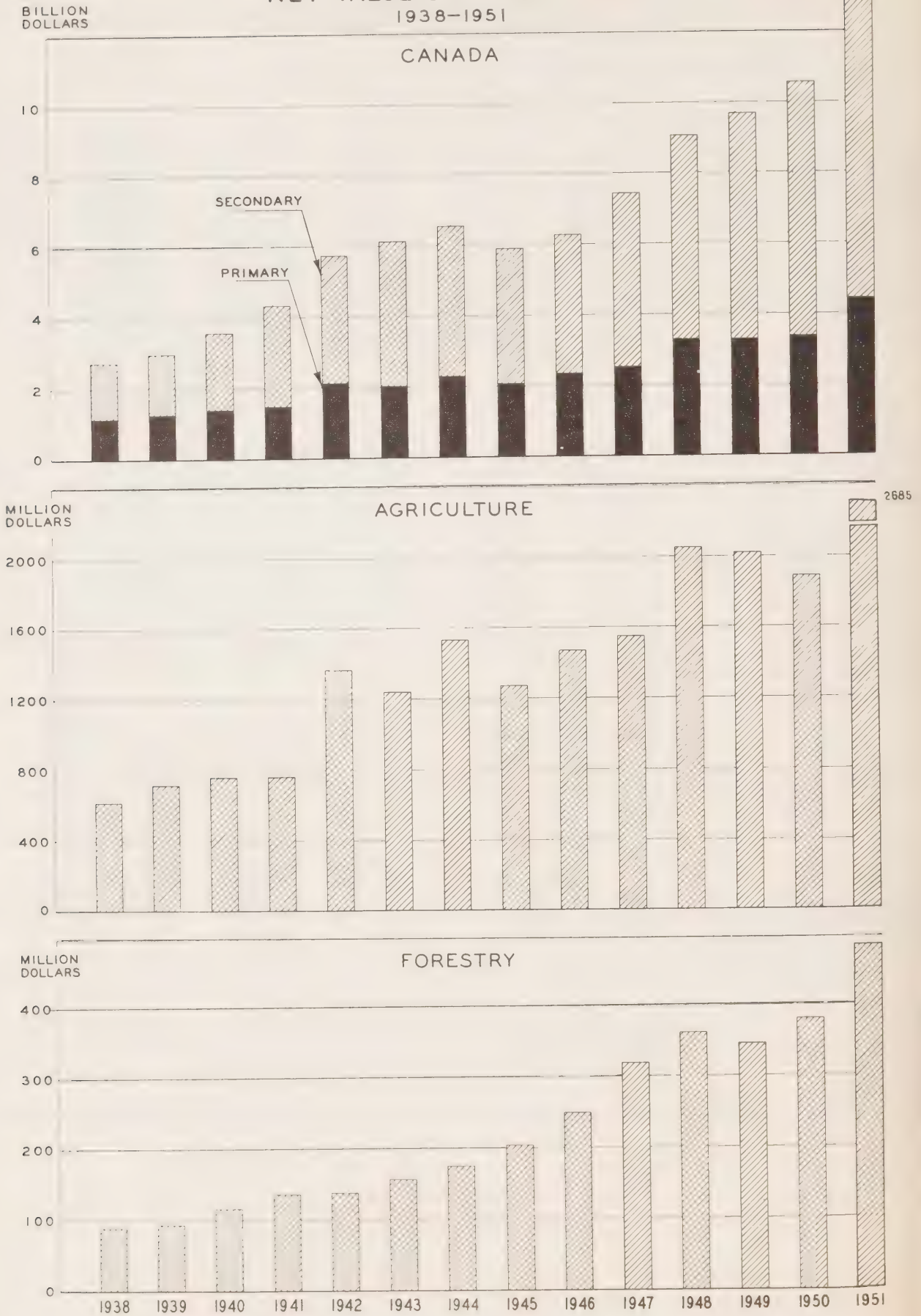
Grand Total Net Production equalling 100

[illegible]



CHART 2

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938-1951



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 2(b) PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Net Value in 1938 equalling 100												
Industry	1938	1939	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Agriculture .....	100.0	115.4	221.2	200.3	249.2	206.2	238.5	244.9	332.3	328.0	305.9	436.2
Forestry .....	100.0	106.3	155.8	176.0	196.7	228.0	280.9	357.7	405.6	389.4	428.6	544.2
Fisheries .....	100.0	96.1	182.8	213.4	228.1	284.0	294.2	251.9	330.2	295.5	360.0	446.9
Trapping .....	100.0	120.5	362.1	328.3	365.0	327.2	472.8	256.3	307.0	232.7	231.3	301.1
Mining .....	100.0	108.8	133.5	125.2	113.3	109.3	117.7	147.1	196.9	208.3	240.2	281.4
Electric Power .....	100.0	105.3	140.8	141.1	147.4	147.6	154.9	163.2	174.9	189.8	220.2	255.5
Total Primary .....	100.0	111.5	185.3	174.2	200.4	179.8	205.1	220.4	286.1	286.0	289.8	384.8
Manufactures .....	100.0	107.2	231.7	267.2	281.2	249.6	242.7	300.5	345.8	373.2	416.0	486.0
Construction .....	100.0	104.0	176.0	166.2	141.0	151.7	231.3	340.5	469.6	603.8	726.9	887.7
Total Secondary .....	100.0	106.8	225.6	256.1	265.7	238.8	241.5	304.9	359.4	398.6	450.2	530.2
Grand Total	100.0	108.8	208.8	221.9	238.5	214.2	226.3	269.6	328.8	351.6	383.3	469.5

Table 3 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

Province	1938	1939	1942	1943	1944	1945
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	8,244,289	9,708,403	15,002,722	18,971,481	18,280,591	20,151,836
Nova Scotia .....	93,937,795	98,425,189	153,472,077	178,423,805	186,494,193	179,545,952
New Brunswick .....	61,708,397	67,999,043	108,546,555	123,492,308	129,462,681	132,703,372
Quebec .....	697,406,999	774,974,742	1,544,145,266	1,772,673,328	1,850,364,419	1,661,788,016
Ontario .....	1,214,978,692	1,264,488,296	2,371,931,524	2,525,611,435	2,618,196,340	2,441,594,423
Manitoba .....	135,843,171	137,315,215	259,922,002	275,773,142	302,647,800	268,849,859
Saskatchewan .....	114,638,374	211,448,989	430,562,120	338,839,332	520,516,103	331,057,859
Alberta .....	195,330,281	193,904,153	386,675,128	320,574,059	406,771,263	330,309,548
British Columbia .....	228,572,747	231,873,311	472,476,399	551,261,198	531,621,191	529,360,342
Yukon & Northwest Territories ...**	4,275,161	7,141,179	9,630,295	7,818,293	5,134,538	4,656,166
Total	2,754,935,906	2,997,278,520	5,752,364,088	6,113,438,381	6,569,489,119	5,900,017,373

Province	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland*				74,878,122	83,136,707	130,772,998
Prince Edward Island .....	21,282,196	18,514,401	26,147,059	27,506,835	28,917,330	34,416,139
Nova Scotia .....	187,304,589	188,394,052	238,787,233	257,847,743	260,278,891	299,366,308
New Brunswick .....	155,127,789	175,128,238	203,970,853	206,223,563	222,006,622	258,264,609
Quebec .....	1,709,985,392	1,975,219,843	2,344,594,144	2,520,821,801	2,747,804,568	3,285,039,750
Ontario .....	2,475,316,690	3,053,858,761	3,650,422,166	4,006,778,159	4,509,498,998	5,320,040,260
Manitoba .....	314,851,928	349,811,482	466,823,080	461,371,653	476,515,001	558,174,272
Saskatchewan .....	378,513,591	445,853,279	597,878,284	611,596,461	532,341,926	872,549,432
Alberta .....	422,572,540	479,804,407	654,212,516	660,202,750	707,905,769	945,438,967
British Columbia .....	563,346,792	735,411,095	865,882,886	840,180,749	973,109,773	1,212,253,561
Yukon & Northwest Territories ...**	6,328,517	6,522,717	9,592,343	12,638,957	17,040,972	18,113,875
Total	6,234,630,024	7,428,518,275	9,058,310,564	9,686,046,793	10,558,556,557	12,934,430,171

Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1949 and 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing in 1951.

\* Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia 1938-1951.  
 Production in manufactures in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia in 1938.

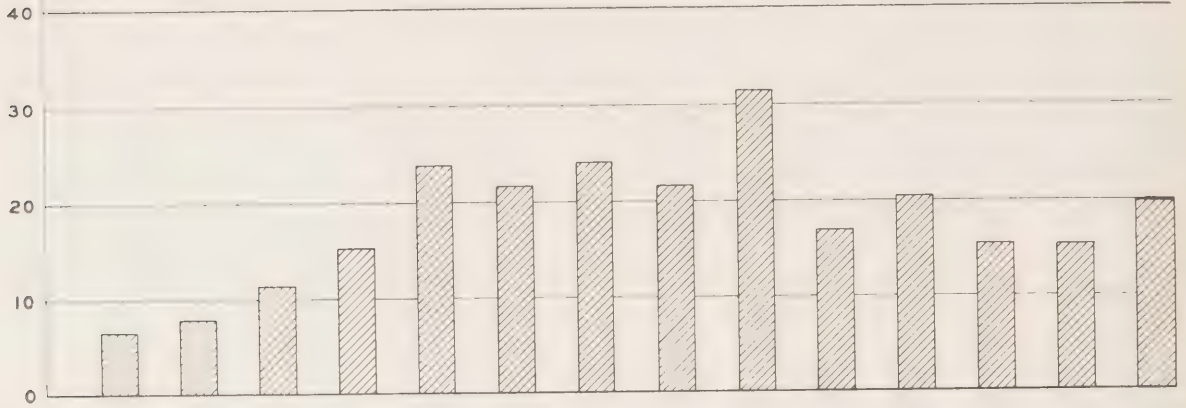
CHART 3

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

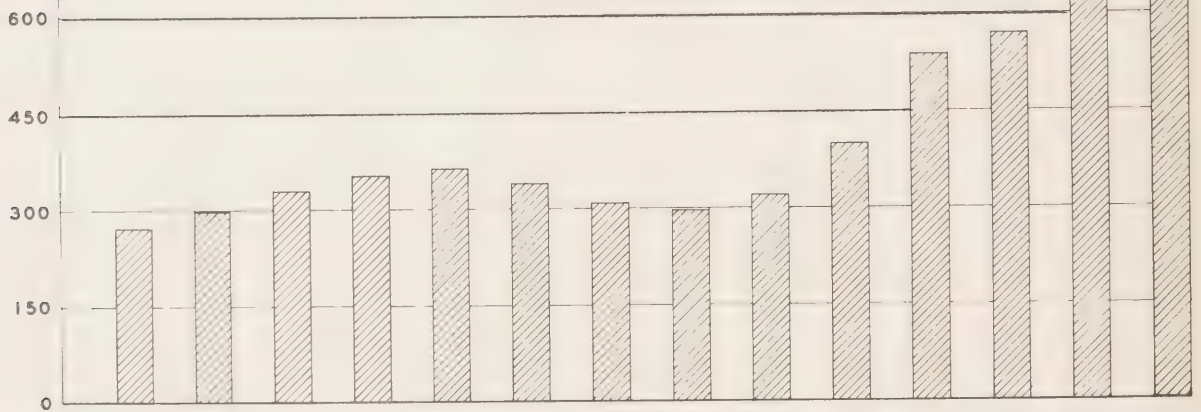
MILLION  
DOLLARS

1938-1951

## TRAPPING



## MINING



## ELECTRIC POWER





SURVEY OF PRODUCTION 1938 - 1951

Net Value of Production 1946-1951

The total net value of Canadian commodity production more than doubled in the six years following the close of the Second World War, rising from \$6,235,000,000 in 1946 to \$12,934,000,000 in 1951. Much of this expansion was due to higher prices; the general index of wholesale prices rose by 73 per cent between 1946 and 1951. However, the post-war release of accumulated demand for consumers' goods both here and abroad, the record investments made in housing, plant and equipment and the development of the defence programme have contributed greatly to the "real" expansion of the Canadian economy. The volume Index of Industrial Production rose by 32 per cent during this period and the volume of agricultural production by 24 per cent in the same comparison.

Of the eight commodity-producing industries, construction has shown the greatest relative increase during the post-war period. A great part of the advance represented sharp gains in residential and non-residential building activity. The rise in construction costs was also an important factor. The price index of residential building materials increased 85 per cent between 1946 and 1951 and that of non-residential materials 58 per cent in the same comparison.

Net value of manufacturing output doubled during the first six post-war years, rising steadily from \$3,467,000,000 in 1946 to \$6,941,000,000 in 1951. While the advance in prices accounted for the major part of this gain, volume of output, as indicated by the index of the volume of manufacturing production increased more than 27 per cent. During this period, the manufacturing industry accounted for roughly 55 per cent of total commodity production, somewhat less than during the war years, but more than its share in the pre-war period.

CHART 4

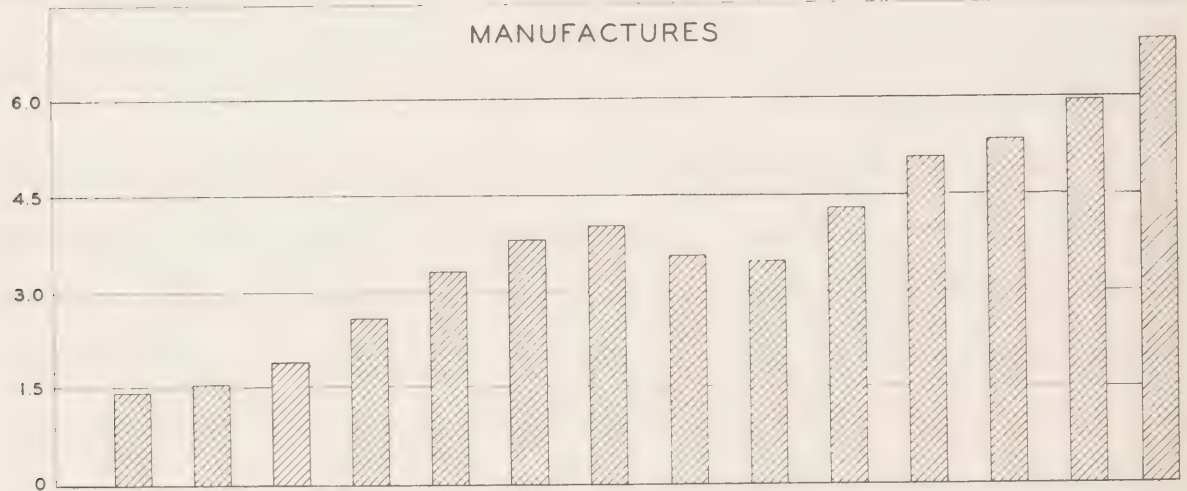
# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1938-1951

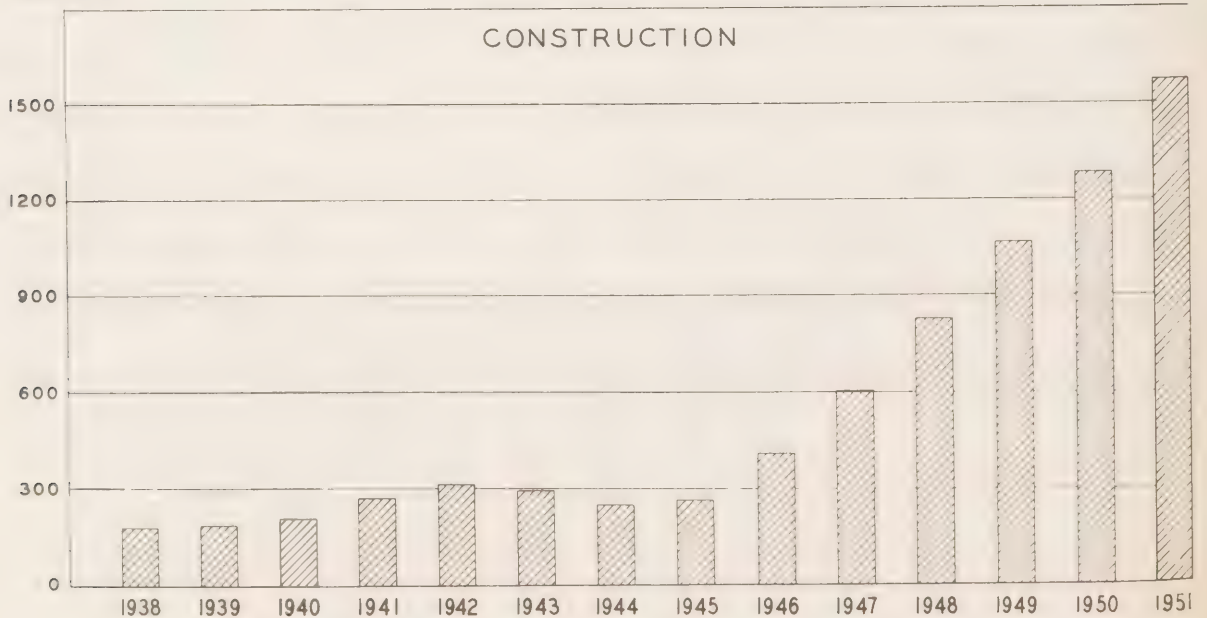
MILLION  
DOLLARS



BILLION  
DOLLARS



MILLION  
DOLLARS



The total value of primary production rose by not quite 88 per cent from \$2,359,000,000 in 1946 to \$4,425,000,000 in 1951. During most post-war years, the primary industries of agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining and electric power accounted for approximately 35 per cent of the total value of commodity production, a rather smaller proportion than in the pre-war years.

Throughout the period, agriculture has remained Canada's leading primary industry, providing rather more than 20 per cent of the total value of commodity production in most years. Value of mineral production advanced rapidly during the post-war period, increasing 139 per cent from \$322,000,000 in 1946 to \$770,000,000 in 1951. The corresponding rise in the physical output index for mining was 67 per cent, indicating a great post-war expansion for the industry in real terms. Value of output in the electric power industry rose 65 per cent from \$221,000,000 in 1946 to \$364,000,000 in 1951. The volume of production index in this field advanced by nearly 38 per cent, showing that the greater part of the advance represented a "real" increase in output. The total value of production in the forestry industry was \$484,000,000 in 1951, not quite double the corresponding 1946 figure. Value of output in the fishing and trapping industries moved irregularly during the post-war years, with the latter showing a depressed condition in the later years.

#### Net Value of Production by Provinces.

Table 4 shows that Ontario, with the largest population of any province and a well-diversified economy, contributed approximately 41 per cent to the total value of Canadian production during the period 1938-1951. Quebec's share ranged from 15 per cent to 29 per cent, rising somewhat during the war years and falling off recently. British Columbia has remained in third position since 1938, and has supplied between 9 per cent and 10 per cent of the Canadian aggregate during recent years.

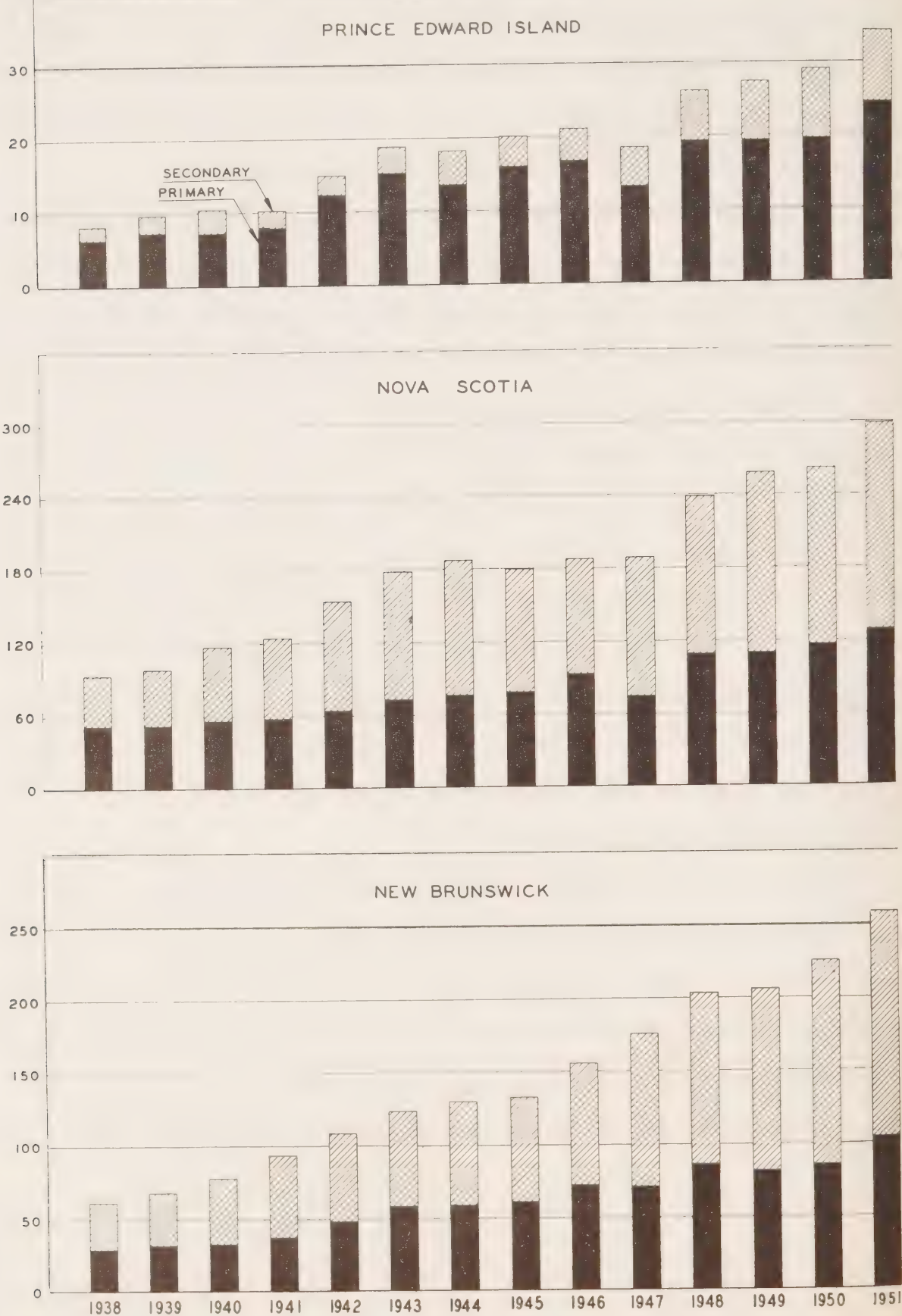


CHART 5

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

MILLION  
DOLLARS

1938 - 1951



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 4 - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

Province	1938	1939	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Newfoundland*												
Prince Edward Island	0.30	0.32	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.25	0.29	0.77	0.79	1.01
Nova Scotia	3.41	3.28	2.67	2.92	2.84	3.04	3.00	2.53	2.64	0.29	0.27	0.27
New Brunswick	2.24	2.27	1.89	2.02	1.97	2.25	2.49	2.36	2.25	2.66	2.47	2.31
Quebec	25.31	25.86	26.84	29.00	28.17	28.17	27.43	26.59	25.88	2.13	2.10	2.00
Ontario	44.10	42.19	41.23	41.31	39.85	41.38	39.70	41.11	40.30	26.03	26.02	25.40
Manitoba	4.93	4.58	4.52	4.51	4.61	4.56	5.05	4.71	5.15	4.76	4.51	4.31
Saskatchewan	4.16	7.05	7.49	5.54	7.92	5.61	6.07	6.00	6.60	6.31	5.04	6.75
Alberta	7.09	6.47	6.72	5.24	6.19	5.60	6.78	6.46	7.22	6.88	6.71	7.31
British Columbia**	8.30	7.74	8.21	9.02	8.09	8.97	9.04	9.90	9.56	8.67	9.22	9.37
Yukon & Northwest Territories**	0.16	0.24	0.17	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1949 and 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing in 1951.

\*\* Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia, 1938-1951. Production in manufactures in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia in 1938.

Table 5 - PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

INDICATING PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS FROM NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations
Canada	\$ 247		\$ 266		\$ 494		\$ 518		\$ 550		\$ 489	
Prince Edward Island	88	- 64.4	103	- 61.3	167	- 66.2	208	- 59.8	201	- 63.5	219	- 55.2
Nova Scotia	169	- 31.6	175	- 34.2	260	- 47.4	294	- 43.2	305	- 44.5	290	- 40.7
New Brunswick	140	- 43.3	152	- 42.9	234	- 52.6	267	- 48.5	281	- 48.9	284	- 41.9
Quebec	219	- 11.3	240	- 9.8	456	- 7.7	513	- 1.0	529	- 3.8	467	- 4.5
Ontario	331	+ 28.2	341	+ 28.2	611	+ 23.7	645	+ 24.5	661	+ 20.2	610	+ 24.7
Manitoba	189	- 23.5	189	- 28.9	359	- 27.3	381	- 26.4	416	- 24.4	370	- 24.3
Saskatchewan	125	- 49.4	233	- 12.4	508	+ 2.8	404	- 22.0	623	+ 13.3	397	- 18.8
Alberta	250	+ 1.2	247	- 7.1	498	+ 0.8	408	- 21.2	503	- 8.5	409	- 16.4
British Columbia**	294	+ 19.0	295	+ 10.9	544	+ 10.1	610	+ 17.8	566	+ 2.9	553	+ 13.1
	1946		1947		1948		1949*		1950*		1951*	
	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations	Per Capita Net Value	% Variations
Canada	\$ 507		\$ 592		\$ 706		\$ 734		\$ 784		\$ 938	
Prince Edward Island	226	- 55.4	197	- 66.7	281	- 60.2	293	- 60.1	301	- 61.6	351	- 62.6
Nova Scotia	308	- 39.3	306	- 48.3	382	- 45.9	410	- 44.1	408	- 48.0	466	- 50.3
New Brunswick	325	- 35.9	359	- 39.4	410	- 41.9	406	- 44.7	434	- 44.6	501	- 46.6
Quebec	471	- 7.1	532	- 10.1	619	- 12.3	649	- 11.6	692	- 11.7	810	- 13.6
Ontario	605	+ 19.3	731	+ 23.5	854	+ 21.0	915	+ 24.7	1,009	+ 28.7	1,157	+ 23.3
Manitoba	433	- 14.6	473	- 20.1	626	- 11.3	609	- 17.0	620	- 20.9	719	- 23.3
Saskatchewan	454	- 10.5	533	- 10.0	713	+ 1.0	735	+ 0.1	639	- 18.5	1,049	+ 11.8
Alberta	526	+ 3.7	582	- 1.7	766	+ 8.5	753	+ 2.6	775	- 1.1	1,007	+ 7.4
British Columbia**	555	+ 9.5	695	+ 17.4	792	+ 12.2	750	+ 2.2	853	+ 8.8	1,034	+ 10.2

\* Excludes Newfoundland.

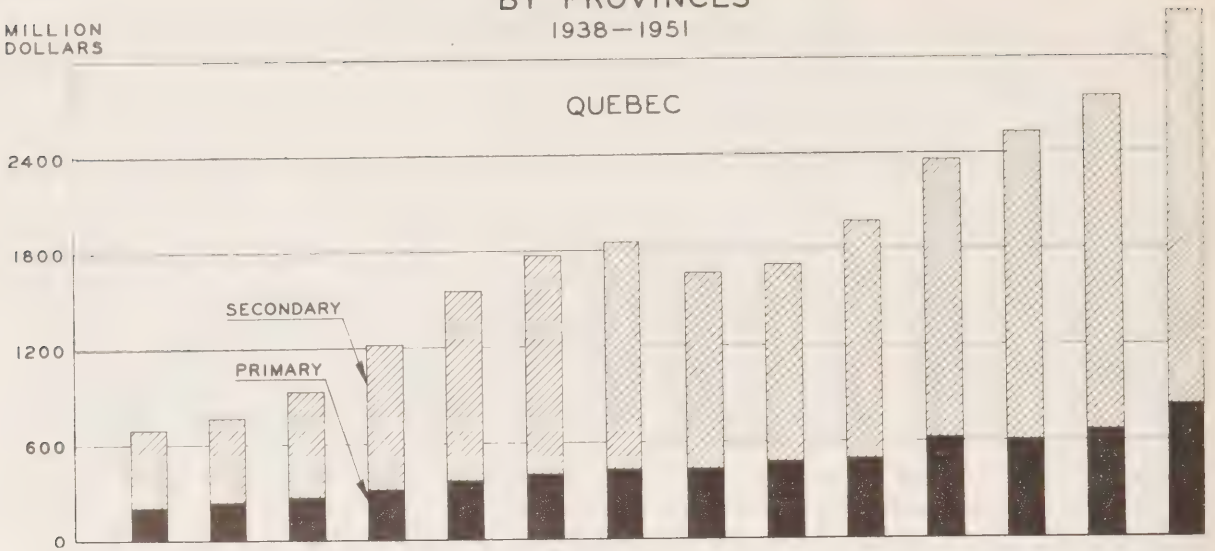
\*\* British Columbia, including Yukon and Northwest Territories.

CHART 6

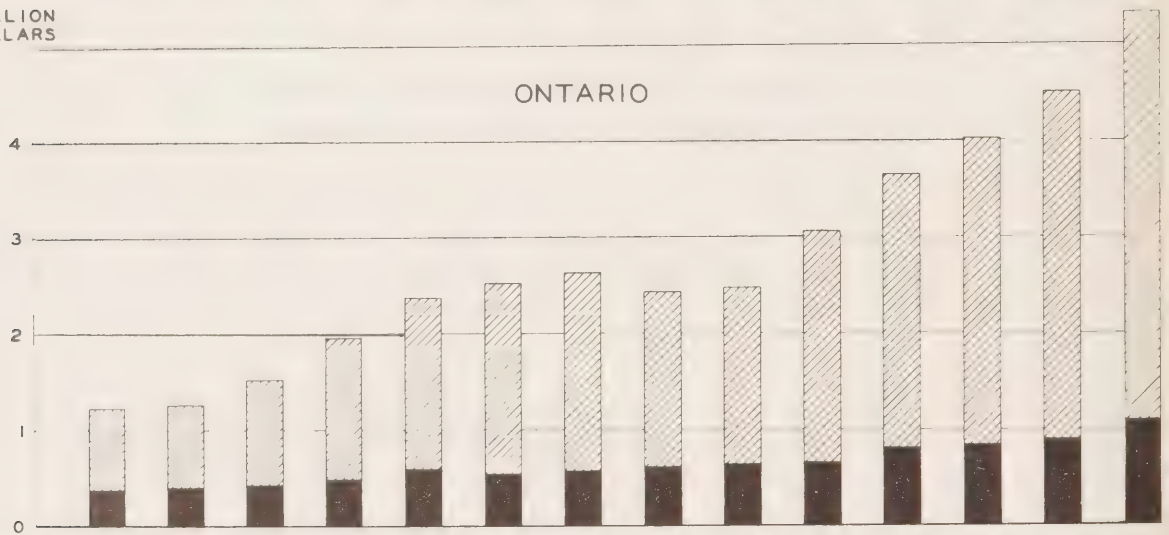
# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1938-1951

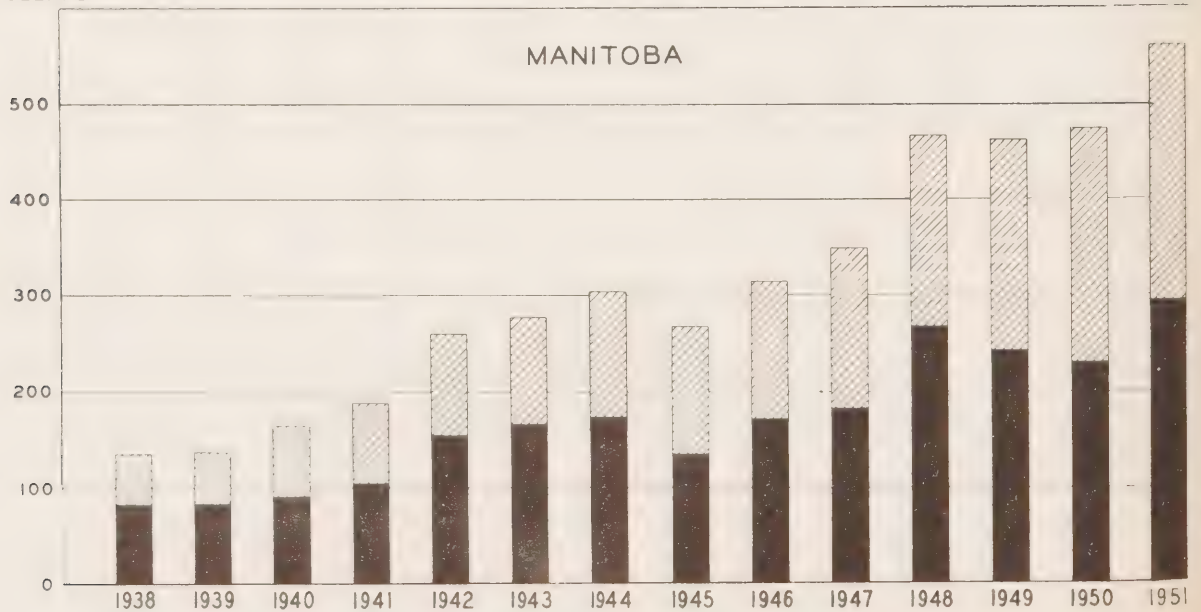
MILLION  
DOLLARS



BILLION  
DOLLARS



MILLION  
DOLLARS





The Prairie Provinces occupied the next three positions with Alberta providing between 6 per cent and 7.5 per cent of the Canadian total in most years. Saskatchewan's contribution fluctuates considerably, reflecting the predominance of agriculture in that province's economy. Its share varied between 4 per cent and 8 per cent over the period. The contribution of Manitoba to the Canadian total usually stands between 4 per cent and 5 per cent.

In the Maritime region, Nova Scotia supplied between 2 per cent and 3.5 per cent of the national aggregate throughout the period. New Brunswick's contribution was from 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent for most years and Prince Edward Island accounted for about 0.3 per cent of total production. The share of the Maritime Provinces in the Canadian total has declined somewhat in the post-war period. It stood at nearly 6 per cent in 1946 while, in 1951, it had dropped to 4.6 per cent.

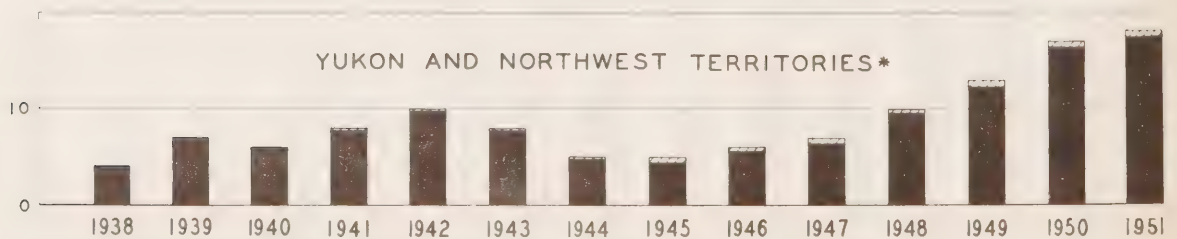
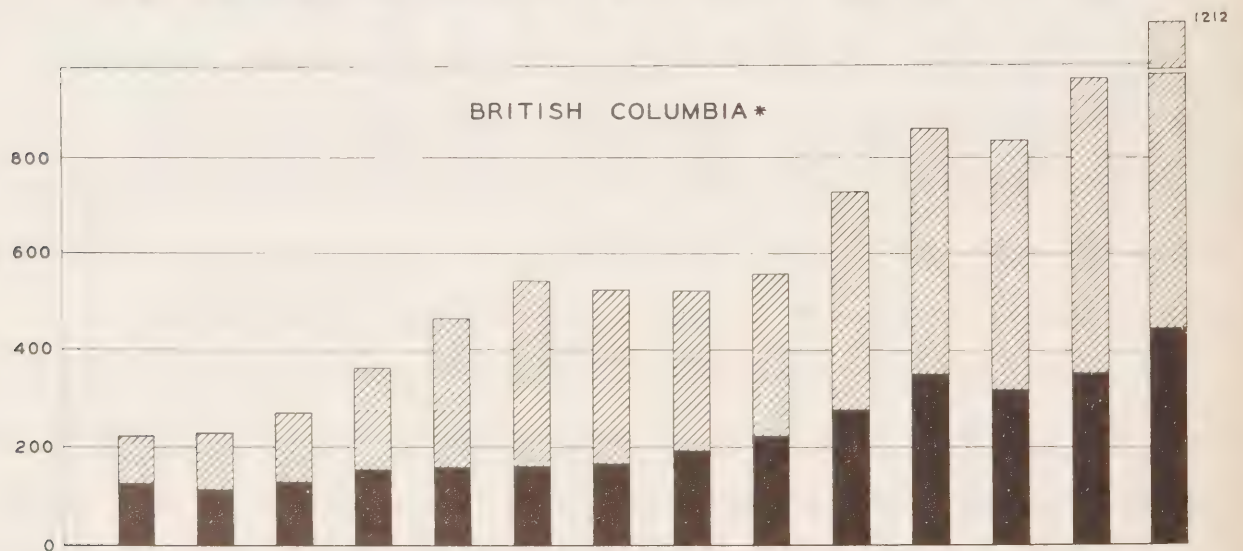
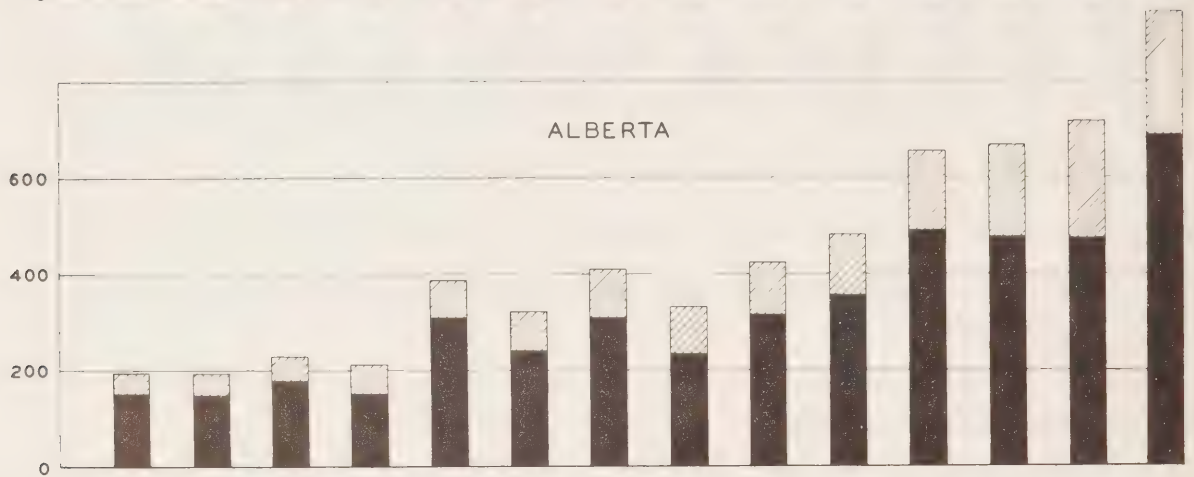
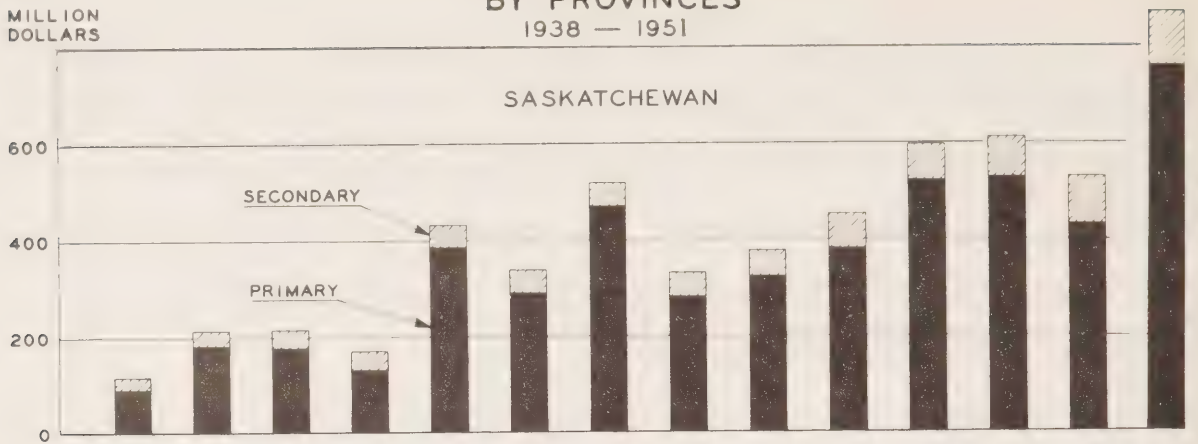
#### Per Capita Net Value of Production.

Up to this point, the analysis has referred to aggregate production only. The rapid advance since the end of the war, however, was accompanied by a considerable growth in population and the labour force. The former rose by about 14 per cent between 1946 and 1951 while the latter increased 9 per cent in the same comparison. While the gain in per capita figures is not as impressive as that of aggregate output, nevertheless it reflects a considerable achievement.

The national per capita value of commodity production rose from \$507 in 1946 to \$938 in 1951, a gain of 85 per cent. As wholesale prices increased by about 73 per cent during the same period, a "real" advance in per capita output is indicated. Table 5 shows the value of per capita production over the period 1938-1951 with percentages indicating the relationship of the provincial totals to the Canadian average.

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938 — 1951

CHART 7  
MILLION  
DOLLARS



\* PRODUCTION IN FORESTRY AND CONSTRUCTION IN YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES INCLUDED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Per capita production in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average, standing at less than half the national figure in 1951. Quebec's per capita output, after almost reaching the Canadian average during the war years, is now somewhat below it, having lost ground in recent years. Ontario's per capita production was the highest among the provinces for every year recorded, and in 1951 stood at \$1,157, more than 23 per cent above the national average.

Manitoba's per capita production, in most years, has been well below the Canadian figure. The figure for Saskatchewan has fluctuated widely with crop conditions, sometimes dropping far below the national average, sometimes exceeding it. Per capita output in Alberta, which stood substantially below the Canadian average in several war years, was more often above it during the post-war period. British Columbia, with abundant natural resources and a well diversified economy, showed the second highest per capita output in Canada over most of the period, averaging well above the national figure.

#### DETAILED PROVINCIAL ANALYSIS.

##### 1. Prince Edward Island.

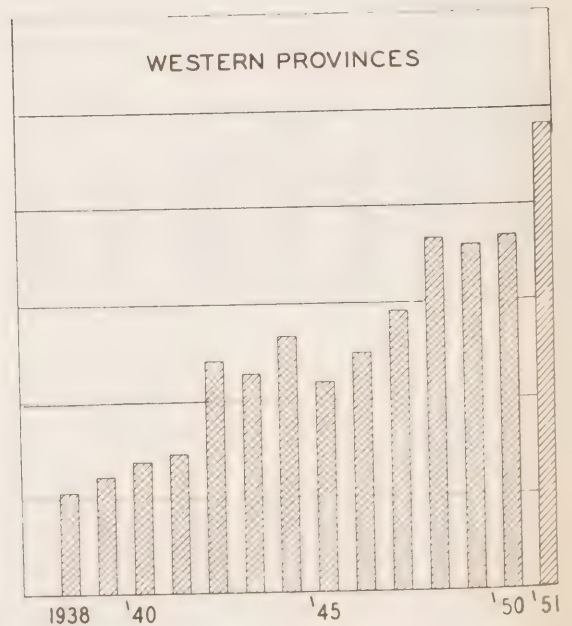
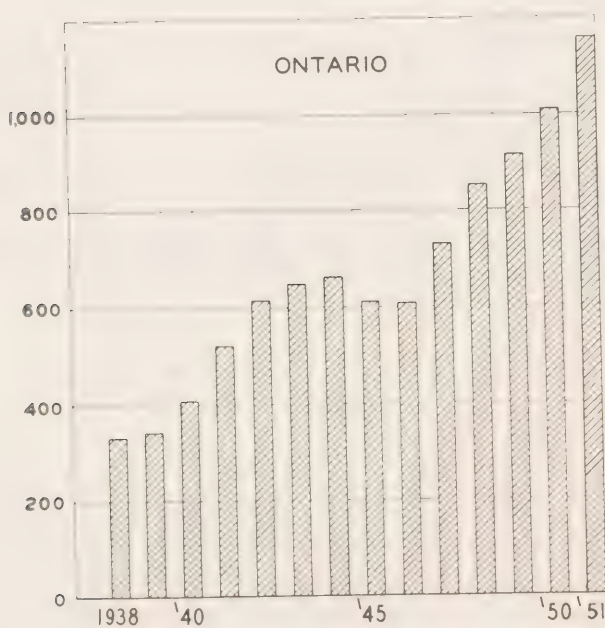
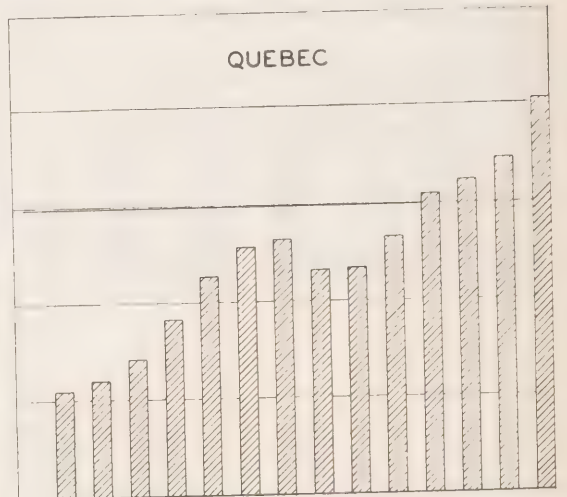
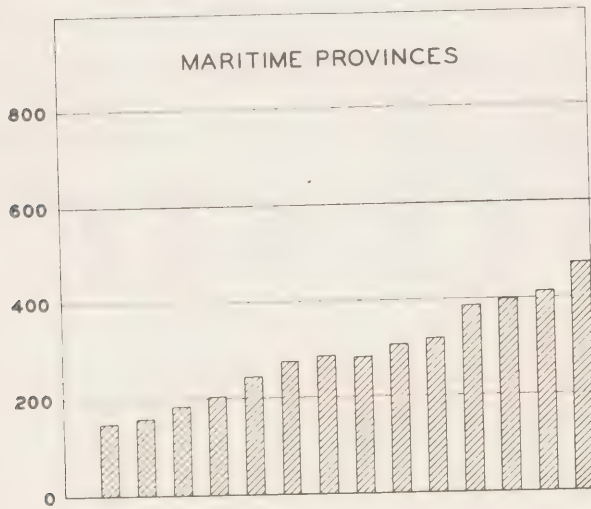
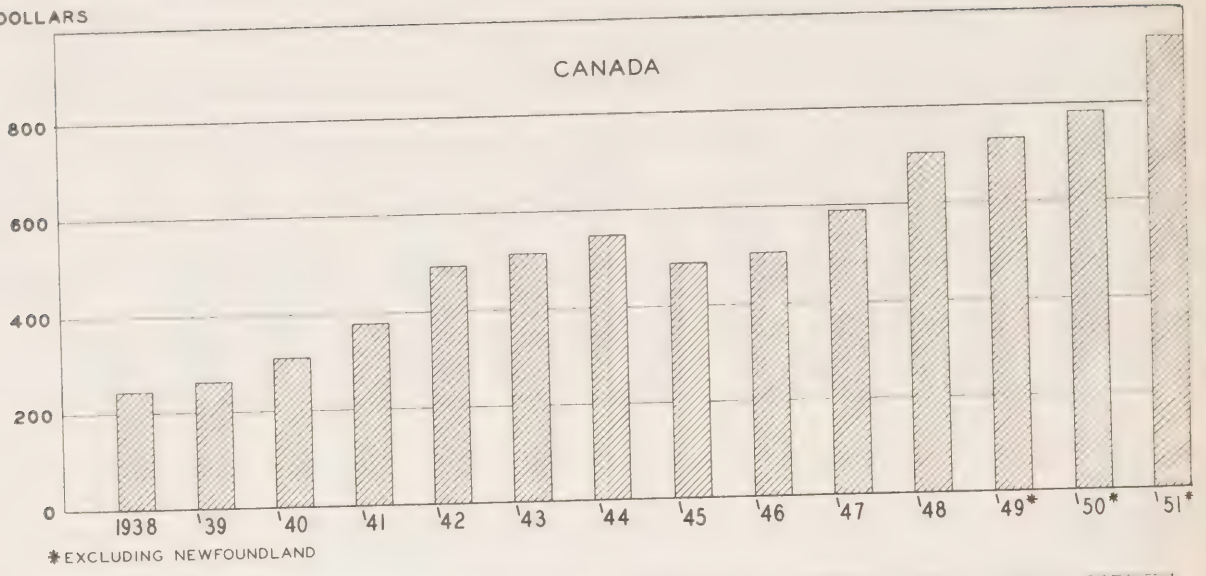
The total value of production in Prince Edward Island rose from \$21,282,000 in 1946 to \$34,416,000 in 1951, a large increase, although somewhat below the gain in the national total. Table 6 shows that Prince Edward Island's economy is mainly agricultural. Construction and manufactures provided the bulk of non-agricultural output in recent years.



# PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

CHART 8

DOLLARS



## 2. Nova Scotia.

Value of production for Nova Scotia during the post-war period rose from \$187,305,000 in 1946 to \$299,366,000 in 1951 considerably less than the increase for Canada. Manufacturing industries have provided about 40 per cent of the province's production during recent years. Mining and agriculture are Nova Scotia's main primary industries, with the fishing industry also of some importance. Construction has been at a very high level, contributing between 17 per cent and 18 per cent to the provincial total during later years.

## 3. New Brunswick.

New Brunswick's total value of production rose from \$155,128,000 to \$258,265,000 during the period under review. Manufacturing industries have provided rather less than half this total during recent years. Agriculture and forestry are the province's main primary activities, with forestry output increasing sharply in 1951. Activity in the construction industry, as in most provinces, has been at quite a high level during the post-war period.

## 4. Quebec.

Value of production in Quebec nearly doubled between 1946 and 1951, advancing from \$1,709,986,000 to \$3,285,040,000. Manufacturing industries largely dominate the province's economy, contributing over 70 per cent of all value of production during some war years, and approximately 65 per cent in the post-war period. However, the primary industries of agriculture, forestry, mining and electric power still add substantially to Quebec's output, with agriculture's share averaging 10 to 12 per cent during recent years. Mining activity has expanded greatly since the

Second World War, while the relative importance of the electric power and the forestry industries has declined somewhat. The contribution of the construction industry has increased sharply since 1946, rising from 5.9 per cent in 1946 to 11.5 per cent in 1951.

#### 5. Ontario.

The economy of Ontario has expanded very rapidly during the post-war period, the value of production for 1951 having totalled \$5,320,040,000, an advance of 115 per cent over 1946. Like that of Quebec, it is mainly dominated by manufactures, which was responsible for from 67 per cent to 70 per cent of the value of output during recent years. Agriculture is the province's leading primary industry, with mining next in importance. In Ontario also, construction activity has been at a high level, accounting for nearly 13 per cent of all value of production in 1951, compared with 6.6 per cent in 1946.

#### 6. Manitoba.

The value of commodity production in Manitoba rose from \$314,853,000 in 1946 to \$558,174,000 in 1951 without the general balance of the economy altering greatly over the period. Agriculture remained the province's principal industry, providing between 40 per cent and 50 per cent of all production value in most years. The share of manufacturing has, as a rule, stood at between 35 per cent and 40 per cent, although it has lost some importance in the most recent years. Manitoba's mining industry, after falling off markedly during the war, has shown some expansion since 1946. As in most provinces, the construction industry has been very active in the post-war period, having gained in importance at the expense of manufacturing.



## 7. Saskatchewan.

Table 6 clearly illustrates the overwhelming dependence of the Saskatchewan economy on agricultural production. In 1951, a record crop raised the province's net output value to \$872,549,000, a gain of 131 per cent over 1946, and of 64 per cent over 1950. Agriculture accounted for more than 80 per cent of all value of commodity production in 1951. Throughout the period, fluctuations in total value of production and in value of agricultural output followed each other closely.

Although the actual value of Saskatchewan's manufacturing output has risen considerably during the post-war years, it has still constituted only from 7 per cent to 10 per cent of all production value, much the smallest proportion among the older provinces. Mining is Saskatchewan's second primary industry, and construction is relatively less important than in most other provinces.

## 8. Alberta.

Before the second World War, Alberta's economy was also dominated by agriculture when that industry accounted for more than 60 per cent of the province's commodity output. During the period 1949-1951, however, the farming industry's contribution has averaged only about 50 per cent. This drop in the importance of agriculture was the result of the sharp gains in the value of the mining and construction industries. The value of mineral output advanced sharply since 1948, due mainly to the rapid development of Alberta's petroleum resources. Over the last three post-war years the share of the mining industry has averaged 16.4 per cent of the total, compared with 12 per cent in 1938. The contribution of the construction industry rose very rapidly to attain a peak of over 16 per cent in 1950; the industry's share in 1938 was only 3.6 per cent. Manufacturing is of rather secondary importance to Alberta's economy, and during the post-war years, has reverted to about the position it held before the war.

9. British Columbia.

Total value of commodity production in British Columbia rose to \$1,212,254,000 in 1951, a gain of 115 per cent over 1946. Since the end of the war, manufactures have provided about half the province's total output. The five primary industries, forestry, mining, agriculture, fisheries and electric power make substantial contributions to the province's output and reflect the diversified nature of the economy. Construction has also contributed a considerable share in the post-war period.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Newfoundland						Prince Edward Island							
Industry	1949	1950	1951	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,425	65.8	6,268	64.6	10,623	70.8	12,808	67.5	11,554	63.2
Forestry .....	14,416	15,202	17,162	98	1.2	126	1.3	172	1.1	204	1.1	9	0.1
Fisheries .....	n.a.	n.a.	13,500	649	7.9	683	7.0	1,148	7.7	1,869	9.9	1,797	9.8
Trapping .....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	0.1	4	-	3	-	5	-	3	-
Mining .....	17,437	20,124	25,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power ...	1,911	2,199	2,668	260	3.1	266	2.8	364	2.4	401	2.1	399	2.2
Manufactures .....	32,919*	36,712*	53,690	1,132	13.7	1,244	12.8	1,974	13.2	3,022	15.9	3,571	19.5
Construction .....	8,196	8,899	18,457	675	8.2	1,117	11.5	719	4.8	663	3.5	947	5.2
Grand Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,245	100.0	9,708	100.0	15,003	100.0	18,972	100.0	18,280	100.0

Industry	1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	13,327	66.1	13,320	62.6	10,865	58.7	16,579	63.4	16,685	60.6	16,211	56.1	21,403	62.2
Forestry .....	-	-	78	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	0.1
Fisheries .....	2,309	11.4	3,085	14.5	1,880	10.2	2,201	8.4	2,055	7.5	2,556	8.9	2,240	6.5
Trapping .....	14	0.1	19	0.1	9	-	8	-	7	-	6	-	7	-
Mining .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power ...	384	1.9	344	1.6	395	2.1	539	2.1	655	2.4	762	2.6	865	2.5
Manufactures .....	3,178	15.8	3,469	16.3	3,849	20.8	4,218	16.1	4,338	15.8	4,284	14.8	5,047	14.7
Construction .....	939	4.7	967	4.5	1,516	8.2	2,603	10.0	3,766	13.7	5,098	17.6	4,830	14.0
Grand Total	20,151	100.0	21,282	100.0	18,514	100.0	26,148	100.0	27,506	100.0	28,917	100.0	34,416	100.0

Nova Scotia													
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945		
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
Agriculture .....	19,244	20.5	15,421	15.7	20,459	13.3	26,320	14.8	25,288	13.5	24,171	13.5	
Forestry .....	3,467	3.7	3,818	3.9	4,143	2.7	4,729	2.7	4,419	2.4	5,470	3.0	
Fisheries .....	5,324	5.6	5,308	5.4	8,875	5.8	12,828	7.2	14,851	8.0	19,223	10.7	
Trapping .....	267	0.3	180	0.2	532	0.3	610	0.3	354	0.2	231	0.1	
Mining .....	19,700	21.0	22,953	23.3	24,235	15.8	21,319	11.9	24,649	13.2	23,175	12.9	
Electric Power .....	4,855	5.2	5,072	5.1	6,592	4.3	6,945	3.9	7,282	3.9	6,963	3.9	
Manufactures .....	31,375	33.4	35,886	36.5	63,616	41.5	84,910	47.6	93,377	50.1	84,358	47.0	
Construction .....	9,706	10.3	9,787	9.9	25,021	16.3	20,763	11.6	16,274	8.7	15,954	8.9	
Grand Total	93,938	100.0	98,425	100.0	153,473	100.0	178,424	100.0	186,494	100.0	179,545	100.0	

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	32,071	17.1	18,884	10.0	30,932	13.0	31,236	12.1	31,904	12.3	38,279	12.8
Forestry .....	7,702	4.1	8,466	4.5	7,892	3.3	6,001	2.3	4,939	1.9	9,958	3.3
Fisheries .....	20,560	11.0	15,156	8.0	19,071	8.0	18,691	7.2	21,400	8.2	21,398	7.2
Trapping .....	733	0.4	303	0.2	254	0.1	427	0.2	140	-	285	0.1
Mining .....	25,668	13.7	25,020	13.3	42,788	17.9	45,560	17.7	48,549	18.6	46,957	15.7
Electric Power .....	7,077	3.8	7,193	3.8	7,835	3.3	8,381	3.3	9,548	3.7	11,750	3.9
Manufactures .....	71,739	38.3	84,936	45.1	95,774	40.1	102,294	39.7	97,781	37.6	119,486	39.9
Construction .....	21,754	11.6	28,437	15.1	34,240	14.3	45,257	17.5	46,018	17.7	51,253	17.1
Grand Total	187,304	100.0	188,395	100.0	238,786	100.0	257,847	100.0	260,279	100.0	299,366	100.0

a. Not available.

Excludes fish processing in 1949 and 1950.



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Continued) - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

New Brunswick

Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	13,189	21.4	14,790	21.7	25,126	23.1	31,900	25.8	30,927	23.9	31,021	23.4
Forestry .....	7,394	12.0	7,688	11.3	11,554	10.6	13,760	11.2	14,874	11.5	16,224	12.2
Fisheries .....	1,799	2.9	2,186	3.2	3,649	3.4	5,192	4.2	5,404	4.2	5,477	4.1
Trapping .....	603	1.0	755	1.1	835	0.8	352	0.3	222	0.2	382	0.3
Mining .....	3,323	5.4	3,390	5.0	2,850	2.6	2,974	2.4	3,314	2.5	3,312	2.5
Electric Power .....	3,357	5.4	3,594	5.3	4,248	3.9	4,443	3.6	4,541	3.5	4,870	3.7
Manufactures .....	23,866	38.7	27,041	39.8	53,920	49.7	58,957	47.7	62,258	48.1	63,380	47.8
Construction .....	8,177	13.2	8,554	12.6	6,364	5.9	5,915	4.8	7,922	6.1	8,035	6.0
Grand Total	61,708	100.0	67,998	100.0	108,546	100.0	123,493	100.0	129,462	100.0	132,701	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	35,680	23.0	28,966	16.5	40,304	19.8	40,061	19.4	38,145	17.2	44,216	17.1
Forestry .....	21,196	13.7	26,228	15.0	27,544	13.5	23,216	11.3	19,355	8.7	36,387	14.1
Fisheries .....	7,145	4.6	5,996	3.4	7,885	3.9	6,437	3.1	6,792	3.1	7,588	2.9
Trapping .....	240	0.2	260	0.2	105	0.1	256	0.1	258	0.1	38	-
Mining .....	3,807	2.4	4,598	2.6	5,396	2.6	5,529	2.7	10,862	4.9	7,378	2.9
Electric Power .....	4,867	3.1	5,078	2.9	5,156	2.5	6,255	3.1	7,021	3.2	8,581	3.3
Manufactures .....	67,783	43.7	83,488	47.7	91,404	44.8	91,187	44.2	106,204	47.8	120,595	46.7
Construction .....	14,410	9.3	20,514	11.7	26,176	12.8	33,281	16.1	33,370	15.0	33,482	13.0
Grand Total	155,128	100.0	175,128	100.0	203,970	100.0	206,222	100.0	222,007	100.0	258,265	100.0

Quebec

Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	94,057	13.5	105,286	13.6	168,209	10.9	202,336	11.4	209,099	11.3	209,834	12.6
Forestry .....	24,047	3.4	31,843	4.1	51,174	3.3	56,744	3.2	70,122	3.8	81,824	4.9
Fisheries .....	1,714	0.2	1,690	0.2	2,747	0.2	3,879	0.2	3,974	0.2	4,988	0.3
Trapping .....	1,059	0.2	1,081	0.1	3,895	0.2	3,255	0.2	4,325	0.2	3,364	0.2
Mining .....	42,828	6.1	48,561	6.3	69,131	4.5	67,769	3.8	58,621	3.2	59,238	3.6
Electric Power .....	52,930	7.6	56,121	7.3	78,325	5.1	78,805	4.5	86,992	4.7	80,350	4.8
Manufactures .....	428,614	61.5	470,385	60.7	1,059,874	68.6	1,280,098	72.2	1,350,519	73.0	1,149,391	69.2
Construction .....	52,158	7.5	60,007	7.7	110,790	7.2	79,787	4.5	66,713	3.6	72,800	4.4
Grand Total	697,407	100.0	774,974	100.0	1,544,145	100.0	1,772,673	100.0	1,850,365	100.0	1,661,789	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	234,702	13.7	208,860	10.6	291,469	12.4	284,685	11.3	285,604	10.4	375,110	11.4
Forestry .....	97,383	5.7	115,565	5.9	125,023	5.3	113,537	4.5	115,186	4.2	149,767	4.6
Fisheries .....	4,476	0.3	2,767	0.1	3,435	0.2	3,295	0.1	3,200	0.1	3,376	0.1
Trapping .....	5,308	0.3	2,737	0.1	1,866	0.1	1,664	0.1	1,844	0.1	2,350	0.1
Mining .....	55,974	3.3	70,140	3.6	98,686	4.2	101,079	4.0	141,455	5.1	164,881	5.0
Electric Power .....	84,822	5.0	93,855	4.8	96,131	4.1	104,107	4.1	114,301	4.2	129,474	3.9
Manufactures .....	1,125,992	65.8	1,324,398	67.0	1,533,798	65.4	1,651,630	65.5	1,798,320	65.4	2,083,934	63.4
Construction .....	101,329	5.9	156,898	7.9	194,186	8.3	260,825	10.4	287,894	10.5	376,148	11.5
Grand Total	1,709,986	100.0	1,975,220	100.0	2,344,594	100.0	2,520,822	100.0	2,747,804	100.0	3,285,040	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Continued) - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Ontario												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	191,897	15.8	190,306	15.1	338,461	14.3	316,633	12.5	352,523	13.5	381,052	15.6
Forestry .....	19,352	1.6	21,086	1.7	31,142	1.3	37,104	1.5	34,119	1.3	42,592	1.7
Fisheries .....	2,851	0.2	2,515	0.2	3,574	0.2	4,704	0.2	4,389	0.2	6,484	0.3
Trapping .....	824	0.1	1,550	0.1	3,965	0.2	4,547	0.2	5,336	0.2	5,088	0.2
Mining .....	119,445	9.8	136,966	10.8	153,898	6.5	136,890	5.4	122,873	4.7	108,845	4.4
Electric Power .....	49,953	4.1	52,100	4.1	71,319	3.0	69,028	2.7	69,259	2.6	72,394	3.0
Manufactures .....	757,621	62.4	791,429	62.6	1,671,130	70.4	1,844,652	73.0	1,930,044	73.7	1,720,938	70.5
Construction .....	73,037	6.0	68,536	5.4	98,442	4.1	112,054	4.5	99,652	3.8	104,201	4.3
Grand Total	1,214,980	100.0	1,264,488	100.0	2,371,931	100.0	2,525,612	100.0	2,618,195	100.0	2,441,594	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	405,074	16.4	395,355	12.9	510,537	14.0	536,273	13.4	547,577	12.1	670,579	12.6
Forestry .....	53,947	2.2	65,256	2.1	78,805	2.2	76,958	1.9	79,659	1.8	88,588	1.7
Fisheries .....	5,597	0.2	4,803	0.2	5,683	0.2	5,497	0.1	6,252	0.1	7,035	0.1
Trapping .....	7,793	0.3	4,602	0.2	5,357	0.1	3,964	0.1	4,097	0.1	5,213	0.1
Mining .....	106,809	4.3	123,910	4.1	136,076	3.7	149,501	3.7	161,670	3.6	178,554	3.3
Electric Power .....	73,547	3.0	79,367	2.6	82,896	2.3	86,256	2.2	106,852	2.4	127,319	2.4
Manufactures .....	1,659,285	67.0	2,136,014	69.9	2,486,008	68.1	2,708,554	67.6	3,068,142	68.0	3,569,400	67.1
Construction .....	163,266	6.6	244,553	8.0	345,060	9.4	439,776	11.0	535,250	11.9	673,352	12.7
Grand Total	2,475,318	100.0	3,053,860	100.0	3,650,422	100.0	4,006,779	100.0	4,509,499	100.0	5,320,040	100.0

Manitoba												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	57,465	42.3	59,820	43.6	131,504	50.6	140,837	51.1	146,838	48.5	108,942	40.5
Forestry .....	603	0.4	941	0.7	1,480	0.6	1,939	0.7	2,003	0.7	2,400	0.9
Fisheries .....	1,307	1.0	1,228	0.9	2,727	1.0	3,428	1.2	2,830	0.9	3,418	1.3
Trapping .....	509	0.4	583	0.4	2,596	1.0	2,251	0.8	2,689	0.9	3,728	1.4
Mining .....	13,569	10.0	10,969	8.0	7,380	2.8	7,753	2.8	7,803	2.6	7,691	2.9
Electric Power .....	7,851	5.8	8,393	6.1	9,832	3.8	10,365	3.8	10,842	3.6	11,130	4.1
Manufactures .....	48,308	35.5	48,811	35.5	94,857	36.5	99,147	35.9	120,340	39.7	117,775	43.8
Construction .....	6,230	4.6	6,569	4.8	9,545	3.7	10,054	3.7	9,303	3.1	13,766	5.1
Grand Total	135,842	100.0	137,314	100.0	259,921	100.0	275,774	100.0	302,648	100.0	268,850	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	139,846	44.4	151,195	43.2	227,490	48.7	203,453	44.1	184,430	38.7	240,506	43.1
Forestry .....	3,732	1.2	4,106	1.2	3,610	0.8	4,160	0.9	5,297	1.1	6,645	1.2
Fisheries .....	3,304	1.1	3,477	1.0	3,181	0.7	2,821	0.6	3,880	0.8	4,263	0.8
Trapping .....	5,012	1.6	2,296	0.7	3,932	0.8	2,545	0.6	2,942	0.6	3,393	0.6
Mining .....	8,241	2.6	8,857	2.5	17,050	3.7	14,638	3.2	19,259	4.0	20,804	3.7
Electric Power .....	12,001	3.8	12,650	3.6	13,250	2.8	14,911	3.2	16,947	3.6	18,443	3.3
Manufactures .....	122,781	39.0	139,374	39.8	157,426	33.7	167,335	36.2	177,051	37.2	192,849	34.5
Construction .....	19,936	6.3	27,858	8.0	40,883	8.8	51,509	11.2	66,709	14.0	71,271	12.8
Grand Total	314,853	100.0	349,813	100.0	466,822	100.0	461,372	100.0	476,515	100.0	558,174	100.0

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Continued) - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

Saskatchewan

Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	80,144	69.9	173,189	81.9	369,452	85.8	264,788	78.1	445,123	85.5	257,321	77.0
Forestry .....	297	0.2	240	0.1	889	0.2	965	0.3	1,867	0.4	1,562	0.5
Fisheries .....	250	0.2	229	0.1	384	0.1	773	0.2	1,032	0.2	882	0.3
Trapping .....	538	0.5	590	0.3	2,245	0.5	1,986	0.6	2,776	0.5	1,500	0.4
Mining .....	6,038	5.3	4,814	2.3	10,544	2.4	20,477	6.1	16,204	3.1	17,098	5.2
Electric Power .....	4,020	3.5	4,331	2.0	4,990	1.2	5,190	1.5	5,551	1.1	5,771	1.7
Manufactures .....	16,143	14.1	20,283	9.6	33,934	7.9	37,895	11.2	40,833	7.8	38,275	11.6
Construction .....	7,208	6.3	7,773	3.7	8,124	1.9	6,766	2.0	7,131	1.4	8,649	2.6
Grand Total	114,638	100.0	211,449	100.0	430,562	100.0	338,840	100.0	520,517	100.0	331,058	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	292,232	77.2	343,259	77.0	465,422	77.8	484,406	79.2	393,388	73.9	705,271	80.8
Forestry .....	2,292	0.6	2,216	0.5	1,747	0.3	2,109	0.4	3,422	0.6	3,083	0.4
Fisheries .....	729	0.2	484	0.1	513	0.1	521	0.1	718	0.1	910	0.1
Trapping .....	2,677	0.7	1,449	0.3	2,345	0.4	1,992	0.3	1,971	0.4	1,985	0.2
Mining .....	21,930	5.8	29,512	6.6	44,850	7.5	31,851	5.2	26,938	5.1	38,723	4.4
Electric Power .....	6,338	1.7	7,711	1.7	8,204	1.4	8,851	1.5	10,027	1.9	11,058	1.3
Manufactures .....	38,460	10.1	41,481	9.3	45,054	7.5	47,357	7.7	49,495	9.3	61,089	7.0
Construction .....	13,856	3.7	19,742	4.5	29,744	5.0	34,510	5.6	46,383	8.7	50,430	5.8
Grand Total	378,514	100.0	445,854	100.0	597,879	100.0	611,597	100.0	532,342	100.0	872,549	100.0

Alberta

Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	126,420	64.7	119,450	61.6	259,749	67.2	186,755	58.3	258,301	63.5	179,091	54.2
Forestry .....	1,112	0.6	1,414	0.7	2,314	0.6	2,478	0.8	2,140	0.5	2,907	0.9
Fisheries .....	262	0.1	196	0.1	213	0.1	393	0.1	465	0.1	742	0.2
Trapping .....	506	0.3	737	0.4	5,163	1.3	3,503	1.1	3,313	0.8	2,068	0.6
Mining .....	24,010	12.3	24,959	12.9	38,162	9.9	39,661	12.4	40,162	9.9	41,713	12.6
Electric Power .....	5,253	2.7	5,543	2.9	6,686	1.7	7,726	2.4	7,995	2.0	8,227	2.5
Manufactures .....	30,756	15.7	32,618	16.8	57,480	14.8	65,797	20.5	77,416	19.0	78,548	23.8
Construction .....	7,011	3.6	8,988	4.6	16,908	4.4	14,262	4.4	16,981	4.2	17,015	5.2
Grand Total	195,330	100.0	193,905	100.0	386,675	100.0	320,575	100.0	406,773	100.0	330,311	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	248,804	58.9	286,080	59.6	389,090	59.5	349,455	52.4	322,320	45.5	509,032	53.0
Forestry .....	4,643	1.1	4,537	1.0	6,675	1.0	5,862	0.9	7,202	1.0	9,445	1.0
Fisheries .....	600	0.1	449	0.1	375	0.1	342	0.1	437	0.1	544	0.1
Trapping .....	2,974	0.7	1,538	0.3	2,702	0.4	1,927	0.3	1,889	0.3	2,531	0.3
Mining .....	47,634	11.3	54,960	11.5	76,930	11.7	106,806	16.0	122,543	17.3	151,554	16.0
Electric Power .....	9,011	2.1	9,708	2.0	10,947	1.7	11,961	1.8	13,863	2.0	16,591	1.8
Manufactures .....	83,735	19.8	89,290	18.6	107,124	16.4	114,681	17.2	123,893	17.5	141,650	15.0
Construction .....	25,171	6.0	33,242	6.9	60,370	9.2	75,169	11.3	115,759	16.3	114,092	12.0
Grand Total	422,572	100.0	479,804	100.0	654,213	100.0	666,203	100.0	707,906	100.0	945,439	100.0



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 6 (Continued) - NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

British Columbia*												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	27,758	12.1	25,980	11.2	38,107	8.0	50,743	9.2	54,154	10.2	64,603	12.2
Forestry .....	32,607	14.3	27,406	11.8	35,755	7.6	38,703	7.0	45,426	8.5	49,933	9.5
Fisheries .....	8,669	3.8	7,891	3.4	18,415	3.9	15,644	2.8	17,333	3.3	21,201	4.0
Trapping .....	653	0.3	895	0.4	1,655	0.4	1,576	0.3	2,306	0.4	2,718	0.5
Mining .....	42,207	18.5	39,724	17.1	52,750	11.2	41,816	7.6	34,352	6.5	36,615	6.9
Electric Power .....	13,748	6.0	14,338	6.2	17,864	3.8	17,806	3.2	16,798	3.2	19,737	3.7
Manufactures .....	90,472	39.6	103,263	44.5	272,926	57.7	341,699	62.0	337,137	63.4	307,955	58.2
Construction .....	12,459	5.4	12,375	5.4	35,003	7.4	43,274	7.9	24,115	4.5	26,599	5.0
Grand Total	228,573	100.0	231,872	100.0	472,475	100.0	551,261	100.0	531,621	100.0	529,361	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	66,298	11.8	64,055	8.7	73,870	8.5	73,025	8.7	63,457	6.5	81,039	6.7
Forestry .....	58,965	10.5	91,888	12.5	109,612	12.7	100,196	11.9	131,063	13.5	163,205	13.5
Fisheries .....	21,372	3.8	22,355	3.0	32,644	3.8	27,251	3.2	36,345	3.7	40,638	3.3
Trapping .....	2,894	0.5	1,617	0.2	1,507	0.2	835	0.1	950	0.1	1,589	0.1
Mining .....	50,200	8.9	82,092	11.2	110,713	12.8	88,660	10.6	91,954	9.4	122,467	10.1
Electric Power .....	22,256	3.9	15,922	2.2	23,554	2.7	26,189	3.1	31,050	3.2	36,003	3.0
Manufactures .....	293,353	52.1	388,702	52.8	417,601	48.2	409,665	48.8	479,606	49.3	592,449	48.9
Construction .....	48,009	8.5	68,781	9.4	96,382	11.1	114,360	13.6	138,685	14.3	174,864	14.4
Grand Total	563,347	100.0	735,412	100.0	865,883	100.0	840,181	100.0	973,110	100.0	1,212,254	100.0

Yukon and Northwest Territories*												
Industry	1938		1939		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Fisheries .....	5	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	115	2.5
Trapping .....	1,607	37.6	1,543	21.6	2,912	30.2	3,496	44.7	2,665	51.9	2,413	51.8
Mining .....	2,568	60.1	5,397	75.5	6,327	65.7	3,958	50.6	2,087	40.6	1,429	30.7
Electric Power .....	94	2.2	105	1.5	125	1.3	125	1.6	99	1.9	181	3.9
Manufactures .....	n.a.	-	92	1.3	263	2.7	238	3.0	281	5.5	518	11.1
Construction .....	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Grand Total	4,274	100.0	7,142	100.0	9,630	100.0	7,819	100.0	5,135	100.0	4,656	100.0

Industry	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry .....	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Fisheries .....	293	4.6	150	2.3	387	4.0	549	4.3	612	3.6	535	3.0
Trapping .....	3,428	54.2	2,032	31.2	2,102	21.9	1,679	13.3	1,109	6.5	2,400	13.2
Mining .....	1,951	30.8	3,450	52.9	6,272	65.4	9,155	72.4	13,974	82.0	13,530	74.7
Electric Power .....	248	3.9	366	5.6	451	4.7	651	5.2	777	4.6	890	4.9
Manufactures .....	409	6.5	525	8.0	380	4.0	605	4.8	569	3.3	759	4.2
Construction .....	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Grand Total	6,329	100.0	6,523	100.0	9,592	100.0	12,639	100.0	17,041	100.0	18,114	100.0

a. Not available.  
 Production in forestry and construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia, 1938-1951.  
 Production in manufactures in Yukon and Northwest Territories included with British Columbia in 1938.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Table 7 - RELATION OF NET PRODUCTION TO OTHER FACTORS

	Net Production	Wholesale Prices	Volume of Industrial Production*	Gross National Product	Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
	Million Dollars	1935-39-100	1935-39-100	Million Dollars	Million Dollars
1938 .....	2,755	102.0	102.0	5,233	2,494
1939 .....	2,997	99.2	109.7	5,707	2,575
1940 .....	3,546	108.0	131.4	6,872	2,929
1941 .....	4,356	116.4	164.8	8,517	3,575
1942 .....	5,752	123.0	195.7	10,539	4,242
1943 .....	6,113	127.9	208.5	11,183	4,783
1944 .....	6,569	130.6	212.4	11,954	4,940
1945 .....	5,900	132.1	187.2	11,850	4,953
1946 .....	6,235	138.9	171.9	12,026	5,323
1947 .....	7,429	163.3	187.8	13,768	6,221
1948 .....	9,058	193.4	196.3	15,613	7,170
1949 .....	9,686	198.3	199.6	16,462	7,761
1950 .....	10,559	211.2	211.5	18,203	8,311
1951 .....	12,934	240.2	226.5	21,450	9,676
1952 .....		226.0	232.9	23,011	10,743

	Population as at June 1st	Civilian Labour Force as at June 1st**	Imports	Exports	Federal Expenditures Fiscal Years
	Thousands	Thousands	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars
1938 .....	11,152	4,538	677	838	534
1939 .....	11,267	4,598	751	925	553
1940 .....	11,381	4,556	1,082	1,179	681
1941 .....	11,507	4,417	1,449	1,621	1,250
1942 .....	11,654	4,519	1,644	2,364	1,885
1943 .....	11,795	4,522	1,735	2,971	4,387
1944 .....	11,946	4,507	1,759	3,440	5,322
1945 .....	12,072	4,483	1,586	3,218	5,246
1946 .....	12,292	4,824	1,927	2,312	5,136
1947 .....	12,551	4,914	2,574	2,775	2,634
1948 .....	12,823	4,996	2,637	3,075	2,196
1949 .....	13,447	5,071	2,761	2,993	2,176
1950 .....	13,712	5,181 (1)	3,174	3,118	2,449
1951 .....	14,009	5,255	4,085	3,914	2,901
1952 .....	14,430	5,329	4,030	4,301	3,733

\* Source: "Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1951", D.B.S.

\*\* Source: For the years 1946-1951 data are published in "The Labour Force Nov. 1945-Mar. 1952", D.B.S. (1) Due to flood conditions, estimates for Manitoba for June, 1950, were based on previous experience rather than direct survey. Prior to 1946, "Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950", D.B.S.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION, 1938-1951

DESCRIPTION OF METHODS

1. Agriculture. The series on the net value of agricultural production originates in the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The computation is effected in connection with the project on "Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations." The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1944 and January-March 1947, presents the background for the estimates. Gross value of agricultural production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind (not including house rent) and the value of changes in inventories. Income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at their alternative market prices. The inventory figure consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces, and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, wages to paid labour and interest on mortgages and other debt) are deducted from gross farm production (less house rent) to give the net value of production. The net value series, compiled on this basis, is not yet available prior to 1938.

Forestry. The forestry totals are obtained from the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross value of production resulting from operations in the woods is computed from consumption data reported by pulp and paper establishments, sawmills and other wood-using industries, together with special estimates for such items as fuel wood, fence posts and rails, round mining timber, etc. The value of materials and supplies used is estimated for Canada on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns which, in 1951, produced about 36 per cent of the total cut. The value of materials and supplies was distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production.

The net value obtained by subtracting the value of materials and supplies from the gross value includes the net value of forest products acquired by farmers



## SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

from farm wood lots whether retained for own use (income in kind) or sold. Wood-cutting is not generally the main occupation of farming establishments, and as the net value of these products is already included in the net value of agriculture, it was decided to deduct it from the net value of forestry. The gross value of farm forest products is estimated for Canada and the provinces in the Agriculture Division, and the net value is obtained by applying to the Canada total the "net value"- "gross value" ratio of total operations in the woods and distributing this net total by provinces according to the gross value of farm forest products.

3. Fisheries. The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Fisheries Section of the Bureau. It represents the value of the catch of sea and inland fish before processing. No data are available as to the cost of materials and supplies used by fishermen and the values shown, therefore, are somewhat higher than would be obtained if data were available to compile net value figures.

4. Trapping. Prior to 1944, the value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in calendar years (as shown in the "Report on Fur Farms") from the total value of fur production (wild life and ranch-raised) during the fur years terminating at the end of June as reported in "Fur Production." The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value for wild life was believed excessive. The Canada total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

From 1945 to 1948, the value was computed from separate volume data on wild life as shown in the report "Fur Production", published by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of ranch-raised types by species multiplied by the corresponding combined unit values was deducted from the total value of pelts produced.

Beginning in 1949, separate values are published in "Fur Production" for wild life pelts produced and these now represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available on materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

5. Mining. The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Section of the Bureau. The published total of the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from the mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries includes the output of several industries classified to manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification. These industries are non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and salt. The net values of these industries were deducted from the published net aggregate values of the mineral industry.

6. Electric Power. The gross revenue of the industry is published annually in the Transportation Section's report on "Central Electric Stations". The duplication consisting of inter-station purchases of power within the industry and inter-provincial transfers is eliminated. The provincial revenue figures published in the "Central Electric Stations" report are not adjusted for inter-provincial purchases and differ, therefore, from the provincial figures appearing in the tables of this

report. The net value of production is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel consumed from the gross value. The cost of other materials and supplies is not available.

7. Manufacturing. The net value of manufacturing for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the General Manufactures Section. No adjustment for duplication is necessary as no manufacturing industries are included in the net value figures of the primary industries.

8. Construction. The total value of work performed less the cost of materials used as given in the annual report on the Construction Industry is taken as the net value of construction. Considerably higher levels for new construction and repairs and maintenance during the period 1926-1941 were given in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" published in August, 1945, by the Department of Reconstruction. Data on the value of construction, repairs and maintenance published in the reports on Private and Public Investment in Canada are also considerably higher than those shown in the Construction Industry report. Discrepancies in 1949 and 1950 are explained in the Construction Industry reports for those years. As the net value of production and the provincial distribution for all years of the period covered by this report are not available, it has been decided to present, for the years 1938 to 1951, the version of the Construction Section of the Bureau. A new series for the industry, beginning in 1951 is now available and in order not to destroy continuity, efforts will be made to extend the new series backwards on the revised basis and to estimate net value data and a provincial distribution for as many years as possible









CANADA

# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION 1948 - 1952



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The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
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# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1948 - 1952

## Scope of the Series

The scope of the series published in this report is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the actual production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are excluded except as they are indirectly reflected in the value of output of the "Commodity-producing" industries. This is in contrast to the scope of the widely-used "Gross National Product"<sup>1</sup> series which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popularly accepted sense as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical energy, the construction of buildings, and manufacturing and processing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value statistics are not shown in this report<sup>2</sup>. In combining value of production figures for a number of industries, it is essential, in order to assess accurately the contribution of each industry to the total, that inter-industry duplication be eliminated. Thus, only the net value of production, or census "value added" will be considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

## Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, net production, or "value added", is generally considered the most significant measure of production. Net production is computed by deducting from the total value of output (excluding indirect taxes) for each industry, the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar, although not strictly comparable, to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to gross national product at factor cost (net income originating<sup>3</sup> plus depreciation). There are problems of classification as well as conceptual differences.

One of the major problems of classification is that three factor shares of GNP at factor cost, viz., corporation profits, "other investment income" and depreciation are available only on a "company" basis while the other factor shares, viz., salaries, wages and supplementary labour income and net income of unincorporated business are available on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, all the value added data for the commodity-producing industries are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of a company is treated as a separate entity and classified to the industry in which it operates. A company may own several establishments which are classified to different industrial divisions. The nature of available data renders it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of National Income or GNP, to get an accurate breakdown of corporation profits, other investment income and depreciation on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment cannot be made to Net National Income at factor cost or to Gross National Product at factor cost, although, conceptually, it should be made. For instance, the profits, other investment income and depreciation of several major mining companies which operate smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing sector have to be assigned in total to the mining division, while the salaries and wages of these concerns are classified on an establishment basis, i.e., partly to mining and partly to manufacturing.

The conceptual differences arise from the fact that net value, as computed for each commodity-producing industry, includes the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, transportation, communications, etc. In national income accounting, the contribution of these services to GNP at factor cost is classified to the non-commodity industries from which they originate. For instance, while insurance costs are part of the "net value" of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, they are not included in the contribution of manufacturing to GNP at factor cost, but are part of the contribution of the insurance industry. Thus the measurement of output based on net value of production is mostly "net" within the field covered by this report but contains some duplication if it is used as an element of gross national product.

## Volume Estimates of Commodity Production

The direct volume measurement methods used in the construction of the Index of Industrial Production are now being extended to cover the other sectors of the economy in conjunction with the project of the deflation of Gross National Expenditure. These methods will yield more accurate results for commodity-producing industries than those published in earlier reports. It is planned to show these volume of production series as soon as they are ready for publication.

## Revised Net Value of Construction

In the past, data on net value of construction shown in the tables of this publication were taken from the annual Bureau reports on the Construction Industry. All of the information on the value of work done in the construction industry is now obtained in the Capital Expenditures Surveys which form the basis for the "Investment Outlook" reports. As considerably higher levels for new construction and repairs and maintenance were obtained from the Capital Expenditures Surveys than were derived from the former Construction Industry surveys, it became necessary to revise the Canada and provincial figures in this report to achieve comparability and maintain continuity in the historical series. Discrepancies between the two approaches were outlined in the Construction Industry reports for 1949, 1950 and 1951. In order to maintain continuity in the historical record, revised data by provinces are shown in Table 7 for the period 1938-1952. A more detailed outline of the method used and limitations of the data are given in paragraph 8 of "Sources and Methods".

1. See "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and "1950-1953", D.B.S.

2. As no data on materials and/or fuel are available for some industries, the figures for these industries are, in reality, gross values or gross values partly adjusted but the amounts of materials and fuel involved are believed to be relatively unimportant. See Description of Methods.

Note: Throughout the report, the 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Statistics on fishing for the tenth province are included for 1951 and 1952 and on trapping for 1952. Data on agriculture are not yet available.

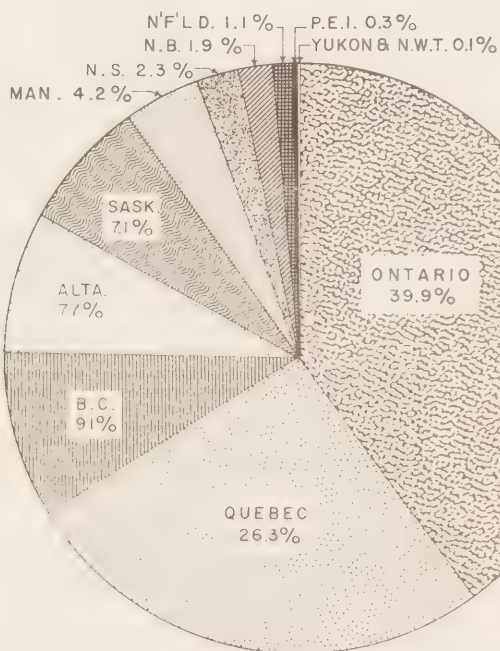
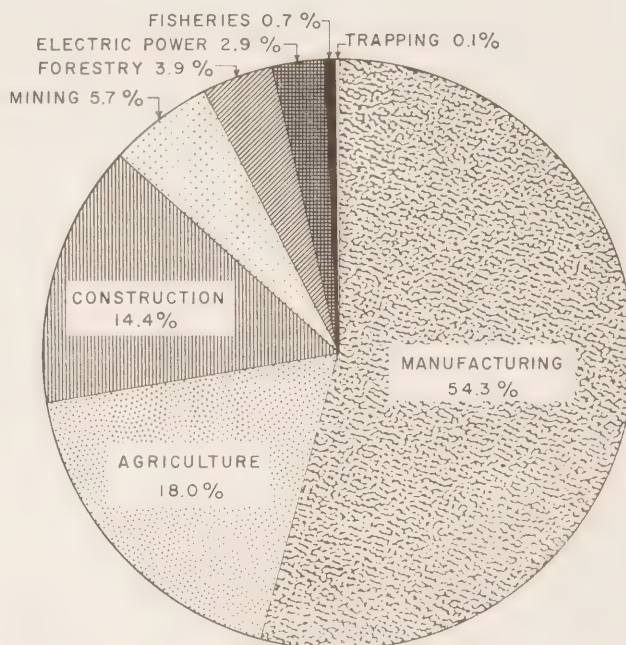
3. See Table 20, page 50, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and page 31 of "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-1953". This table shows only net income originating by industry; depreciation charges are not available on an industry-by-industry basis.

CHART - I

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1952

## BY INDUSTRIES



## BY PROVINCES

# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

7

**TABLE 1. Net Value of Production  
Canada**

Industry	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	2,045,693,000	2,019,279,000	1,883,036,000	2,653,678,000	2,467,166,000
Forestry <sup>1</sup> .....	360,908,642	346,455,391	389,500,000	486,293,276	533,937,415
Fisheries .....	75,374,457	67,457,941	82,191,043	102,026,979	92,892,725
Trapping .....	20,178,077	15,296,615	15,204,419	19,791,933	14,137,820
Mining .....	538,762,152	570,215,430	657,328,669	770,143,233	777,443,771
Electric power .....	248,963,255	270,126,982	313,347,197	363,642,975	402,073,511
<b>Total-Primary production .....</b>	<b>3,289,879,583</b>	<b>3,288,831,359</b>	<b>3,340,607,328</b>	<b>4,395,576,396</b>	<b>4,287,651,242</b>
Manufactures .....	4,938,786,981	5,330,566,434 <sup>2</sup>	5,942,058,229 <sup>2</sup>	6,940,946,783	7,443,533,199
Construction <sup>3</sup> .....	1,280,000,000	1,371,000,000	1,475,000,000	1,738,274,000	1,976,703,000
<b>Total-Secondary production .....</b>	<b>6,218,786,981</b>	<b>6,701,566,434</b>	<b>7,417,058,229</b>	<b>8,679,220,783</b>	<b>9,420,236,199</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>9,508,666,564</b>	<b>9,990,397,793</b>	<b>10,757,665,557</b>	<b>13,074,797,179</b>	<b>13,707,887,441</b>

1. Excludes value of forestry production originating on farm wood lots which is included with agriculture.
2. Exclusive of fish processing in Newfoundland.
3. Revised—See Description of Methods.

**TABLE 2. Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production**

Industry	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Agriculture .....	21.5	20.2	17.5	20.3	18.0	101.3	100.0	93.3	131.4	122.2
Forestry .....	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	104.2	100.0	112.4	140.4	154.1
Fisheries .....	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	111.7	100.0	121.8	151.2	137.7
Trapping .....	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	131.9	100.0	99.4	129.4	92.4
Mining .....	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	94.5	100.0	115.3	135.1	136.3
Electric power .....	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	92.2	100.0	116.0	134.6	148.8
<b>Total-Primary production .....</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>130.4</b>
Manufactures .....	51.9	53.4	55.2	53.1	54.3	92.6	100.0	111.5	130.2	139.6
Construction .....	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.3	14.4	93.4	100.0	107.6	126.8	144.2
<b>Total-Secondary production .....</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>140.6</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>137.2</b>

**TABLE 3. Net Value of Production by Provinces**

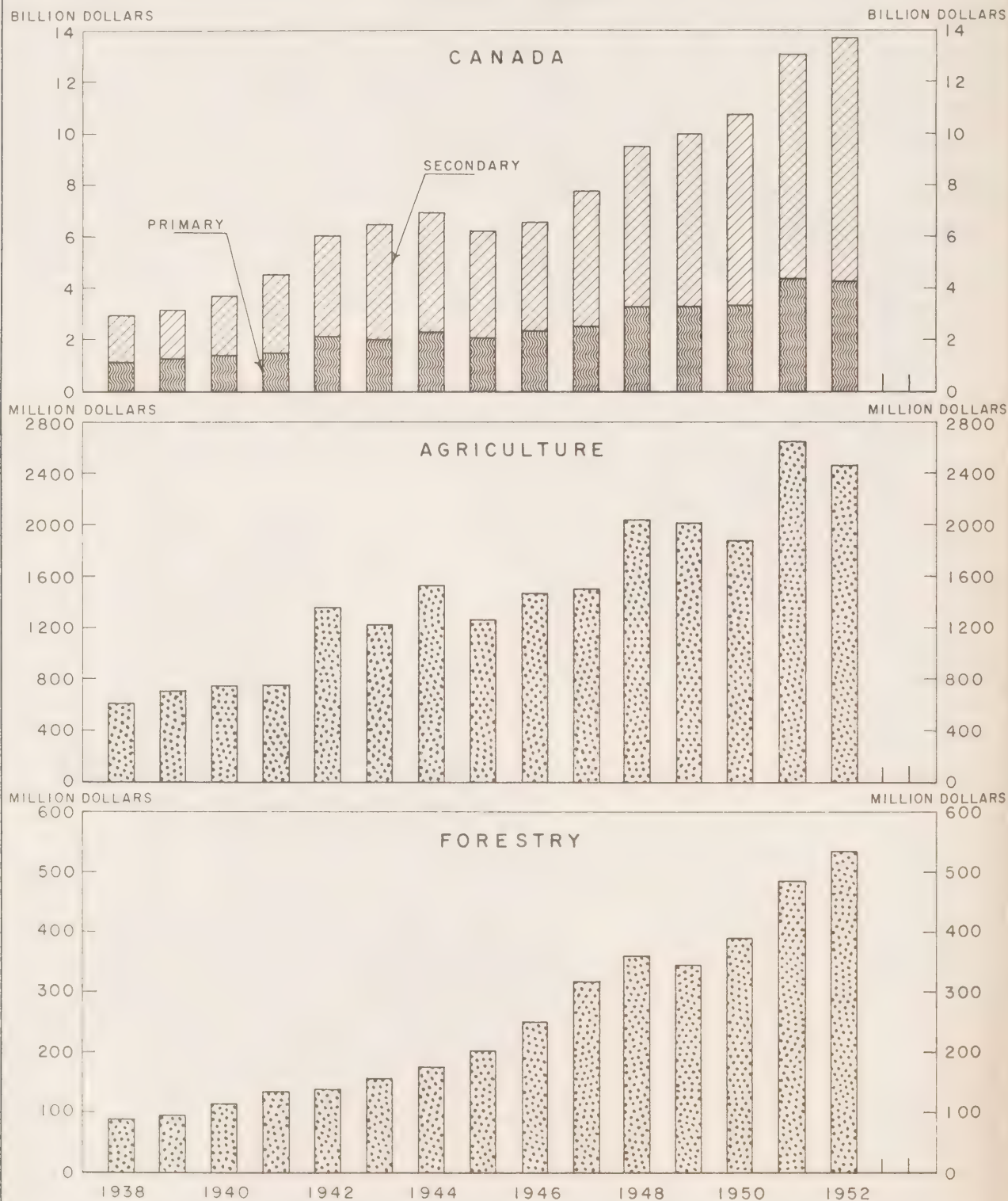
Province	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup> .....	—	79,682,122	97,238,222	136,110,998	150,017,395
Prince Edward Island .....	28,544,059	30,740,835	30,819,330	36,505,157	41,696,971
Nova Scotia .....	249,547,233	263,590,743	259,731,738	296,791,447	315,598,397
New Brunswick .....	214,794,853	214,942,563	242,111,904	268,285,055	266,208,879
Quebec .....	2,455,408,144	2,567,996,801	2,816,309,229	3,337,598,376	3,603,837,567
Ontario .....	3,777,362,166	4,082,002,159	4,534,265,812	5,277,350,439	5,462,414,735
Manitoba .....	499,940,080	481,862,653	483,805,980	569,952,272	580,632,738
Saskatchewan .....	636,134,284	641,086,461	546,960,335	891,151,432	967,630,499
Alberta .....	715,842,516	731,033,750	734,148,363	1,002,712,967	1,060,842,944
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	921,500,886	884,820,749	995,233,672	1,240,224,661	1,239,598,201
Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup> .....	9,592,343	12,638,957	17,040,972	18,113,875	19,409,115
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,508,666,564</b>	<b>9,990,397,793</b>	<b>10,757,665,557</b>	<b>13,074,797,179</b>	<b>13,707,887,441</b>

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1949 and 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing in 1951 and 1952 and trapping in 1952.
2. Forestry and construction figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.



CHART - 2

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938 - 1952



# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

9

**TABLE 4. Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces**

Province	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup> .....	—	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	—	100.0	122.0	170.8	188.3
Prince Edward Island .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	92.9	100.0	100.3	118.8	135.6
Nova Scotia .....	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	94.7	100.0	98.5	112.6	119.7
New Brunswick .....	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	99.9	100.0	112.6	124.8	123.9
Quebec .....	25.8	25.7	26.2	25.5	26.3	95.6	100.0	109.7	130.0	140.3
Ontario .....	39.7	40.9	42.1	40.4	39.9	92.5	100.0	111.1	129.3	133.8
Manitoba .....	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	103.8	100.0	100.4	118.3	120.5
Saskatchewan .....	6.7	6.4	5.1	6.8	7.1	99.2	100.0	85.3	139.0	150.9
Alberta .....	7.5	7.3	6.8	7.7	7.7	97.9	100.0	100.4	137.2	145.1
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	9.7	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.1	104.1	100.0	112.5	140.2	140.1
Yukon & Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup> .....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	75.9	100.0	134.8	143.3	153.6
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>137.2</b>

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1949 and 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing in 1951 and 1952, and trapping in 1952.

2. Forestry and construction figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

**TABLE 5. Per Capita Net Value of Production by Provinces Indicating Percentage Variations from National Average**

	1948		1949 <sup>1</sup>		1950 <sup>1</sup>		1951 <sup>1</sup>		1952 <sup>1</sup>	
	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>\$ 742</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$ 756</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$ 798</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$ 948</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$ 965</b>	<b>%</b>
Prince Edward Island .....	307	- 58.6	327	- 56.7	321	- 59.8	372	- 60.8	405	- 58.0
Nova Scotia .....	399	- 46.2	419	- 44.6	407	- 49.0	462	- 51.3	483	- 49.9
New Brunswick .....	431	- 41.9	423	- 44.0	473	- 40.7	520	- 45.1	506	- 47.6
Quebec .....	648	- 12.7	661	- 12.6	710	- 11.0	823	- 13.2	863	- 10.6
Ontario .....	884	+ 19.1	932	+ 23.3	1,014	+ 27.1	1,148	+ 21.1	1,146	+ 18.8
Manitoba .....	670	- 9.7	637	- 15.7	630	- 21.1	734	- 22.6	728	- 24.6
Saskatchewan .....	759	+ 2.3	770	+ 1.9	657	- 17.7	1,071	+ 13.0	1,148	+ 19.0
Alberta .....	838	+ 12.9	826	+ 9.3	804	+ 0.8	1,068	+ 12.6	1,094	+ 13.4
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	842	+ 13.5	789	+ 4.4	872	+ 9.3	1,057	+ 11.5	1,029	+ 6.6

1. Excludes Newfoundland.

2. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

**TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces**

Industry	Newfoundland				Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture .....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry .....	14,415	15,203	17,162	20,424	—	—	—	—	—
Fisheries .....	1	1	13,500	13,000	387	549	612	535	735
Trapping .....	1	1	1	141	2,102	1,679	1,109	2,400	1,621
Mining .....	17,437	20,124	25,295	20,515	6,272	9,155	13,974	13,530	15,053
Electric power .....	1,911	2,199	2,669	3,390	451	651	777	890	977
Manufactures .....	32,919	36,712	53,690	56,109	380	605	569	759	1,023
Construction .....	13,000	23,000	23,795	36,438	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>136,111<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>150,017<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>9,592</b>	<b>12,639</b>	<b>17,041</b>	<b>18,114</b>	<b>19,409</b>

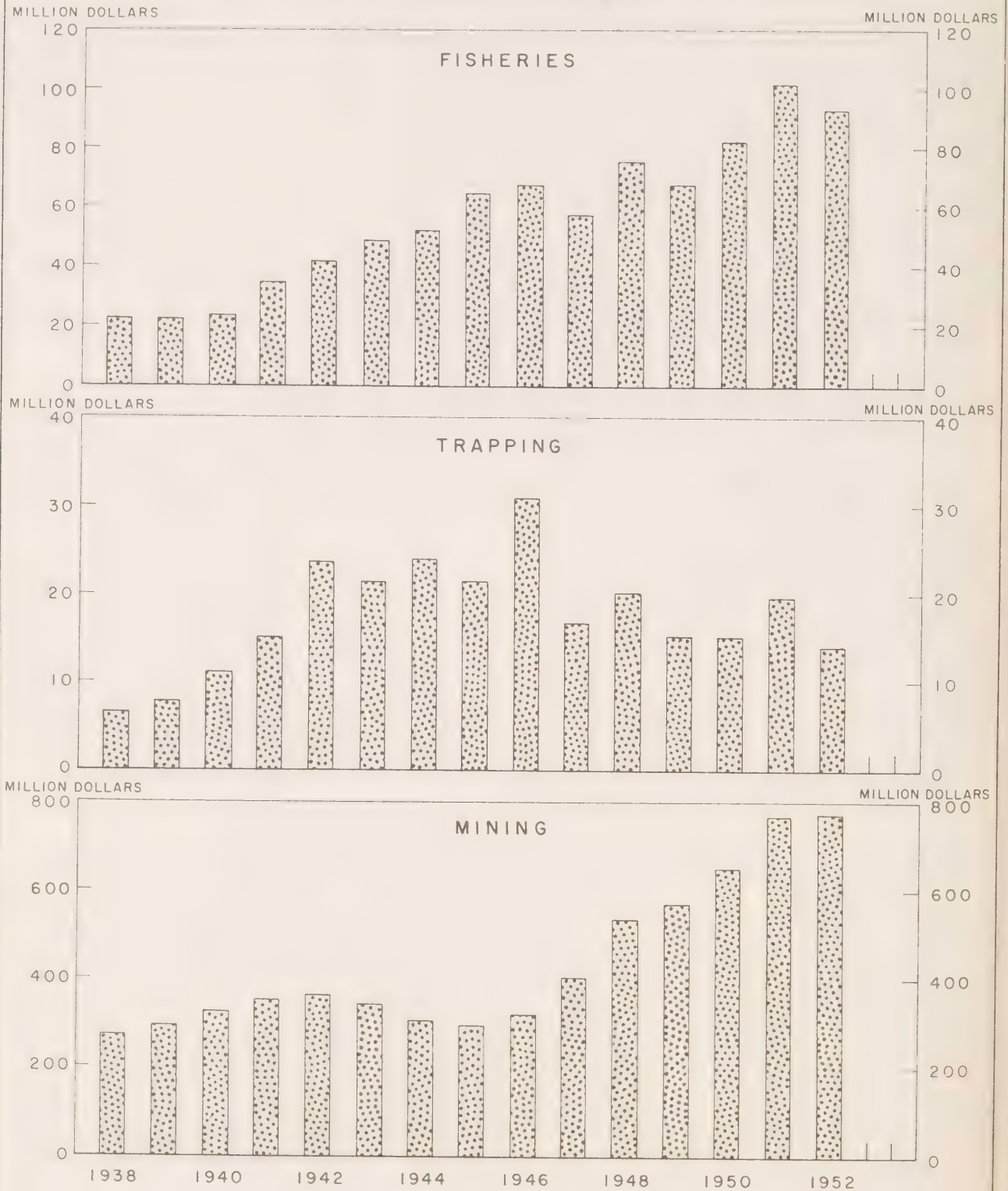
1. Not available.

2. Forestry and construction figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

3. Excludes agriculture.

CHART — 3

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938 — 1952





### Net Value of Production by Industries

The net value of Canadian commodity production in 1952 rose to \$13,708,000,000. This represented an increase of nearly 5 per cent over the revised 1951 figure of \$13,075,000,000 and was the highest on record. A number of developments had an important influence on the level of production in various industries. In general, there was an improved relationship between supply and demand and an abatement of inflationary pressures, permitting the lifting of consumer credit regulations and the relaxation of controls over the supply of essential materials. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and the temporary loss of the United States market adversely affected the farm sector. Most major price indexes showed declines throughout the year, although the average level of the consumer price index was about 2 per cent above the average for 1951. Accompanying these developments, labour income rose steadily throughout the year and on average was 11 per cent above 1951. Hence, a notable advance in "real" wages and salaries was indicated.

A further increase in net value of commodity production is estimated for 1953. The most important expansionary influence in the economy in 1953 was the continued growth of consumers' expenditures. This development reflected the large continued rise in "real" incomes. Important gains over 1952 were shown in the construction sector with the housing component recording the greatest advance. Value of manufacturing output also showed a considerable gain. By contrast, the agricultural sector recorded a further decline in value of production, largely the result of lower levels of crop outturns and lower prices for a number of agricultural products. Although the 1953 grain crop was one of the largest on record, it was considerably below the extraordinary 1952 level. In general, prices were a little lower in 1953 than in the preceding year.

The net value of agricultural production in 1952 was \$2,467,000,000, representing a decline of 7 per cent from the record level of \$2,654,000,000 established in 1951. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan and the decline in livestock prices prior to and following the United States embargo resulted in greatly reduced value of livestock production. However, this decline was partly offset by the higher value of grain output associated with the record wheat crop of 688 million bushels.

An advance of nearly 10 per cent in the net value of forestry production was indicated for 1952. The output values of pulpwood, mining timber, firewood and poles showed increases over the preceding year while those for logs and bolts were somewhat less. Although the quantity of pulpwood cut declined slightly, price increases more than offset this drop in volume. In addition to these developments, the value of materials and supplies used by forest operators showed a substantial decline.

The value of the fishing and trapping industries receded appreciably in the 1951-52 comparison. Labour disputes in the fisheries sector in 1952 had an adverse effect on the volume and value of operations.

A slight advance of about one per cent over 1951 was shown in the net value of the mining industry, largely the result of value increases in the output of petroleum and other non-metallic and structural materials offsetting declines in the production of most major metals.

The value of net output in the electric power industry continued to expand and in 1952 was more than 10 per cent greater than in the preceding year. The net result of the varying trends outlined above was a decline of more than 2 per cent in the net value of the primary industries between 1951 and 1952.

The net value of manufacturing activity rose from \$6,941,000,000 in 1951 to \$7,444,000,000 in 1952, a gain of about 7 per cent. The net value of durable manufactures rose by 10 per cent and that of non-durable manufactures by 4 per cent. In the durables sector, all major industry groups showed increases, with iron and steel products, transportation equipment and electrical apparatus and supplies accounting for the major share of the advance. In non-durable manufactures, all industry groups except textiles (ex clothing) and paper products recorded gains. The largest relative increases occurred in petroleum and coal products, tobacco products and leather products.

The net value of work performed in the construction industry rose to \$1,977,000,000 in 1952, an advance of nearly 14 per cent over the preceding year. All types of engineering construction showed gains and accounted for most of the overall increase. The rise in the value of building construction was considerably less, reflecting a moderate decline in residential building.

### Net Value of Production by Provinces

#### 1. Newfoundland

In 1952, the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland accounted for a little more than one per cent of the Canadian total. The principal industry in the tenth province is manufacturing, consisting mostly of pulp and paper production and fish processing. Construction ranks next in importance, followed by mining and forestry. The principal mineral products are iron ore, lead and zinc. Primary fisheries represented about 8 per cent of the value of commodity output in 1952. Exclusive of agriculture, the total value of output rose by about 10 per cent over 1951.

#### 2. Prince Edward Island

Table 6 shows that Prince Edward Island's economy is mainly agricultural. In 1952, the industry represented about 60 per cent of the province's value of production. Principal farm products are potatoes, livestock and dairy products. Construction and manufactures account for the bulk of non-agricultural output.

#### 3. Nova Scotia

The net value of commodity output in Nova Scotia rose by more than 6 per cent between 1951 and 1952, and represented a little more than 2 per cent of total Canadian production. In the latter year, manufacturing accounted for more than 41 per cent of the province's value of production. Primary iron and steel, fish processing, pulp and paper, sawmills, railway rolling stock and shipbuilding are the leading manufacturing industries. Mining and agriculture are Nova Scotia's main primary industries with the fishing industry ranking next in importance. In recent years, coal mining has contributed about 80 per cent of the value of mineral output. Livestock, poultry and dairy products are the principal farm commodities.

#### 4. New Brunswick

The net value of production in New Brunswick declined slightly in 1952 as compared with the preceding year, and accounted for about 2 per cent of the value of output in all provinces. As in Nova Scotia, manufacturing is the principal activity, representing more than 44 per cent of the province's value of production in 1952. The main manufacturing industry is pulp and paper, followed by sawmilling and fish processing. Among the primary industries, agriculture and forestry are the most important. The main farm products are potatoes, livestock, poultry and dairy products.

In the three Maritime Provinces, the net value of construction work performed accounted for between 15 and 18 per cent of provincial output in 1952.

CHART — 4

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938 — 1952

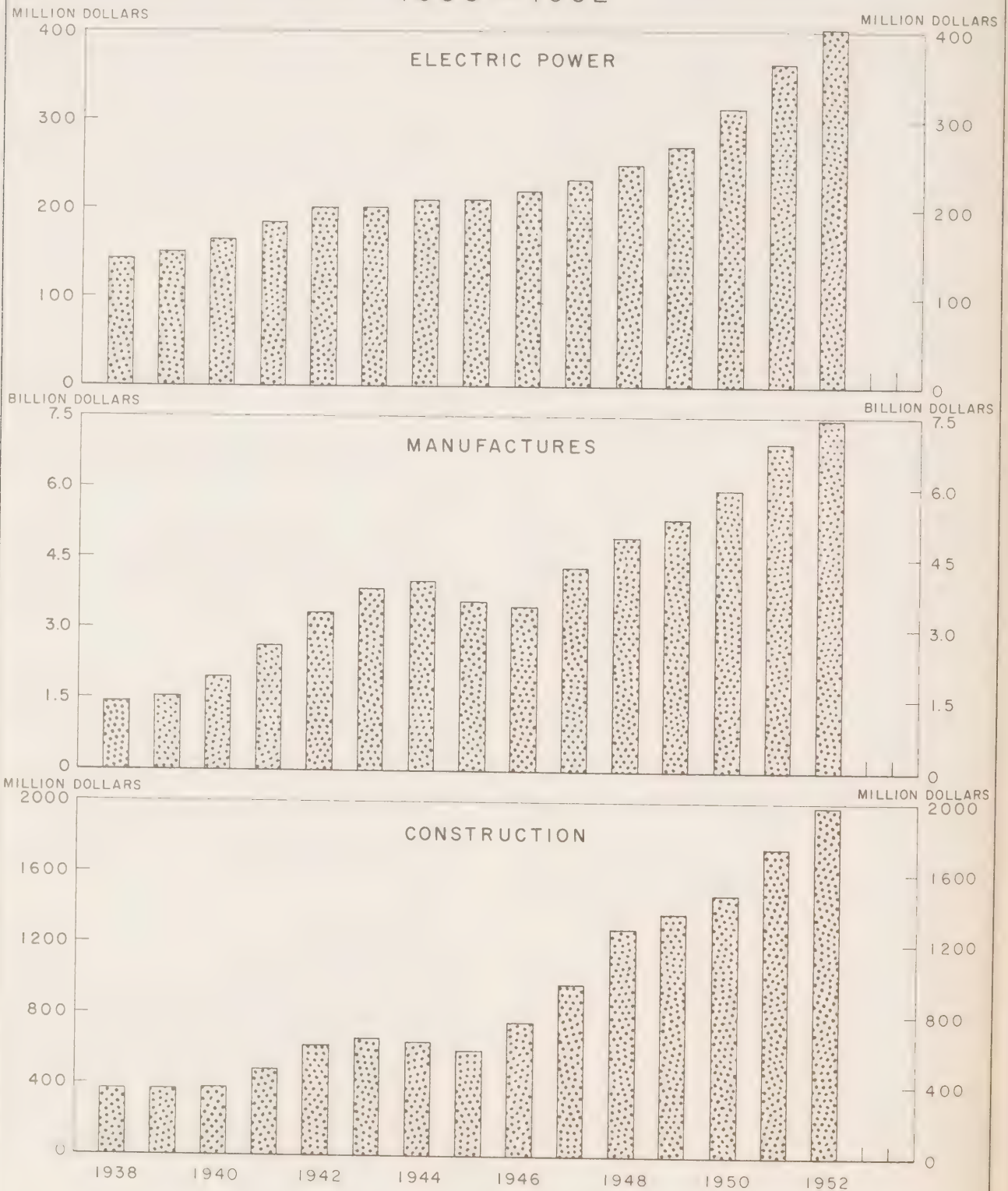
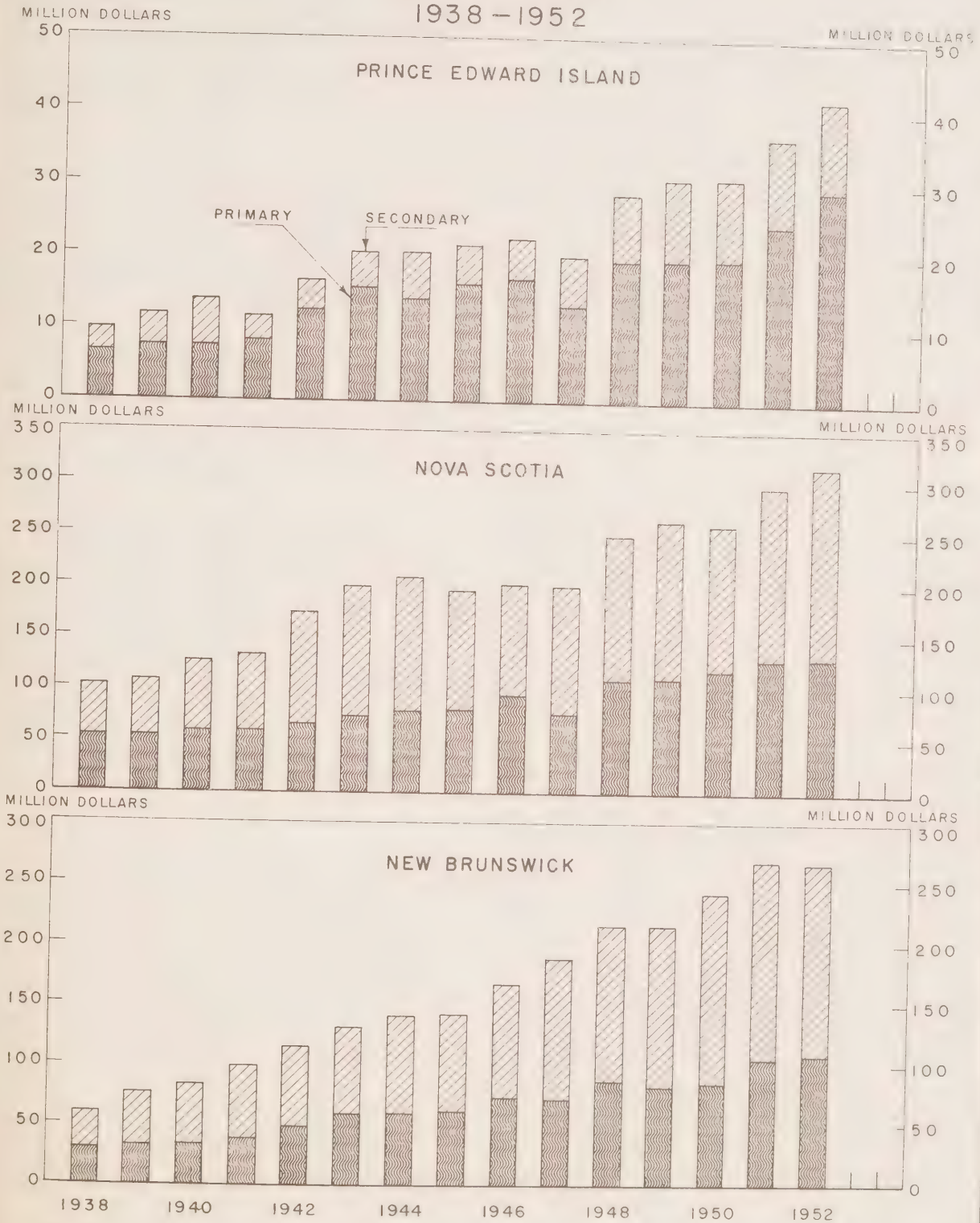




CHART - 5

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938-1952





**TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces — Continued**  
**Prince Edward Island**

Industry	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	16,579	58.1	16,685	54.3	16,211	52.6	21,215	58.1	24,877	59.7
Forestry .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	750	1.8
Fisheries .....	2,201	7.7	2,055	6.7	2,556	8.3	2,240	6.1	2,680	6.4
Trapping .....	7	—	7	—	6	—	7	—	3	—
Mining .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric power .....	539	1.9	655	2.1	762	2.5	865	2.4	1,055	2.5
Manufactures .....	4,218	14.8	4,339	14.1	4,284	13.9	5,047	13.8	5,957	14.3
Construction .....	5,000	17.5	7,000	22.8	7,000	22.7	7,128	19.6	6,395	15.3
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>28,544</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,741</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,819</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,505</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41,697</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Nova Scotia**

Industry	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	30,932	12.4	31,236	11.8	31,904	12.3	37,386	12.6	31,599	10.0
Forestry .....	7,892	3.2	6,001	2.3	6,410	2.5	10,435	3.5	12,707	4.0
Fisheries .....	19,071	7.6	18,691	7.1	21,400	8.2	21,398	7.2	22,753	7.2
Trapping .....	254	0.1	428	0.1	140	—	285	0.1	420	0.2
Mining .....	42,788	17.2	45,560	17.3	48,549	18.7	46,957	15.8	49,599	15.7
Electric power .....	7,835	3.1	8,381	3.2	9,548	3.7	11,750	4.0	12,863	4.1
Manufactures .....	95,775	38.4	102,294	38.8	97,781	37.7	119,486	40.3	130,715	41.4
Construction .....	45,000	18.0	51,000	19.4	44,000	16.9	49,094	16.5	54,942	17.4
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>249,547</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>263,591</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>259,732</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>296,791</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>315,598</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**New Brunswick**

Industry	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	40,304	18.8	40,061	18.6	38,145	15.8	45,269	16.9	45,902	17.2
Forestry .....	27,545	12.8	23,216	10.8	21,830	9.0	36,386	13.6	37,491	14.1
Fisheries .....	7,885	3.7	6,437	3.0	6,792	2.8	7,588	2.8	7,825	2.9
Trapping .....	105	—	256	0.1	258	0.1	37	—	131	0.1
Mining .....	5,396	2.5	5,529	2.6	10,862	4.5	7,378	2.7	7,630	2.9
Electric power .....	5,156	2.4	6,255	2.9	7,021	2.9	8,581	3.2	8,832	3.3
Manufactures .....	91,404	42.6	91,188	42.4	106,204	43.9	120,595	45.0	117,837	44.3
Construction .....	37,000	17.2	42,000	19.6	51,000	21.0	42,451	15.8	40,561	15.2
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>214,795</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>214,942</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>242,112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>268,285</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>266,209</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 5. Quebec

Quebec's value of production accounted for about 26 per cent of Canadian commodity output in 1952 and showed an advance of 8 per cent over the preceding year. Manufacturing is by far the most important industry, representing more than 60 per cent of provincial output. Pulp and paper is the leading manufacturing industry, followed by metal smelting and refining, textiles and clothing. Agriculture accounted for nearly 9 per cent of the industrial composite, livestock, poultry and dairy products providing the greatest income. The value of construction represented more than 14 per cent of provincial output, and showed a marked increase over 1951. All industries except agriculture and trapping recorded value gains in 1952.

## 6. Ontario

The value of net commodity production in Ontario in 1952 amounted to \$5.5 billion, representing an increase of more than 3 per cent over the preceding year, and accounting for 40 per cent of total Canadian commodity output. The economy of the province, like that of Quebec, is dominated largely by manufacturing which accounted for 70 per cent of provincial output in 1952. Those manufacturing industries which contributed more than \$100 million to net output in 1952 are, in order of importance, motor vehicles, primary iron and steel, pulp and paper, metal smelting and refining, heavy electrical machinery, rubber goods and motor vehicle parts. Agriculture represented nearly 10 per cent of the provincial value composite and consisted mostly of vegetables, livestock, poultry and dairy products. The value of construction work performed accounted for more than 12 per cent of the province's production, about the same proportion as in 1951. As in Quebec, only agriculture and trapping showed value declines in 1952 compared with the preceding year.

## 7. Manitoba

In 1952, Manitoba's production rose only about 2 per cent over the preceding year, largely reflecting a decline of about 9 per cent in the value of agricultural output. In the year under review, the net value of the province's production accounted for a little more than 4 per cent of the Canadian total. Agriculture and manufacturing provided nearly equal shares of around 38 per cent of the provincial value composite. In the manufacturing sector, slaughtering and meat packing and railway rolling stock are the leading industries. As in the other Prairie Provinces, grain and livestock are the principal agricultural products. The value of construction in Manitoba in 1952 rose appreciably compared with 1951 and accounted for nearly 17 per cent of the province's total output. Due principally to reduced output of copper and gold, the value of mineral production dropped sharply in 1952 to its lowest level in five years.

## 8. Saskatchewan

The economy of the province is overwhelmingly dependent on agricultural production which, in 1952, represented 77 per cent of total net value of commodity output. Total provincial production accounted for 7 per cent of the national composite in the same year. By contrast to most other provinces, the value of agricultural output showed an advance of more than 6 per cent over 1951; the increased value of grains more than offset declines in livestock production. Manufacturing output, consisting mostly of petroleum products, flour mills, meat packing, breweries and butter and cheese recorded a sharp gain compared with the preceding year. A similar increase was shown in the value of construction.

## 9. Alberta

In 1952, Alberta's commodity output represented nearly 8 per cent of the national total and was 6 per cent greater than in 1951. Due mainly to the rapid advance in the value of mineral production, agriculture has progressively diminished in importance, and in the latest year accounted for

about 46 per cent of provincial output. The net value of the mining industry increased sharply since 1948 reflecting the rapid development of Alberta's mineral resources and in 1952 represented 16 per cent of provincial production as compared with 11 per cent in 1948. Manufacturing is another important industry, accounting for nearly 17 per cent of Alberta's value of output. Meat packing, petroleum products, sawmills and breweries are the leading manufacturing industries. The value of construction represented over 18 per cent of provincial net output in 1952. Only agriculture and trapping failed to show an increase in value in 1952 as compared with the preceding year.

## 10. British Columbia

The value of output in British Columbia in 1952 showed no change compared with 1951 and accounted for 9 per cent of the total value of Canadian production. It was thus the third-ranking province in net value of output after Ontario and Quebec. In the year under review, the value of agriculture, fisheries, trapping, mining and manufacturing showed declines from 1951. These were offset by increases in the value of electric power and construction. The forestry industry recorded little change. Manufacturing is the leading industry in the province, representing 45 per cent of provincial output. The principal manufacturing industries from the point of view of net value are sawmills, pulp and paper, fish processing, veneers and plywoods and fertilizers. The construction industry accounted for 22 per cent of British Columbia's value of output in 1952 after showing a gain of 27 per cent over 1951. Forestry represented 13 per cent of the provincial total and mining more than 9 per cent.

### Per Capita Net Value of Production

The rapid advance since the end of the war in the total net value of commodity production was accompanied by a considerable growth in population and in the labour force. The former rose by more than 17 per cent between 1946 and 1952 and the latter by about 10 per cent in the same comparison. While the gain in per capita figures is not as impressive as that of aggregate output, nevertheless it represents a considerable achievement.

The national per capita net value of commodity production rose from \$535 in 1946 to \$965 in 1952 (exclusive of Newfoundland), an increase of 80 per cent. As wholesale prices rose by around 63 per cent during the same period, a "real" advance in per capita output is indicated. Compared with 1951 the value of per capita output in 1952 increased by about 2 per cent.

Per capita production in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average standing at around half the national figure in 1952. Quebec's per capita output has averaged between 10 per cent and 13 per cent below the Canadian average during the last five years after having almost reached the national figure during some of the war years. Per capita production in Ontario has consistently been the highest among the provinces, but in 1952 it was very slightly lower than in Saskatchewan as the result of the bumper Prairie grain crops in that year. Ontario's figures, however, stood at \$1,146, nearly 19 per cent above the national average.

Manitoba's per capita production in the postwar period has been well below the Canadian figure and stood at \$728 in 1952, 25 per cent less than the average for Canada. The figure for Saskatchewan has fluctuated widely with crop conditions, sometimes dropping far below the national average, sometimes exceeding it, as in 1952 when, at \$1,148 it was the highest of any province. During the 1948-1952 period, per capita output in Alberta has been consistently above the all-Canada figure and stood at its highest relative level in 1952, 13 per cent above the national average. The well-diversified economy of British Columbia usually ranks high in per capita production, being surpassed only by Ontario. During 1951 and 1952, however, due mainly to the increased value of Prairie farm output, it has dropped to fourth place behind Saskatchewan and Alberta.



CHART — 6

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938-1952

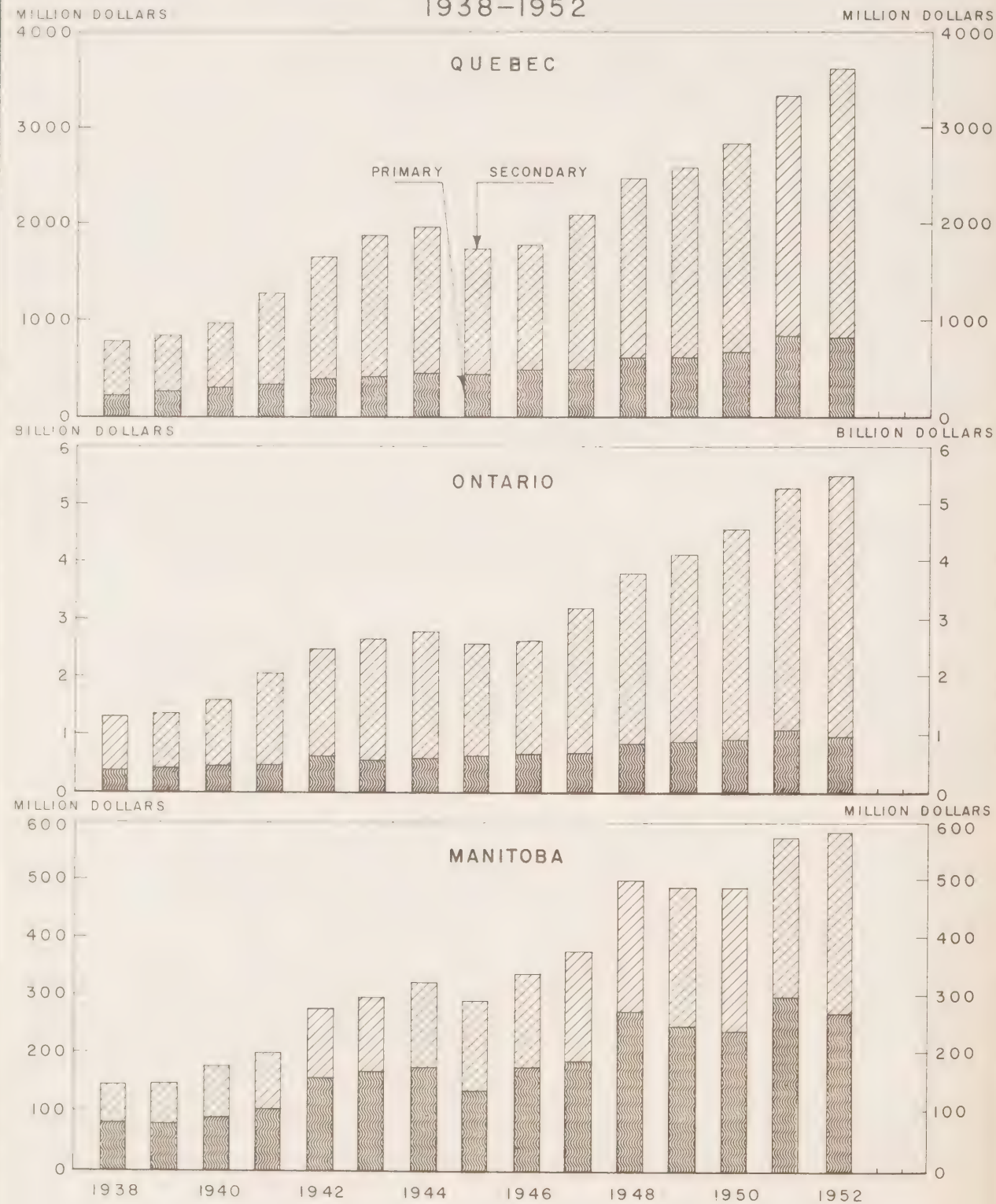
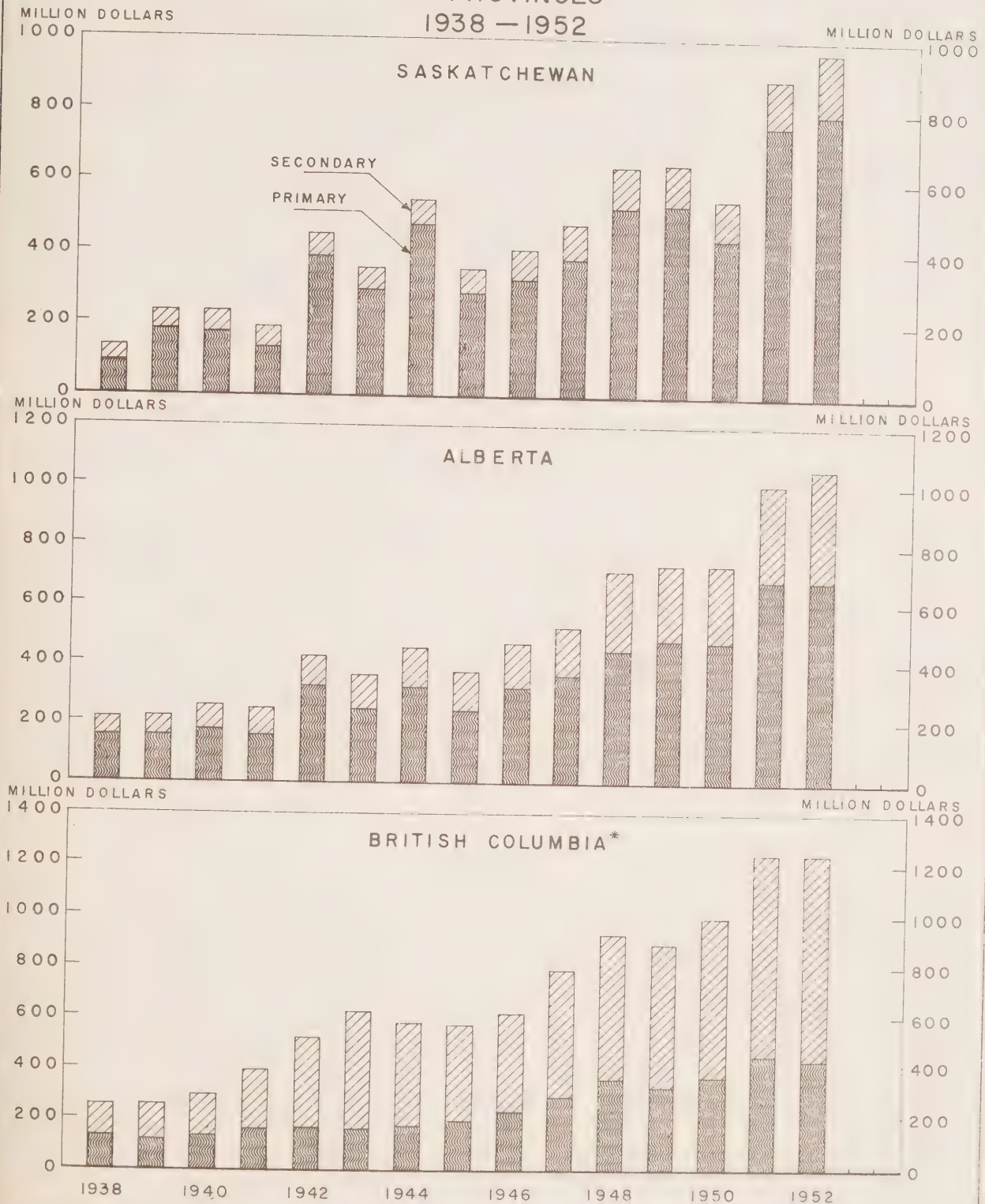




CHART — 7

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938 — 1952



\* Production in Forestry and Construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included in British Columbia

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces -- Continued

## Quebec

Industry	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	291,469	11.9	284,085	11.1	285,694	10.1	377,290	11.3	317,806	8.8
Forestry .....	125,023	5.1	113,537	4.4	119,585	4.2	151,534	4.5	167,459	4.7
Fisheries .....	3,435	0.1	3,295	0.1	3,200	0.1	3,376	0.1	3,572	0.1
Trapping.....	1,866	0.1	1,664	0.1	1,844	0.1	2,350	0.1	1,341	—
Mining.....	98,686	4.0	101,079	3.9	141,455	5.0	164,881	4.9	174,105	4.8
Electric power.....	96,131	3.9	104,107	4.1	114,301	4.1	129,474	3.9	140,816	3.9
Manufactures .....	1,533,798	62.5	1,651,630	64.3	1,798,320	63.9	2,083,934	62.5	2,288,643	63.5
Construction .....	305,000	12.4	308,000	12.0	352,000	12.5	424,760	12.7	510,095	14.2
Grand total.....	2,455,408	100.0	2,567,997	100.0	2,816,309	100.0	3,337,599	100.0	3,603,837	100.0

## Ontario

Industry	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	510,537	13.5	536,273	13.1	547,577	12.1	652,451	12.4	529,160	9.7
Forestry .....	78,805	2.1	76,958	1.9	79,676	1.7	88,765	1.7	108,744	2.0
Fisheries .....	5,683	0.2	5,497	0.1	6,252	0.1	7,035	0.1	7,417	0.1
Trapping.....	5,357	0.1	3,964	0.1	4,097	0.1	5,213	0.1	3,657	0.1
Mining.....	136,076	3.6	149,500	3.7	161,670	3.6	178,554	3.4	182,085	3.3
Electric power.....	82,896	2.2	86,256	2.1	106,852	2.4	127,319	2.4	140,762	2.6
Manufactures .....	2,486,008	65.8	2,708,554	66.4	3,068,142	67.7	3,569,400	67.6	3,811,107	69.8
Construction .....	472,000	12.5	515,000	12.6	560,000	12.3	648,613	12.3	679,483	12.4
Grand total.....	3,777,362	100.0	4,082,002	100.0	4,534,266	100.0	5,277,350	100.0	5,462,415	100.0

## Manitoba

Industry	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	227,490	45.5	203,453	42.2	184,430	38.1	241,677	42.4	220,975	38.0
Forestry .....	3,610	0.7	4,160	0.9	5,297	1.1	6,645	1.2	8,514	1.5
Fisheries .....	3,181	0.6	2,821	0.6	3,880	0.8	4,263	0.7	3,439	0.6
Trapping.....	3,932	0.8	2,545	0.5	2,942	0.6	3,393	0.6	2,526	0.4
Mining.....	17,050	3.4	14,638	3.0	19,259	4.0	20,804	3.7	12,082	2.1
Electric power.....	13,251	2.7	14,911	3.1	16,947	3.5	18,443	3.2	19,787	3.4
Manufactures .....	157,426	31.5	167,335	34.7	177,051	36.6	192,849	33.8	216,814	37.4
Construction .....	74,000	14.8	72,000	15.0	74,000	15.3	81,878	14.4	96,496	16.6
Grand total.....	499,940	100.0	481,863	100.0	483,806	100.0	569,952	100.0	580,633	100.0

**TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces — Concluded**  
Saskatchewan

Industry	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	465,422	73.1	484,406	75.5	393,388	71.9	704,654	79.1	748,977	77.4
Forestry .....	1,747	0.3	2,109	0.3	3,423	0.6	3,083	0.4	4,698	0.5
Fisheries .....	512	0.1	521	0.1	718	0.1	910	0.1	679	0.1
Trapping .....	2,345	0.4	1,992	0.3	1,971	0.4	1,985	0.2	1,720	0.2
Mining .....	44,550	7.0	31,851	5.0	26,938	4.9	38,723	4.3	29,732	3.0
Electric power .....	8,204	1.3	8,851	1.4	10,027	1.9	11,058	1.2	12,812	1.3
Manufactures .....	45,054	7.1	47,357	7.4	49,495	9.0	61,089	6.9	80,934	8.4
Construction .....	68,000	10.7	64,000	10.0	61,000	11.2	69,649	7.8	88,078	9.1
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>636,134</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>641,087</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>546,960</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>891,151</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>967,630</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Alberta

Industry	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	389,090	54.4	349,455	47.8	322,320	43.9	500,210	49.9	483,108	45.5
Forestry .....	6,675	0.9	5,862	0.8	7,204	1.0	9,445	0.9	10,831	1.0
Fisheries .....	375	0.1	342	0.1	437	0.1	544	0.1	654	0.1
Trapping .....	2,702	0.4	1,927	0.3	1,889	0.2	2,531	0.2	1,766	0.2
Mining .....	76,930	10.7	106,806	14.6	122,542	16.7	151,554	15.1	171,119	16.1
Electric power .....	10,947	1.5	11,961	1.6	13,863	1.9	16,591	1.7	19,522	1.9
Manufactures .....	107,124	15.0	114,681	15.7	123,893	16.9	141,650	14.1	178,221	16.8
Construction .....	122,000	17.0	140,000	19.1	142,000	19.3	180,188	18.0	195,622	18.4
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>715,843</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>731,034</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>734,148</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,002,713</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,060,843</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## British Columbia

Industry	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	73,870	8.0	73,025	8.3	63,457	6.4	73,526	5.9	64,762	5.2
Forestry <sup>1</sup> .....	109,612	11.9	100,196	11.3	130,872	13.1	162,835	13.1	162,318	13.1
Fisheries .....	32,644	3.5	27,251	3.1	36,345	3.7	40,638	3.3	30,158	2.4
Trapping .....	1,507	0.2	835	0.1	950	0.1	1,589	0.1	813	0.1
Mining .....	110,713	12.0	88,660	10.0	91,954	9.2	122,467	9.9	115,524	9.3
Electric power .....	23,554	2.6	26,189	2.9	31,050	3.1	36,003	2.9	41,258	3.4
Manufactures .....	417,601	45.3	409,665	46.3	479,606	48.2	592,449	47.8	556,172	44.8
Construction <sup>1</sup> .....	152,000	16.5	159,000	18.0	161,000	16.2	210,718	17.0	268,593	21.7
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>921,501</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>884,821</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>995,234</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,240,225</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,239,598</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.



CHART - 8

# PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

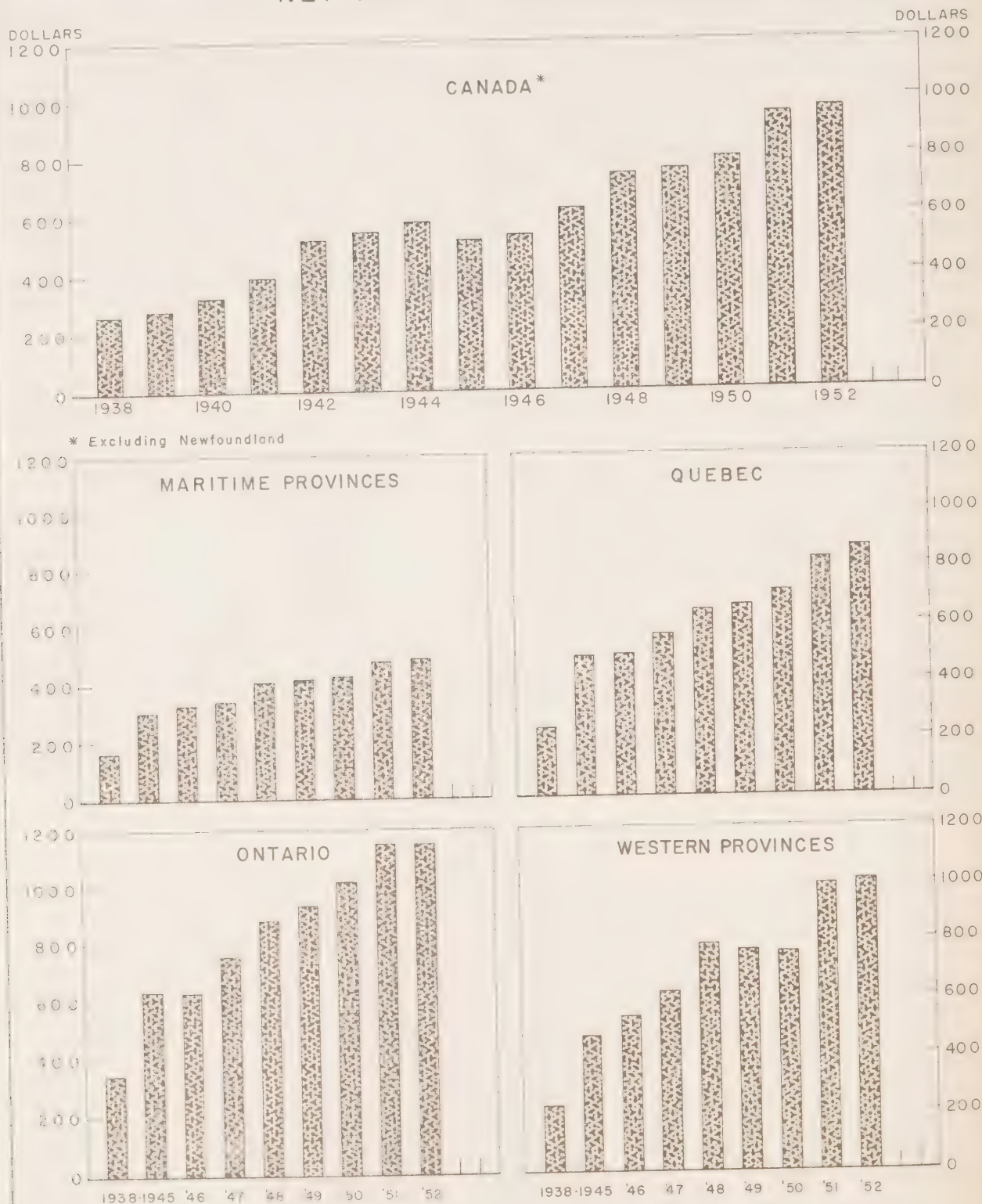


TABLE 7. Revised Net Value of Construction<sup>1</sup>

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	million dollars										
1938 .....	369		2	18	16	107	139	15	23	21	28
1939 .....	373		3	18	16	119	127	15	23	25	27
1940 .....	379		5	21	11	108	129	22	24	29	30
1941 .....	479		2	22	14	132	174	22	25	40	48
1942 .....	618		2	44	12	215	178	22	24	47	74
1943 .....	658		2	41	13	175	229	26	23	45	104
1944 .....	635		3	37	19	166	231	26	27	60	66
1945 .....	594		2	31	17	157	209	34	28	53	63
1946 .....	755		2	35	25	182	274	41	37	65	94
1947 .....	966		3	40	32	245	356	51	47	74	118
1948 .....	1,280		5	45	37	305	472	74	68	122	152
1949 .....	1,371	13	7	51	42	308	515	72	64	140	159
1950 .....	1,475	23	7	44	51	352	560	74	61	142	161
1951 .....	1,738	24	7	49	42	425	648	82	70	180	211
1952 .....	1,977	36	6	55	41	510	679	97	88	196	269

1. See description of methods.

TABLE 8. Relation of Net Production to Other Factors

	Net commodity production	Wholesale prices	Volume of industrial production <sup>1</sup>	Gross national product	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	Population as at June 1st	Civilian labour force as at June 1st <sup>2</sup>
	million dollars	1935-39-100	1935-39-100	million dollars	million dollars	thousands	thousands
1938 .....	2,947	102.0	102.0	5,233	2,494	11,152	4,538
1939 .....	3,187	99.2	109.7	5,707	2,575	11,267	4,598
1940 .....	3,719	108.0	131.4	6,872	2,929	11,381	4,556
1941 .....	4,566	116.4	164.8	8,517	3,575	11,507	4,417
1942 .....	6,059	123.0	195.7	10,539	4,242	11,654	4,519
1943 .....	6,478	127.9	208.5	11,183	4,783	11,795	4,522
1944 .....	6,955	130.6	212.4	11,954	4,940	11,946	4,507
1945 .....	6,226	132.1	187.2	11,850	4,953	12,072	4,483
1946 .....	6,581	138.9	171.9	12,026	5,323	12,292	4,824
1947 .....	7,793	163.3	187.8	13,768	6,221	12,551	4,914
1948 .....	9,509	193.4	196.3	15,613	7,170	12,823	4,996
1949 .....	9,990	198.3	199.6	16,462	7,761	13,447	5,071
1950 .....	10,758	211.2	211.5	18,203	8,311	13,712	5,181 <sup>3</sup>
1951 .....	13,075	240.2	226.5	21,474	9,716	14,009	5,255
1952 .....	13,708	226.0	232.9	23,185	10,818	14,430	5,329
1953 .....		220.7	248.4	24,350	11,661	14,781	5,387

1. Source: "Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1931-1951", D.B.S.

2. Source: Prior to 1946, "Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950", D.B.S. Since 1946, Labour Force Bulletins.

3. Due to flood conditions, estimates for Manitoba for June, 1950, were based on previous experience rather than direct survey.



## SOURCES AND METHODS

1. **Agriculture.** The series on the net value of agricultural production originates in the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The computation is effected in connection with the project on "Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations". The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1944 and January-March 1947, presents the background for the estimates. Gross value of agricultural production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind (not including house rent) and the value of changes in inventories. Income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at their alternative market prices. The inventory figure consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces, and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, wages to paid labour and interest on mortgages and other debt) are deducted from gross farm production (less house rent) to give the net value of production. The net value series, compiled on this basis, is not yet available prior to 1938.

2. **Forestry.** The forestry totals are obtained from the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross value of production resulting from operations in the woods is compiled from consumption data reported by pulp and paper establishments, saw-mills and other wood-using industries, together with special estimates for such items as fuel wood, fence posts and rails, round mining timber, etc. The value of materials and supplies used is estimated for Canada on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns which, in 1952, produced about 32 per cent of the total cut. The value of materials and supplies was distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production.

The net value obtained by subtracting the value of materials and supplies from the gross value includes the net value of forest products acquired by farmers from farm wood lots whether retained for own use (income in kind) or sold. Woodcutting is not generally the main occupation of farming establishments, and as the net value of these products is already included in the net value of agriculture, it was decided to deduct it from the net value of forestry. The gross value of farm forest products is estimated for Canada and the provinces in the Agriculture Division, and the net value is obtained by applying to the Canada total the "net value"- "gross value" ratio of total operations in the woods and distributing this net total by provinces according to the gross value of farm forest products.

3. **Fisheries.** The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Fisheries Section of the Bureau. It represents the value of the catch of sea and inland fish before processing. No data are available as to the cost of materials and supplies used by fishermen and the values shown, therefore, are somewhat higher than would be obtained if data were available to compile net value figures.

4. **Trapping.** Prior to 1944, the value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in calendar years (as shown in the "Report on Fur Farms") from the total value of fur production (wild life and ranch-raised) during the fur years terminating at the end of June as reported in "Fur Production". The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value for wild life was believed excessive. The Canada total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

From 1945 to 1948, the value was computed from separate volume data on wild life as shown in the report "Fur Production", published by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of ranch-raised types by species multiplied by the corresponding combined unit values was deducted from the total value of pelts produced.

Beginning in 1949, separate values are published in "Fur Production" for wild life pelts produced and these now represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available on materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

5. **Mining.** The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Mineral Statistics Section of the Bureau. The published total of the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from the mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries includes the output of several industries classified to manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification. These industries are non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and salt. The net values of these industries were deducted from the published net aggregate values of the mining industry.

6. **Electric Power.** The gross revenue of the industry is published annually in the Transportation Section's report on "Central Electric Stations". The duplication consisting of inter-station purchases of power within the industry and inter-provincial transfers is eliminated. The provincial revenue figures published in the "Central Electric Stations" report are not adjusted for inter-provincial purchases and differ, therefore, from the provincial figures appearing in the tables of this report. The net value of production is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel consumed from the gross value. The cost of other materials and supplies is not available.

7. **Manufacturing.** The net value of manufacturing for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the General Manufactures Section. No adjustment for duplication is necessary as no manufacturing industries are included in the net value figures of the primary industries. Prior to 1952, the net value of production was obtained by subtracting the cost value of materials, fuel and electricity from that of the gross value of products. Beginning in 1952, Census of Industry questionnaires requested the value of factory shipments rather than the gross value of products, and the net value of the manufacturing industry is now obtained by subtracting the value of materials, fuel and electricity from the value of factory shipments. The figures for 1952 and subsequent years are thus not strictly comparable to those of previous years, although differences are likely to be relatively small.

8. **Construction.** Prior to 1951 the series on value of construction was based entirely on compilations of data supplied by firms and individuals who performed the work. For 1951 and subsequent years the statistics are based largely on information received from firms and individuals paying for the work done. The data represent all new and repair construction undertaken in Canada and thus include work done by the labour force of industrial concerns, institutions, governments and individuals, in addition to that done by general, trade and sub-contractors<sup>1</sup>. The figures on the value of construction include all costs incurred, directly or indirectly, by the firm paying for the work and follow the same concepts and definitions used in the construction estimates which appear in the reports "Private and Public Investment Outlook". Of the total value of construction shown, 72 per cent is the result of direct surveys of business firms, institutions, government-owned enterprises and departments and of residential building activity. The remainder is estimated. Further details on definitions, sources and methods are given on page 37 of the D.B.S. Bulletin "Construction in Canada, 1952-1954".

1. If it is assumed that the value of work done on repairs and maintenance by "own account" workers of individual industries is also reflected in the value of the products of those industries, there is a relatively small amount of duplication between the net value of the construction industry and the net values of the other commodity industries.



The estimates of the cost of materials used are based on an annual survey of construction contractors. These surveys provide ratios of cost of materials used to value of work performed to be applied to total value of work performed as reported in the investment survey. Beginning in 1951, these estimates are available by provinces, and the net figures published in this report are obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used from the total value of construction work performed.

For the years 1948-1950, the value of work performed (or gross value) according to the new definition was available for Canada and for each province. To obtain estimates of net value, the Canada and provincial ratios of net value to gross value derived from the old surveys of construction for these years were applied to the new Canada and provincial bench-marks of gross value. A small adjustment was then applied to the provincial figures so that their sum would equal the Canada total.

Prior to 1948, only the Canada "gross" figures were available and the derived estimates of net value for Canada and each province are only approximate. Tests with construc-

tion labour force provincial distributions in the Census Years 1941 and 1951 indicate, however, that the results appear adequate for purposes of general analysis and that the estimated net values for Canada and the provinces are more realistic than the figures formerly published in this report.

For the period 1938-1947, the annual Canada figures for the value of new construction and repairs and maintenance published in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" (Dept. of Reconstruction) were distributed by provinces according to the provincial data shown in the Bureau construction industry reports for those years. These derived provincial estimates were then adjusted for discrepancies between this method of distribution and the actual provincial figures as revealed by tests for the years 1948 and 1949 when both actual and derived provincial figures were available. (According to the revised system, for instance, the value of construction in the Prairie Provinces, is relatively much greater than was formerly shown.) These adjusted provincial gross value estimates were then placed on a net basis by multiplying each provincial figure by the ratio of net value to gross value as indicated by the old construction industry surveys for each year of the period.





CANADA

# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION 1949 - 1953



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# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1949 - 1953

## Scope of the Series

The scope of the Survey of Production is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the actual production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are excluded except as certain of their costs are indirectly reflected in the value of output of the "commodity-producing" industries. This is in contrast to the scope of the widely-used, "Gross National Product"<sup>1</sup> series which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popularly accepted sense as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical energy, the construction of buildings, and manufacturing and processing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value statistics are not shown in this report<sup>2</sup>. In combining value of production figures for a number of industries, it is essential, in order to assess accurately the contribution of each industry to the total, that inter-industry duplication be eliminated. Thus, only the net value of production, or census "value added" will be considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

## Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, net production, or "value added" is generally considered the most significant measure of production. Net production is computed by deducting from the total value of output (excluding indirect taxes) for each industry, the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar, although not strictly comparable, to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to gross national product at factor cost (net income originating<sup>3</sup> plus depreciation). There are problems of classification as well as conceptual differences.

One of the major problems of classification is that three factor shares of GNP at factor cost, viz., corporation profits, "other investment income" and depreciation are available only on a "company" basis while the other factor shares, viz., salaries, wages and supplementary labour income and net income of unincorporated business are available on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, all the value added data for the commodity-producing industries are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of a company is treated as a separate entity and classified to the industry in which it operates. A company may own several establishments which are classified to different industrial divisions. The nature of available data renders it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of National Income or GNP, to get an accurate breakdown of corporation profits, other investment income and depreciation on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment cannot be made to Net National Income at factor cost or to Gross National Product at factor cost, although, conceptually, it should be made. For instance, the profits, other investment income and depreciation of several major mining companies which operate

smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing sector have to be assigned in total to the mining division, while the salaries and wages of these concerns are classified on an establishment basis, i.e., partly to mining and partly to manufacturing.

One of the major advantages of the net value of commodity production series is that the statistics can be broken down by provinces. With the exception of personal income and its major components, the geographical distribution of gross national product is not available; this is chiefly due to the fact that profits cannot be allocated according to the provinces in which they are generated by productive activity. It must be kept in mind, however, that the value of commodity production estimates by provinces exclude the non-commodity industries and contain statistical and conceptual differences as compared with the national accounts estimates.

The conceptual differences arise from the fact that net value, as computed for each commodity-producing industry, includes the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, transportation, communications, etc. In national income accounting, the contribution of these services to GNP at factor cost is classified to the non-commodity industries from which they originate. For instance, while insurance costs are part of the "net value" of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, they are not included in the contribution of manufacturing to GNP at factor cost, but are part of the contribution of the insurance industry. Thus the measurement of output based on net value of production is mostly "net" within the field covered by this report but contains some duplication if it is used as an element of gross national product.

## Volume Estimates of Commodity Production

The direct volume measurement methods used in the construction of the Index of Industrial Production are now being extended to cover the other sectors of the economy in conjunction with the project of the deflation of Gross National Expenditure. These methods will yield more accurate results for commodity-producing industries than those published in earlier reports. It is planned to show these volume of production series as soon as they are ready for publication.

1. See "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and "1951-1954", D.B.S.

2. As no data on materials and/or fuel are available for some industries, the figures for these industries are, in reality, gross values or gross values partly adjusted but the amounts of materials and fuel involved are believed to be relatively unimportant. See Description of Methods.

3. See Table 20, page 50, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and page 31 of "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1951-1954". This table shows only net income originating by industry; depreciation charges are not available on an industry-by-industry basis.

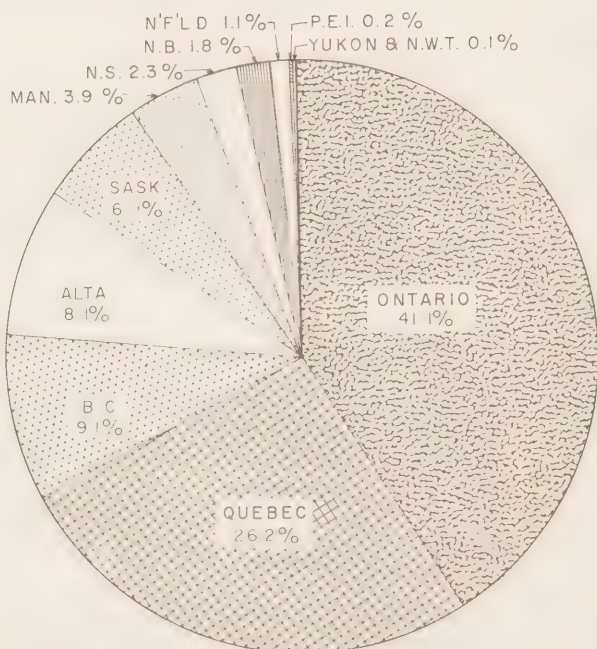
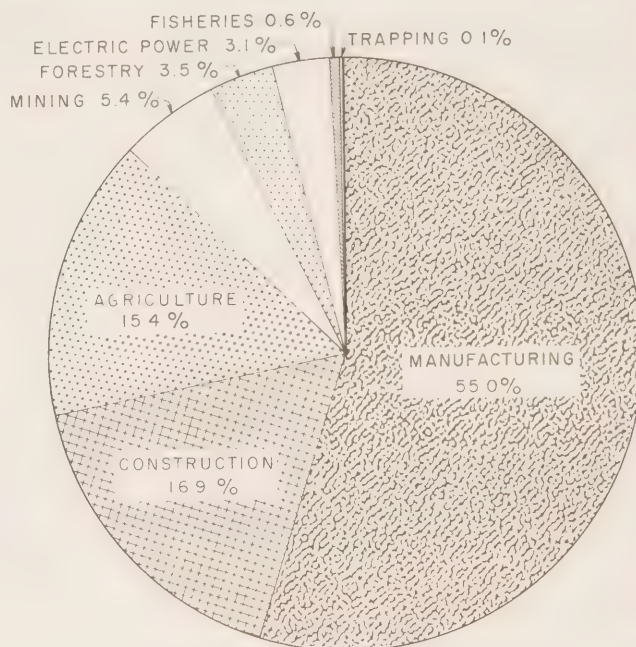
Note: Throughout the report, the 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Statistics on fishing for the tenth province are included for 1951, 1952 and 1953, and on trapping for 1952 and 1953. Data on agriculture are not yet available.

CHART — 1

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1953

## BY INDUSTRIES



## BY PROVINCES

# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

## TABLE 1. Net Value of Production Canada

Industry	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	2,019,279,000	1,883,036,000	2,653,678,000	2,489,860,000	2,241,316,000
Forestry <sup>1</sup> .....	346,455,391	389,500,000	486,293,276	531,206,730	506,080,503
Fisheries .....	67,457,941	82,191,043	102,026,979	92,892,725	90,256,000
Trapping .....	15,296,615	15,204,419	19,791,933	14,137,820	13,221,035
Mining .....	570,215,430	657,328,669	770,143,233	777,443,771	790,596,855
Electric power .....	270,126,982	313,347,197	363,642,975	402,073,511	449,320,752
<b>Total-Primary production .....</b>	<b>3,288,831,359</b>	<b>3,340,607,328</b>	<b>4,393,576,396</b>	<b>4,307,614,557</b>	<b>4,090,791,145</b>
Manufactures .....	5,330,566,434 <sup>2</sup>	5,942,058,229 <sup>2</sup>	6,940,946,783	7,443,533,199	7,993,069,351
Construction <sup>3</sup> .....	1,371,000,000	1,475,000,000	1,738,274,000	1,976,703,000	2,454,032,000
<b>Total-Secondary production .....</b>	<b>6,701,566,434</b>	<b>7,417,058,229</b>	<b>8,679,220,783</b>	<b>9,420,236,199</b>	<b>10,447,101,351</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>9,990,397,793</b>	<b>10,757,665,557</b>	<b>13,074,797,179</b>	<b>13,727,850,756</b>	<b>14,537,892,496</b>

1. Excludes value of forestry production originating on farm wood lots which is included with agriculture. The net values for forestry including farm wood lot production are as follows for the years 1949 to 1953 (million dollars): 447; 491; 608; 661; 634. These data are subject to revision.  
2. Exclusive of fish processing in Newfoundland.  
3. Revised data for period 1938-1953 shown in Table 7.

## TABLE 2. Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Agriculture .....	20.2	17.5	20.3	18.1	15.4	100.0	93.3	131.4	123.3	111.0
Forestry .....	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	100.0	112.4	140.4	153.3	146.1
Fisheries .....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	100.0	121.8	151.2	137.7	133.8
Trapping .....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.4	129.4	92.4	86.4
Mining .....	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	100.0	115.3	135.1	136.3	138.6
Electric power .....	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	100.0	116.0	134.6	148.8	166.3
<b>Total-Primary production .....</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>124.4</b>
Manufactures .....	53.4	55.2	53.1	54.2	55.0	100.0	111.5	130.2	139.6	149.9
Construction .....	13.7	13.7	13.3	14.4	16.9	100.0	107.6	126.8	144.2	179.0
<b>Total-Secondary production .....</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>155.9</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>145.5</b>

## TABLE 3. Net Value of Production by Provinces

Province	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup> .....	79,682,122	97,238,222	136,110,998	150,017,395	153,778,875
Prince Edward Island .....	30,740,835	30,819,330	36,505,157	41,885,507	33,871,395
Nova Scotia .....	263,590,743	259,731,738	296,791,447	315,862,673	329,809,293
New Brunswick .....	214,942,563	242,111,904	268,285,055	266,679,144	262,819,872
Quebec .....	2,567,996,801	2,816,309,229	3,337,598,876	3,608,148,129	3,803,737,287
Ontario .....	4,082,002,159	4,534,265,812	5,277,350,439	5,478,804,812	5,982,280,163
Manitoba .....	481,862,653	483,805,980	569,952,272	580,423,733	573,342,004
Saskatchewan .....	641,086,461	546,960,335	891,151,432	968,227,491	886,956,343
Alberta .....	731,033,750	734,148,363	1,002,712,967	1,059,383,938	1,170,494,277
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	884,820,749	995,233,672	1,240,224,661	1,239,008,819	1,319,826,559
Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup> .....	12,638,957	17,040,972	18,113,875	19,409,115	20,976,428
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,990,397,793</b>	<b>10,757,665,557</b>	<b>13,074,797,179</b>	<b>13,727,850,756</b>	<b>14,537,892,496</b>

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1949 and 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing in 1951, 1952 and 1953 and trapping in 1952 and 1953.  
2. Forestry and construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

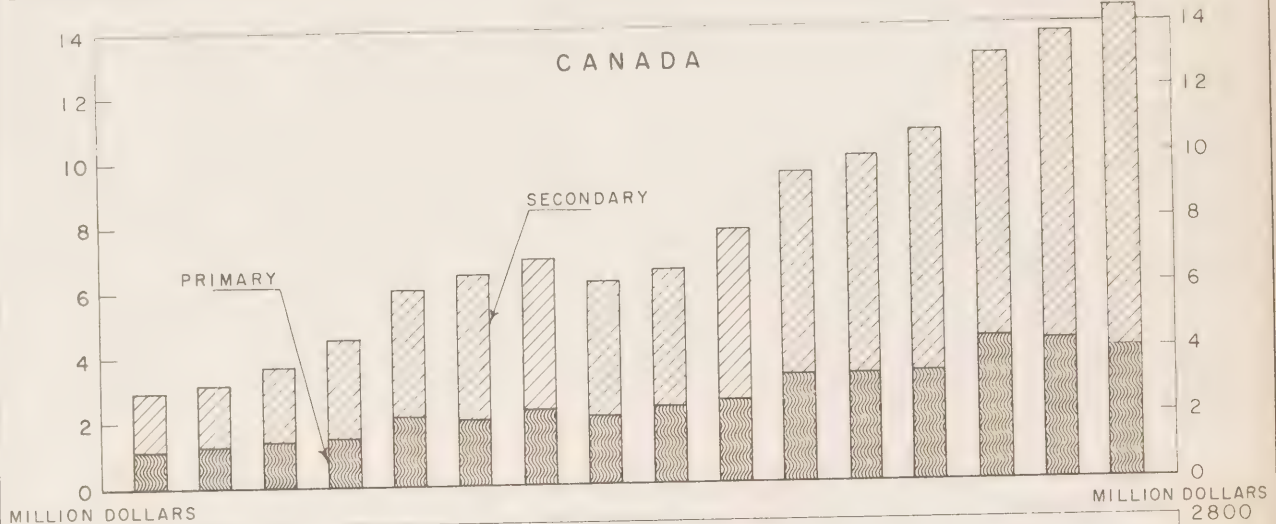


CHART - 2

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938 - 1953

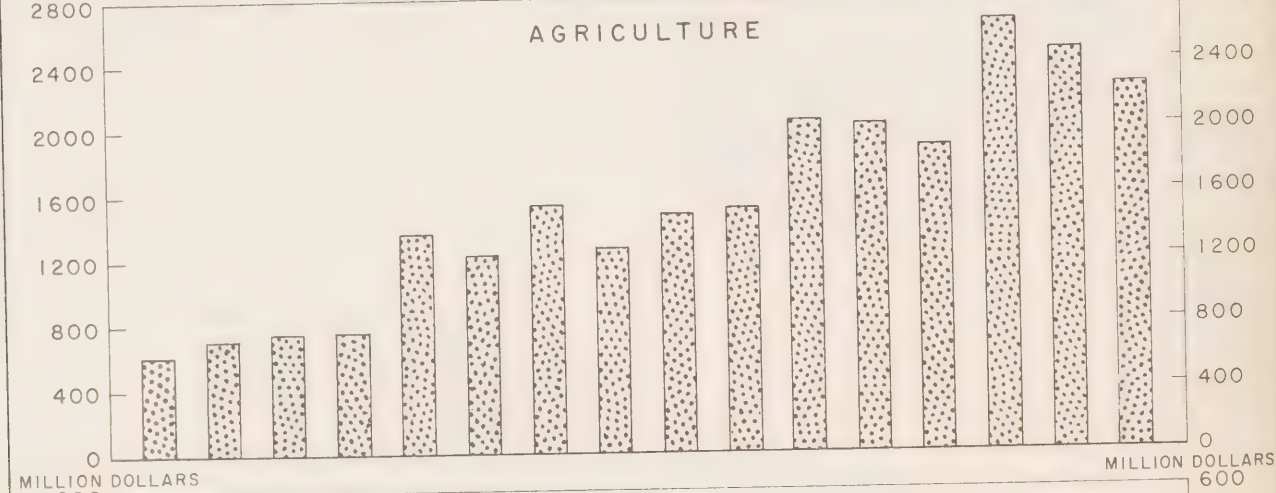
BILLION DOLLARS

BILLION DOLLARS



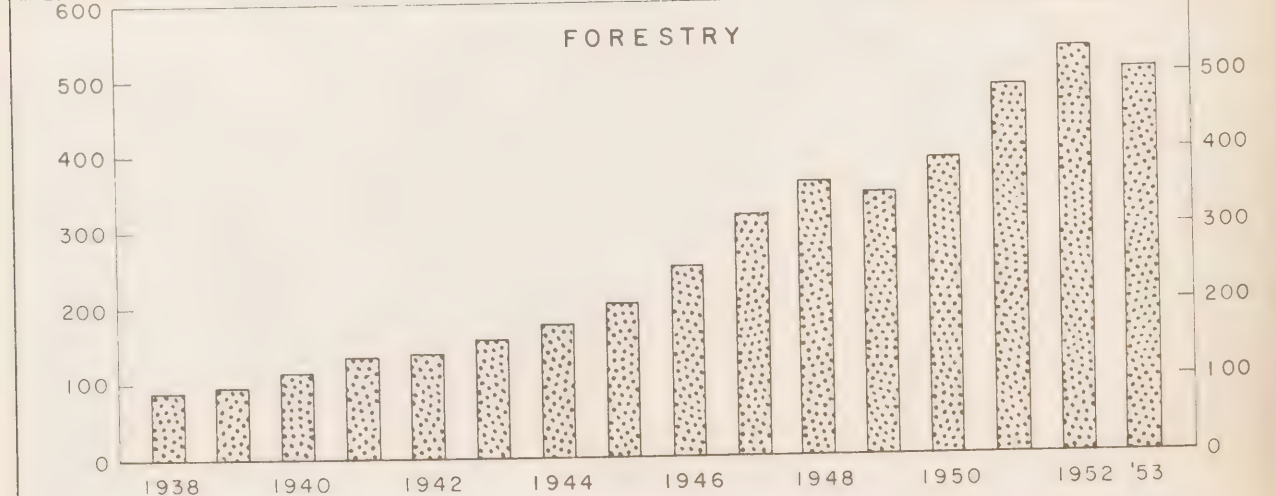
MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS



MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS



1938

1940

1942

1944

1946

1948

1950

1952

'53

TABLE 4. Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup> .....	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	122.0	170.8	188.3	193.0
Prince Edward Island .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	100.3	118.8	136.3	110.2
Nova Scotia .....	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	100.0	98.5	112.6	119.8	125.1
New Brunswick .....	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	100.0	112.6	124.8	124.1	122.3
Quebec .....	25.7	26.2	25.5	26.3	26.2	100.0	109.7	130.0	140.5	148.1
Ontario .....	40.9	42.1	40.4	39.9	41.1	100.0	111.1	129.3	134.2	146.6
Manitoba .....	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	100.0	100.4	118.3	120.5	119.0
Saskatchewan .....	6.4	5.1	6.8	7.1	6.1	100.0	85.3	139.0	151.0	138.4
Alberta .....	7.3	6.8	7.7	7.7	8.1	100.0	100.4	137.2	144.9	160.1
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.1	100.0	112.5	140.2	140.0	149.2
Yukon & Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup> .....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	134.8	143.3	153.6	166.0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>145.5</b>

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1949 and 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing in 1951, 1952 and 1953 and trapping in 1952 and 1953.

2. Forestry and construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

TABLE 5. Per Capita Net Value of Production by Provinces Indicating Percentage Variations from National Average

	1949 <sup>1</sup>		1950 <sup>1</sup>		1951 <sup>1</sup>		1952 <sup>1</sup>		1953 <sup>1</sup>	
	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>\$ 756</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$ 798</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$ 948</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$ 966</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$ 999</b>	<b>%</b>
Prince Edward Island .....	327	- 56.7	321	- 59.8	372	- 60.8	407	- 57.9	320	- 68.0
Nova Scotia .....	419	- 44.6	407	- 49.0	462	- 51.3	484	- 49.9	497	- 50.3
New Brunswick .....	423	- 44.0	473	- 40.7	520	- 45.1	507	- 47.5	490	- 51.0
Quebec .....	661	- 12.6	710	- 11.0	823	- 13.2	864	- 10.6	891	- 10.8
Ontario .....	932	+ 23.3	1,014	+ 27.1	1,148	+ 21.1	1,150	+ 19.0	1,222	+ 22.3
Manitoba .....	637	- 15.7	630	- 21.1	734	- 22.6	727	- 24.7	709	- 29.0
Saskatchewan .....	770	+ 1.9	657	- 17.7	1,071	+ 13.0	1,149	+ 18.9	1,030	+ 3.1
Alberta .....	826	+ 9.3	804	+ 0.8	1,068	+ 12.6	1,092	+ 13.0	1,168	+ 16.9
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	789	+ 4.4	872	+ 9.3	1,057	+ 11.5	1,029	+ 6.5	1,068	+ 6.9

1. Excludes Newfoundland.

2. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces

Industry	Newfoundland					Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture .....	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry .....	14,415	15,203	17,162	20,424	21,247	—	—	—	—	—
Fisheries .....	1	1	13,500	13,000	12,015	549	612	535	735	470
Trapping .....	1	1	1	141	62	1,679	1,109	2,400	1,621	1,124
Mining .....	17,437	20,124	25,295	20,515	20,917	9,155	13,974	13,530	15,053	16,955
Electric power .....	1,911	2,199	2,669	3,390	3,933	651	777	890	977	1,415
Manufactures .....	32,919	36,712	53,690	56,109	57,785	605	569	759	1,023	1,012
Construction .....	13,000	23,000	23,795	36,438	37,820	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>136,111<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>150,017<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>153,779<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>12,639</b>	<b>17,041</b>	<b>18,114</b>	<b>19,409</b>	<b>20,976</b>

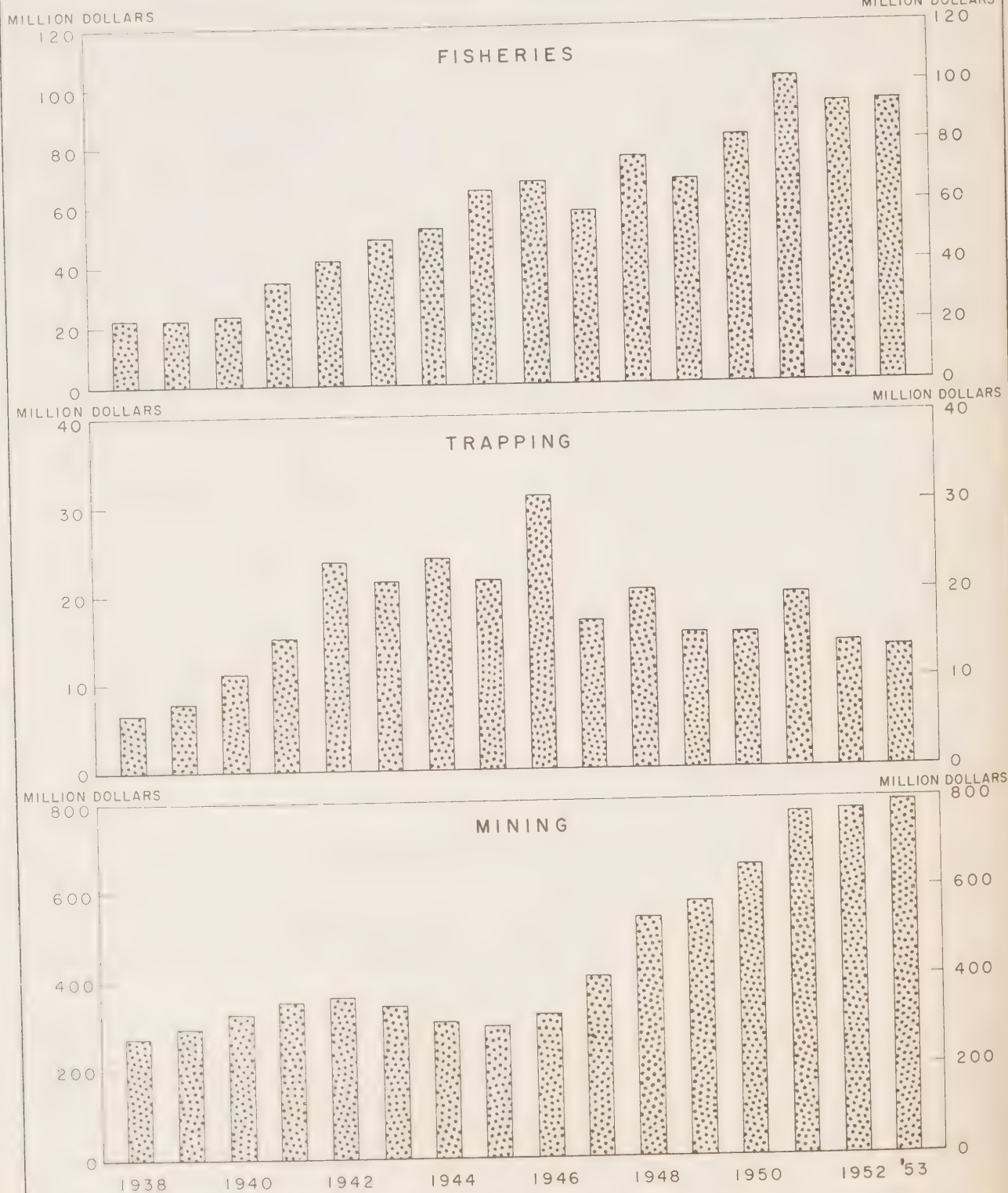
1. Not available.

2. Forestry and construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

3. Excludes agriculture.

CHART — 3

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938 — 1953





### Recent Trends in Commodity Production

The net value of Canadian commodity production during 1953 rose to \$14,538,000,000, an advance of nearly 6 per cent over the revised 1952 total. The most important expansionary influence in the economy in 1953 was the continued growth of consumers' expenditures, reflecting further increases in "real" incomes. Investment in new construction also showed an impressive gain over 1952, with the sharpest advance in the housing component. In addition, inventory accumulation was quite substantial, reflecting a shift from a position of net liquidation of business inventories in 1952 to one of considerable build-up in 1953. On the other hand, defence expenditure, which in the preceding two years had been one of the key factors in the total expansion of output, rose only moderately in 1953, and the value of exports showed a moderate decline.

Preliminary data for 1954 indicate a fall-off in the net value of commodity output for the first time since 1945. A number of factors lay behind this development, including: a sharp drop in agricultural production; a turnaround of business inventories from the substantial build-up in 1953 to a position of net liquidation; a fall-off in business outlays for plant, machinery and equipment; a decline in exports; a reduction in defence expenditures; and lower demand for consumer durable goods. These downward pressures were partly counterbalanced by continued strong demand for non-durable goods and the considerable increase in outlays for new housing. The advance data by industries indicate that the net value of agricultural output dropped by about 28 per cent in 1954, while other primary industries recorded advances: mineral production, in volume terms, was up by nearly 13 per cent; output of electric power rose by more than 5 per cent; the volume of sea fish landings increased by nearly 10 per cent; forestry also showed some gains in output. The net value of manufacturing production declined by about 2 per cent with the major fall-offs occurring in the durable goods industries of iron and steel products, and transportation equipment. By contrast, a moderate increase occurred in the non-durable manufacturing industries, despite considerable declines in textile, clothing, and rubber goods production. The net value of construction showed a slight increase.

Between 1949 and 1953, the total net value of commodity production rose by nearly 46 per cent. Sustained demand for consumer goods both here and abroad, the industrial and resource development programmes, and the expansion of defence industries have all contributed to this rapid advance. All industrial groups except trapping showed increases in the five-year comparison. The net value of agricultural output in 1953 was \$2,241,316,000, 11 per cent greater than in 1949, but well below the record value of \$2,653,678,000 in 1951, and also below the value shown for 1952. Although the 1953 wheat crop was one of the largest on record, it was considerably below the extraordinary 1952 level. Operations in the woods recorded a steady advance from 1949 to 1952, but declined in 1953; the net value of forestry production in the latter year was 46 per cent higher than in 1949, but about 5 per cent below the peak value of 1952. The fall-off in 1953 was due, in large measure, to the decline of external demand for pulpwood and mining timber. The value of the primary fisheries industry reached a peak in 1951, but showed declines in 1952 and 1953; in 1952, the fall-off was the result, principally, of a drop in the volume of sea fish landings whereas in 1953 the decline was due to lower prices for fishery products. Since 1951, the value of the trapping industry has shown a tendency to decline.

Over the period under review, the net value of the mining industry rose steadily to a record high value of \$791,000,000 in 1953, 39 per cent above the 1949 level. The volume of fuel production more than doubled in the five-year comparison with petroleum output advancing by nearly 300 per cent. Increased building activity and higher export demand for asbestos contributed to a volume gain of about 50 per cent in production of non-metals. The volume of output of metals rose steadily from 1949 to 1952 but fell off by about 2 per cent in 1953 as the result, principally, of labour disputes in gold mining. Over the five-year period, production of iron ore rose by 77 per cent. The generation of electric power showed an increase of more than 40 per cent between 1949 and 1953; in terms of net value the advance was more than 66 per cent.

The net value of manufacturing production rose by 50 per cent to \$7,993,000,000 in the 1949-1953 comparison. The value of durable manufactures advanced by 65 per cent in this comparison, while the value of non-durables increased by 38 per cent. Among the durables industries, the net value of transportation equipment more than doubled and that of electrical apparatus and supplies and non-metallic mineral products advanced by 70 per cent and 67 per cent respectively. Iron and steel products showed a gain of 50 per cent. In the non-durables sector, petroleum and coal and rubber products recorded the largest value increases in the five-year comparison, the former showing an 80 per cent advance and the latter a gain of 70 per cent. Leather products, textiles and clothing were among the industries recording the smallest increases.

The construction industry showed the largest proportionate gain of all major commodity industries between 1949 and 1953. The net value rose by 79 per cent in this comparison, from \$1,371,000,000 to \$2,454,000,000 as building activity and construction costs continued their postwar advances. Investment in non-residential construction during this period rose at a much faster rate than that in new housing as major advances in industrialization and resource development were realized.

The net result of the varying trends outlined above was an increase in the contribution of secondary production (manufacturing and construction) to total commodity output. Whereas in 1949, the net value of secondary production accounted for 67 per cent of the value of goods produced, in 1953 it accounted for 72 per cent. This was mainly the result of the considerable increase in construction activity. In 1953, the construction industry contributed nearly 17 per cent to the aggregate of net value compared with less than 14 per cent in 1949. The share of manufacturing rose from 53.4 per cent to 55 per cent in the five-year comparison.

The contribution of the primary industries to total net value of commodity production declined from 33 per cent in 1949 to 28 per cent in 1953. This was almost wholly the result of the fall-off in the share of agriculture from 20.2 per cent to 15.4 per cent during the period.

### Provincial Analysis of Production

All provinces and territories recorded a high net value of production in 1953 than during 1949. Alberta showed the largest proportionate advance among the older provinces with a gain of 60 per cent in the five-year comparison. British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario followed with increases of 49 per cent, 48 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. Net output in Saskatchewan rose by 38 per cent and the other provinces recorded more moderate advances.

#### 1. Newfoundland

In 1953, the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, exclusive of agriculture, amounted to about \$154,000,000, a little more than 1 per cent of the Canadian total. The principal industry in the province is manufacturing, consisting, in the main, of pulp and paper production and fish processing. In 1953, factory output accounted for about 38 per cent of commodity production. Construction ranks next in importance, followed by forestry and mining. The principal mineral products are iron ore, zinc and lead. Primary fisheries represented about 8 per cent of provincial output in 1953.

#### 2. Prince Edward Island

The economy of this province is mainly agricultural. In 1953, farm output accounted for half the net value of production. Principal farm products are live stock, potatoes and dairy products. Construction and manufactures account for the bulk of non-farm output. Compared with 1949, the net value of production rose only by a little more than 10 per cent and in the later year accounted for 0.2 per cent of Canadian commodity output.

#### 3. Nova Scotia

The net value of production in Nova Scotia advanced by 25 per cent from 1949 to 1953 and has represented 2.3 per cent of the national total during the last three years. In 1953, manufacturing accounted for 39 per cent of the province's value of production. Primary iron and steel,

CHART — 4

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938 — 1953

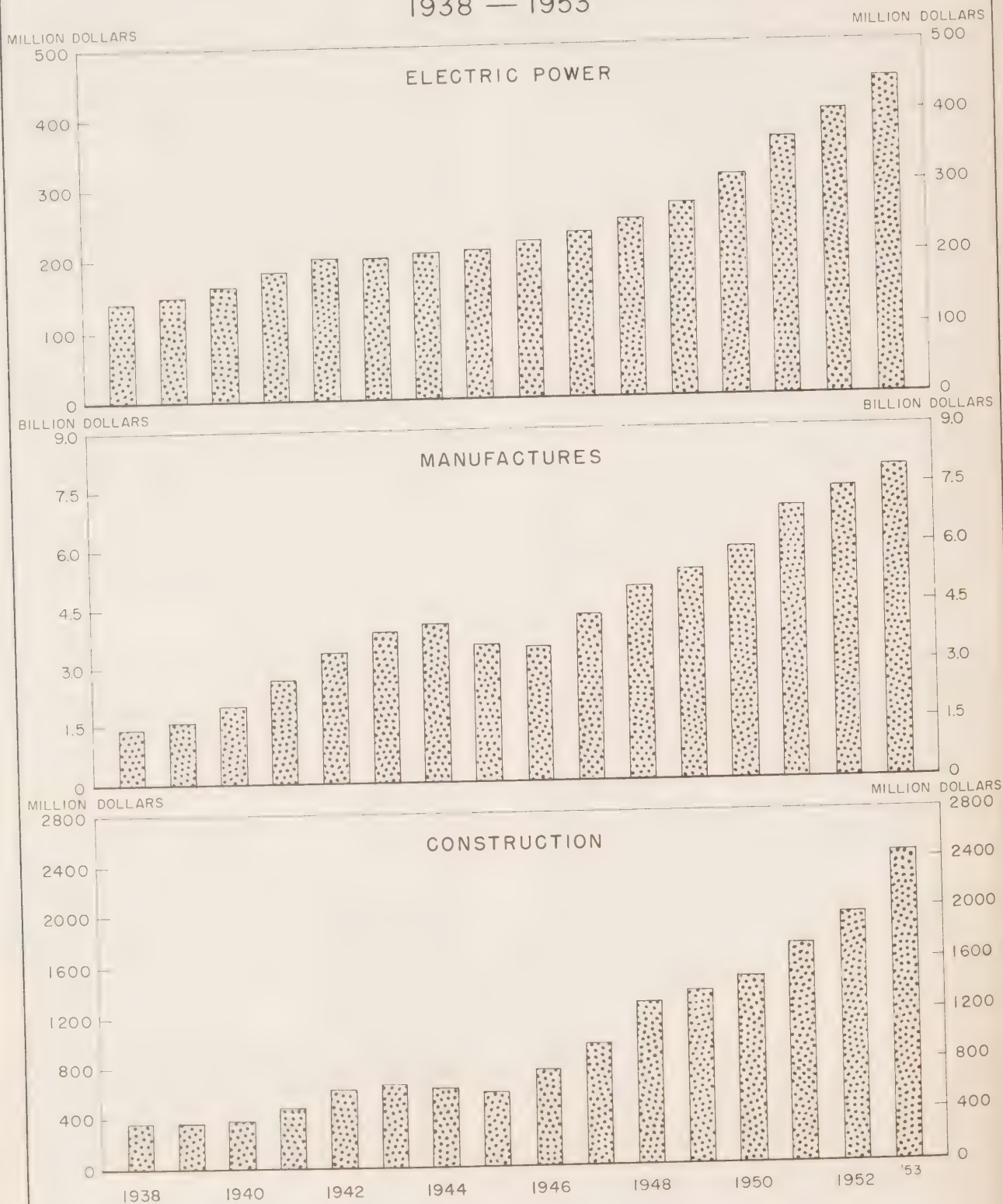




CHART - 5

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938-1953

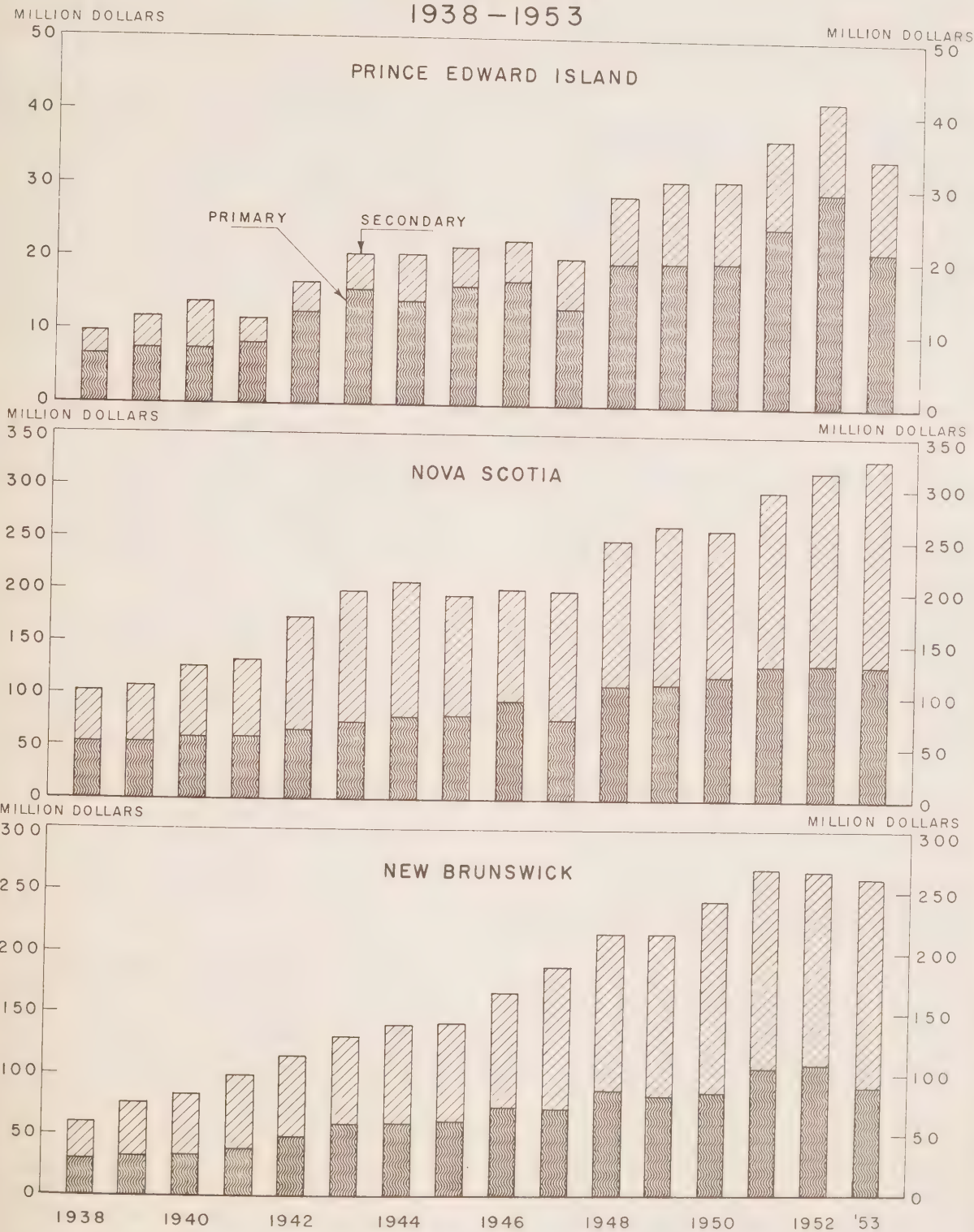




TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces - Continued

## Prince Edward Island

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	16,685	54.3	16,211	52.6	21,215	58.1	25,248	60.3	16,974	50.1
Forestry .....	—	—	—	—	3	—	568	1.4	126	0.4
Fisheries .....	2,055	6.7	2,556	8.3	2,240	6.1	2,660	6.3	2,870	8.5
Trapping .....	7	—	6	—	7	—	3	—	4	—
Mining .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric power .....	655	2.1	762	2.5	865	2.4	1,055	2.5	1,194	3.5
Manufactures .....	4,339	14.1	4,284	13.9	5,047	13.8	5,957	14.2	5,879	17.4
Construction .....	7,000	22.8	7,000	22.7	7,128	19.6	6,395	15.3	6,824	20.1
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>30,741</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,819</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,505</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41,886</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,871</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Nova Scotia

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	31,236	11.8	31,904	12.3	37,386	12.6	32,049	10.1	32,977	10.0
Forestry .....	6,001	2.3	6,410	2.5	10,435	3.5	12,521	4.0	9,166	2.8
Fisheries .....	18,691	7.1	21,400	8.2	21,398	7.2	22,753	7.2	21,862	6.6
Trapping .....	428	0.1	140	—	235	0.1	420	0.1	227	0.1
Mining .....	45,560	17.3	48,549	18.7	46,957	15.8	49,599	15.7	51,234	15.5
Electric power .....	8,381	3.2	9,548	3.7	11,750	4.0	12,863	4.1	13,791	4.2
Manufactures .....	102,294	38.8	97,781	37.7	119,486	40.3	130,715	41.4	127,917	38.8
Construction .....	51,000	19.4	44,000	16.9	49,094	16.5	54,942	17.4	72,634	22.0
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>263,591</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>259,732</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>296,791</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>315,863</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>329,809</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## New Brunswick

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	40,061	18.6	38,145	15.2	45,269	16.9	46,395	17.4	39,241	14.9
Forestry .....	23,216	10.8	21,830	9.0	36,386	13.6	37,468	14.0	25,994	9.9
Fisheries .....	6,437	3.0	6,792	2.8	7,588	2.8	7,825	2.9	6,910	2.6
Trapping .....	256	0.1	258	0.1	37	—	131	0.1	84	—
Mining .....	5,529	2.6	10,862	4.5	7,378	2.7	7,630	2.9	7,305	2.8
Electric power .....	6,255	2.9	7,021	2.9	8,581	3.2	8,832	3.3	10,217	3.9
Manufactures .....	91,188	42.4	106,204	43.9	120,595	45.0	117,837	44.2	120,617	45.9
Construction .....	42,000	19.6	51,000	21.0	42,451	15.8	40,561	15.2	52,452	20.0
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>214,942</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>242,112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>268,285</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>266,679</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>262,820</b>	<b>100.0</b>

shipbuilding, fish processing, pulp and paper and sawmills were the leading manufacturing industries. In the same year, the share of construction in provincial output rose to 22 per cent. Mining and agriculture are Nova Scotia's principal primary industries having accounted for 16 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of net production in 1953. In recent years, coal mining has contributed around 80 per cent of the value of mineral output. Live stock, dairy products, poultry and eggs are the principal farm products.

#### 4. New Brunswick

The value of net commodity output in New Brunswick rose by over 22 per cent in the 1949-53 comparison, and has accounted for around 2 per cent of the Canadian aggregate during recent years. As in Nova Scotia, manufacturing is the principal activity, having represented 46 per cent of provincial output in 1953. Pulp and paper is the predominant manufacturing activity, followed by sawmilling, shipbuilding and fish processing. Among the primary industries, agriculture and forestry are the most important, accounting for 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of net output. The main farm products are live stock, dairy products and potatoes. The net value of construction represented 20 per cent of provincial output in 1953.

#### 5. Quebec

In 1953, Quebec's net value of production, at \$3,804,000,000, accounted for over 26 per cent of Canadian output of goods and showed an increase of 48 per cent over 1949. Manufacturing is by far the most important industry, representing nearly 64 per cent of provincial production. Pulp and paper is the major manufacturing industry, accounting for over 10 per cent of factory output; other important industries are metal smelting and refining, aircraft, railway rolling stock, clothing and textiles. In 1953, agriculture's share of provincial output was 8.5 per cent, compared with 11 per cent in 1949. By contrast, the value of the construction industry rose in percentage terms from 12 per cent in 1949 to 15.4 per cent in 1953. Live stock, poultry and dairy products are the major farm products.

#### 6. Ontario

The net value of commodity production in Ontario rose from \$4,082,000,000 in 1949 to \$5,982,000,000 in 1953, an advance of nearly 47 per cent. The province's contribution to the Canadian total was 41 per cent in 1953, little changed from its share in 1949. The economy of the province, like that of Quebec, is dominated largely by manufacturing which represented 69 per cent of Ontario's value of output in 1953; in 1949 the share of manufacturing was 66 per cent. Those manufacturing industries which contributed more than \$100,000,000 to the value of net output in 1953 are, in order of importance: motor vehicles, pulp and paper, primary iron and steel, metal smelting and refining, aircraft, heavy electrical machinery, rubber products and motor vehicle parts. Agriculture represented 9 per cent of the provincial total in 1953 and consisted mostly of live stock, dairy products, poultry, tobacco, eggs and vegetables. The net value of construction work performed accounted for more than 14 per cent of the province's output compared with 12.6 per cent in 1949.

#### 7. Manitoba

In 1953, Manitoba's net value of production, at \$573,000,000 was 19 per cent higher than in 1949 and accounted for 4 per cent of the total value for Canada. As the result of the considerable decline in the value of agriculture in 1953, manufacturing was the dominant industry in that year and represented 40 per cent of the total value for the province. Slaughtering and meat packing and railway rolling stock are the leading manufacturing industries. Agriculture's share of provincial output dropped to 30.5 per cent in 1953; it had been more than 42 per cent in 1949. As in the other Prairie Provinces, grain and live stock are the principal farm products. The value of construction has risen considerably in the period under review, and in 1953 accounted for 21.5 per cent of the total value for the province, compared with 15 per cent in 1949.

#### 8. Saskatchewan

The economy of the province is largely dependent on agriculture which normally accounts for around 75 per cent of the province's net value of production. Although the 1953 wheat crop was one of the largest on record, it was consider-

ably below the record 1952 level, and contributed to an appreciable decline in provincial output. Compared with 1949, however, the value of production was more than 38 per cent greater and accounted for more than 6 per cent of the Canada total. Manufacturing activity, consisting mostly of petroleum refining, meat packing, flour mills, breweries and butter and cheese represented 9 per cent of the value of output in the province. As in most other provinces, the net value of construction showed a greater relative increase than other industries during the five-year period and in 1953 represented nearly 14 per cent of provincial output.

#### 9. Alberta

In 1953, Alberta's commodity output, at \$1,170,000,000 represented over 8 per cent of the national total and was 60 per cent greater than in 1949. Owing mainly to the rapid advance in the value of mineral production and construction activity, agriculture has progressively declined in relative importance and in 1953 accounted for only 36 per cent of provincial output compared with 48 per cent in 1949. The net value of the mining industry more than doubled in the five-year comparison, reflecting the rapid development of petroleum and natural gas resources, and in 1953 represented over 19 per cent of provincial production. Manufacturing is another important industry which accounted for 17 per cent of Alberta's value of output in 1953. Petroleum refining, meat packing, sawmilling and brewing are the leading manufacturing activities. Construction was the second-ranking industry throughout the period under review, and in the latest year accounted for 25 per cent of provincial output compared with 19 per cent in 1949.

#### 10. British Columbia

The net value of output in British Columbia, which represents around 9 per cent of national commodity production, rose from \$884,000,000 in 1949 to \$1,320,000,000 in 1953, a gain of more than 49 per cent. It is the third-ranking province in the value of net output after Ontario and Quebec. Manufacturing is the leading industry and accounted for nearly 47 per cent of the provincial total in 1953, little changed from its position in 1949. The principal manufacturing industries are sawmills, pulp and paper, veneers and plywoods, fish processing, fertilizers and shipbuilding. Construction ranks second in value of output and represented 23.5 per cent of the total in 1953. Forestry ranked third in relative importance with a share of over 12 per cent. Zinc, lead, copper and gold are the principal mining products of the province. Contributing to the considerable decline in relative importance of the net value of the mineral industry in 1953 was the sharp drop in the price of zinc and lead during that year.

#### Per Capita Net Value of Production

Between 1949 and 1953, the advance in the net value of commodity production was accompanied by a 10 per cent increase in population and a 7 per cent rise in the labour force.

The national per capita net value of commodity output (exclusive of Newfoundland) increased from \$756 in 1949 to \$999 in 1953, an advance of more than 32 per cent. As wholesale prices rose by about 11 per cent during the same period, a "real" gain in per capita production of goods is indicated.

Per capita net value of output in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average, and stood at less than half the national figure in 1953. Quebec's per capita production has averaged between 10 and 13 per cent below the Canadian average during the period under review. Per capita output in Ontario has consistently been the highest among the provinces and in 1953, at \$1,222 was more than 22 per cent above the national average.

Manitoba's production per head is usually considerably below the all-Canada figure and in 1953 stood at \$709 or 29 per cent under the average. The figure for Saskatchewan has fluctuated widely according to the size of crop out-turns. In 1953 it was only 3 per cent above the Canadian average after having been 19 per cent higher in the previous year. During the period under review, per capita output in Alberta has been consistently above the national figure and stood at its highest relative level in 1953, nearly 17 per cent above the Canadian average. The well-diversified economy of British Columbia usually ranks high in per capita production and in 1953 ranked third behind Ontario and Alberta, 7 per cent above the national figure,



CHART -- 6

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938-1953

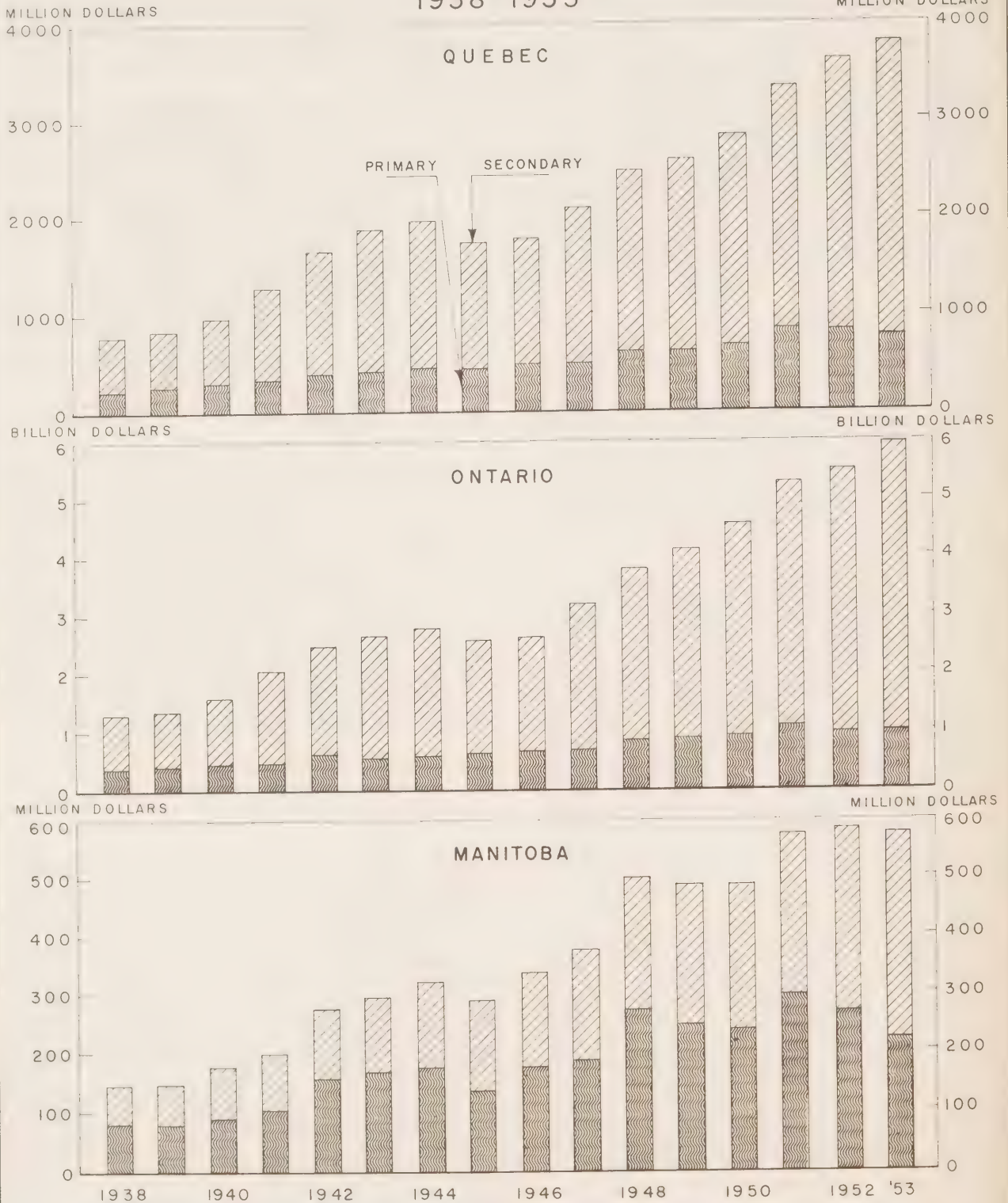
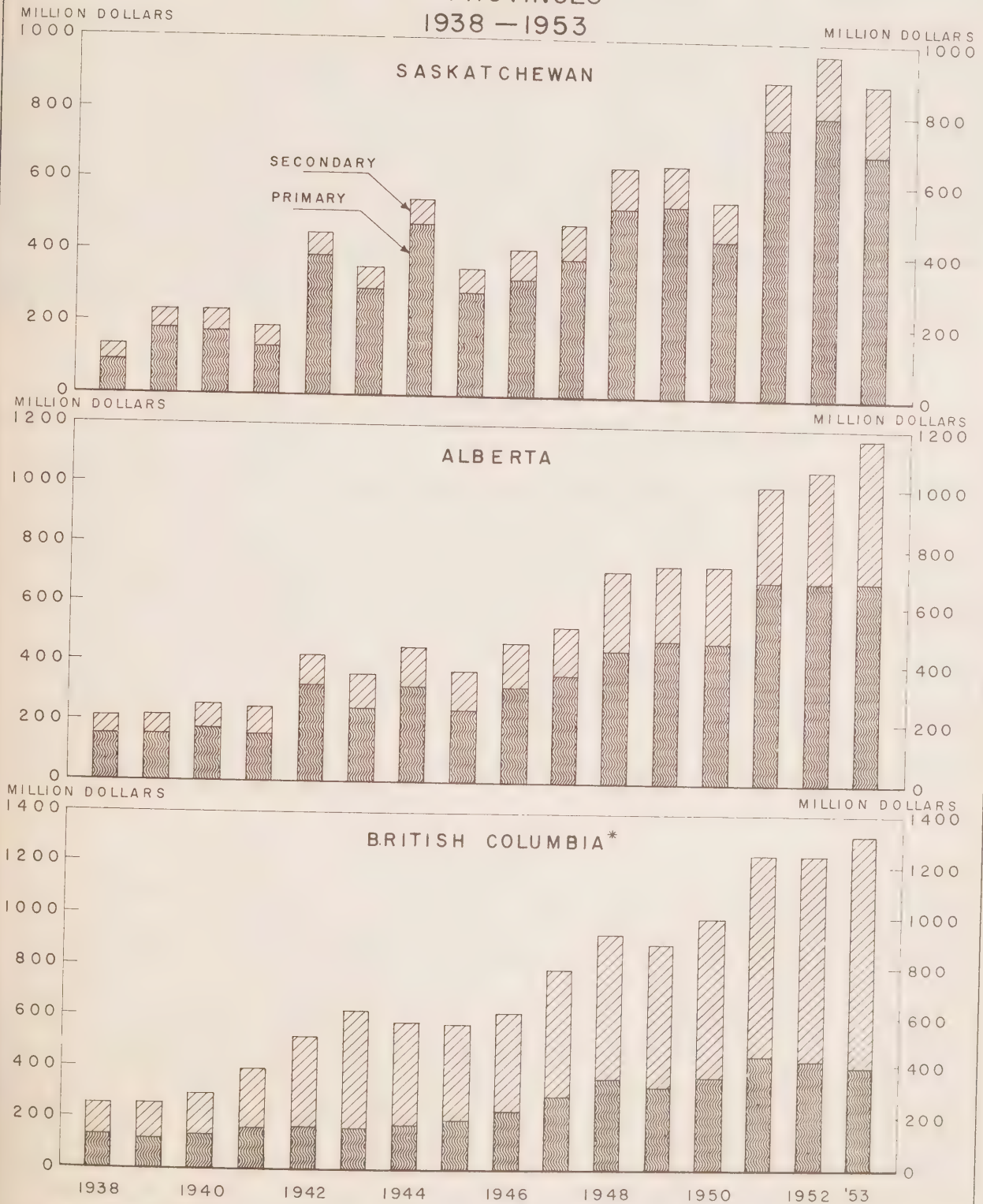




CHART — 7

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938 — 1953



\* Production in Forestry and Construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included in British Columbia

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces — Continued

## Quebec

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	284,685	11.1	285,604	10.1	377,290	11.3	322,600	9.0	321,671	8.5
Forestry.....	113,537	4.4	119,585	4.2	151,534	4.5	166,976	4.6	164,166	4.3
Fisheries.....	3,295	0.1	3,200	0.1	3,376	0.1	3,572	0.1	3,385	0.1
Trapping.....	1,664	0.1	1,844	0.1	2,350	0.1	1,341	—	1,288	—
Mining.....	101,079	3.9	141,455	5.0	164,881	4.9	174,105	4.8	152,132	4.0
Electric power.....	104,107	4.1	114,301	4.1	129,474	3.9	140,816	3.9	150,030	4.0
Manufactures.....	1,651,630	64.3	1,798,320	63.9	2,083,934	62.5	2,288,643	63.4	2,424,647	63.7
Construction.....	308,000	12.0	352,000	12.5	424,760	12.7	510,095	14.2	586,418	15.4
Grand total.....	2,567,997	100.0	2,816,309	100.0	3,337,599	100.0	3,608,148	100.0	3,803,737	100.0

## Ontario

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	536,273	13.1	547,577	12.1	652,451	12.4	547,082	10.0	536,302	9.0
Forestry.....	76,958	1.9	79,676	1.7	88,765	1.7	107,212	1.9	103,382	1.7
Fisheries.....	5,497	0.1	6,252	0.1	7,035	0.1	7,417	0.1	7,027	0.1
Trapping.....	3,964	0.1	4,097	0.1	5,213	0.1	3,657	0.1	3,869	0.1
Mining.....	149,500	3.7	161,670	3.6	178,554	3.4	182,085	3.3	184,516	3.1
Electric power.....	86,256	2.1	106,852	2.4	127,319	2.4	140,762	2.6	164,347	2.7
Manufactures.....	2,708,554	66.4	3,068,142	67.7	3,569,400	67.6	3,811,107	69.6	4,130,126	69.0
Construction.....	515,000	12.6	560,000	12.3	648,613	12.3	679,483	12.4	852,710	14.3
Grand total.....	4,082,002	100.0	4,534,266	100.0	5,277,350	100.0	5,478,805	100.0	5,982,280	100.0

## Manitoba

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	203,453	42.2	184,430	38.1	241,677	42.4	220,766	38.0	174,749	30.5
Forestry.....	4,160	0.9	5,297	1.1	6,645	1.2	8,514	1.5	6,522	1.1
Fisheries.....	2,821	0.6	3,880	0.8	4,263	0.7	3,439	0.6	2,717	0.5
Trapping.....	2,545	0.5	2,942	0.6	3,393	0.6	2,526	0.4	2,116	0.4
Mining.....	14,638	3.0	19,259	4.0	20,804	3.7	12,082	2.1	12,216	2.1
Electric power.....	14,911	3.1	16,947	3.5	18,443	3.2	19,787	3.4	22,084	3.8
Manufactures.....	167,335	34.7	177,051	36.6	192,849	33.8	216,814	37.4	229,797	40.1
Construction.....	72,000	15.0	74,000	15.3	81,878	14.4	96,490	16.6	123,140	21.5
Grand total.....	481,863	100.0	483,806	100.0	569,952	100.0	580,424	100.0	573,342	100.0

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces - Concluded

## Saskatchewan

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	484,406	75.5	393,388	71.9	704,654	79.1	749,574	77.4	632,758	71.3
Forestry .....	2,109	0.3	3,423	0.6	3,083	0.4	4,698	0.5	3,863	0.4
Fisheries .....	521	0.1	718	0.1	910	0.1	679	0.1	553	0.1
Trapping.....	1,992	0.3	1,971	0.4	1,985	0.2	1,720	0.2	2,121	0.2
Mining.....	31,851	5.0	26,938	4.9	38,723	4.3	29,732	3.1	32,891	3.7
Electric power.....	8,851	1.4	10,027	1.9	11,058	1.2	12,812	1.3	14,630	1.7
Manufactures .....	47,357	7.4	49,495	9.0	61,089	6.9	80,934	8.3	79,941	9.0
Construction .....	64,000	10.0	61,000	11.2	69,649	7.8	88,078	9.1	120,199	13.6
Grand total.....	641,087	100.0	546,960	100.0	891,151	100.0	968,227	100.0	886,956	100.0

## Alberta

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	349,455	47.8	322,320	43.9	500,210	49.9	481,649	45.5	418,053	35.7
Forestry .....	5,862	0.8	7,204	1.0	9,445	0.9	10,831	1.0	9,371	0.8
Fisheries .....	342	0.1	437	0.1	544	0.1	654	0.1	667	0.1
Trapping.....	1,927	0.3	1,889	0.2	2,531	0.2	1,766	0.2	1,617	0.1
Mining.....	106,806	14.6	122,542	16.7	151,554	15.1	171,119	16.1	227,332	19.4
Electric power.....	11,961	1.6	13,863	1.9	16,591	1.7	19,522	1.8	22,414	1.9
Manufactures .....	114,681	15.7	123,893	16.9	141,650	14.1	178,221	16.8	199,660	17.1
Construction .....	140,000	19.1	142,000	19.3	180,188	18.0	195,622	18.5	291,380	24.9
Grand total.....	731,034	100.0	734,148	100.0	1,002,713	100.0	1,059,384	100.0	1,170,494	100.0

## British Columbia

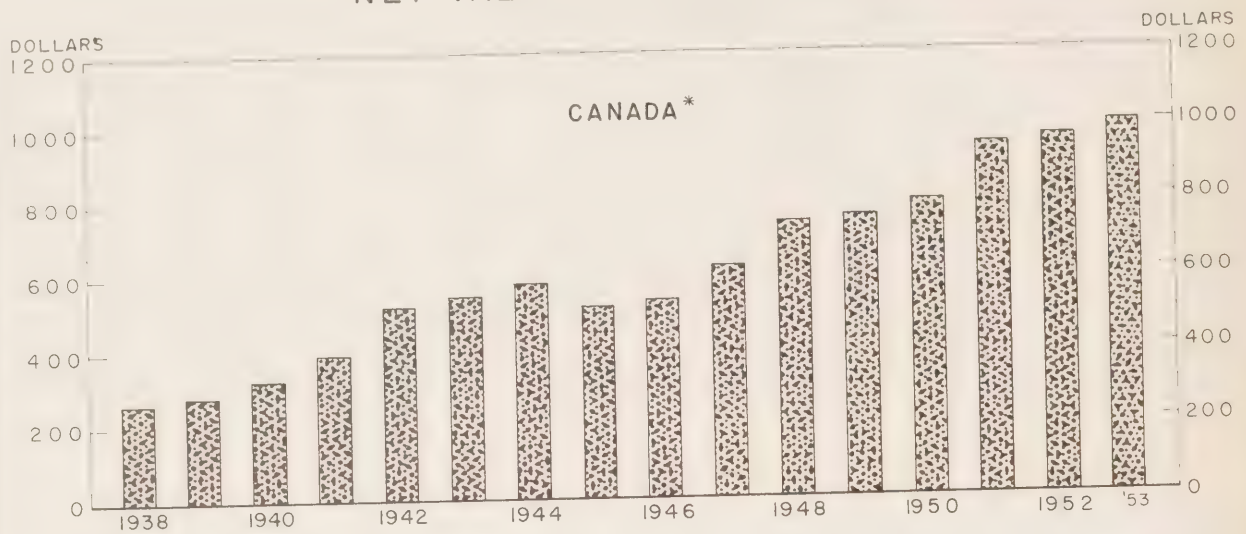
Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	73,025	8.3	63,457	6.4	73,526	5.9	64,497	5.2	68,591	5.2
Forestry <sup>1</sup> .....	100,196	11.3	130,872	13.1	162,835	13.1	161,994	13.1	162,243	12.3
Fisheries .....	27,251	3.1	36,345	3.7	40,638	3.3	30,158	2.4	31,780	2.4
Trapping.....	835	0.1	950	0.1	1,580	0.1	812	0.1	709	0.1
Mining.....	88,660	10.0	91,954	9.2	122,467	9.9	115,524	9.3	85,098	6.4
Electric power .....	26,189	2.9	31,050	3.1	36,003	2.9	41,258	3.3	45,265	3.4
Manufactures .....	409,665	46.3	479,606	48.2	592,449	47.8	556,172	44.9	615,686	46.7
Construction <sup>1</sup> .....	159,000	18.0	161,000	16.2	210,718	17.0	268,593	21.7	310,455	23.5
Grand total.....	884,821	100.0	995,234	100.0	1,240,225	100.0	1,239,009	100.0	1,319,827	100.0

1. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.



CHART - 8

# PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION



\* Excluding Newfoundland

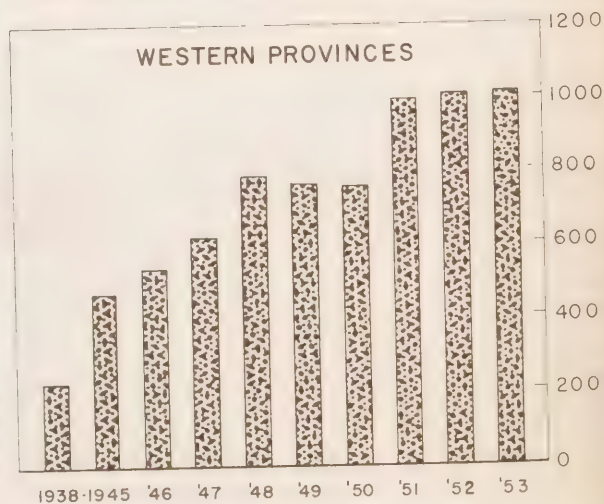
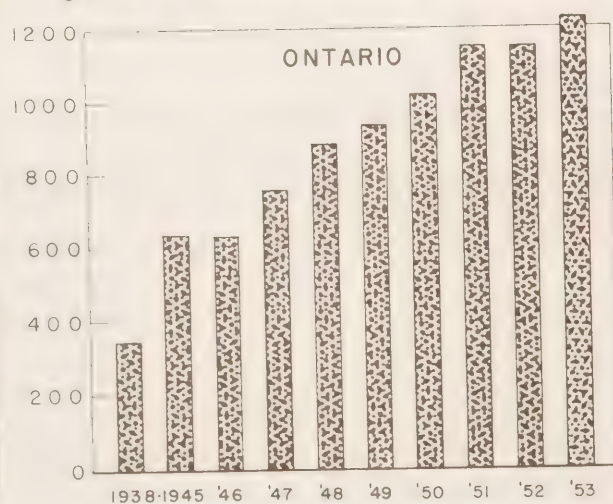
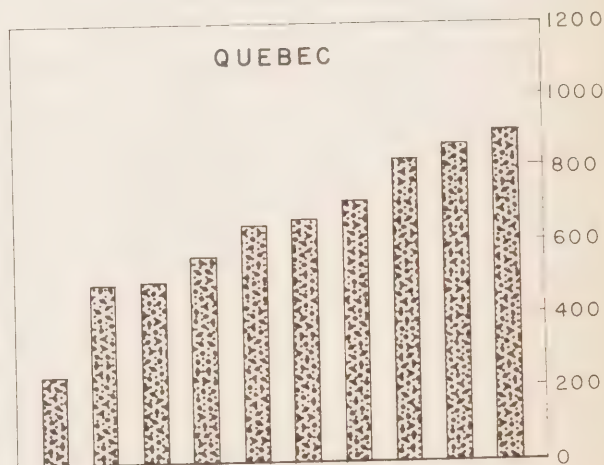
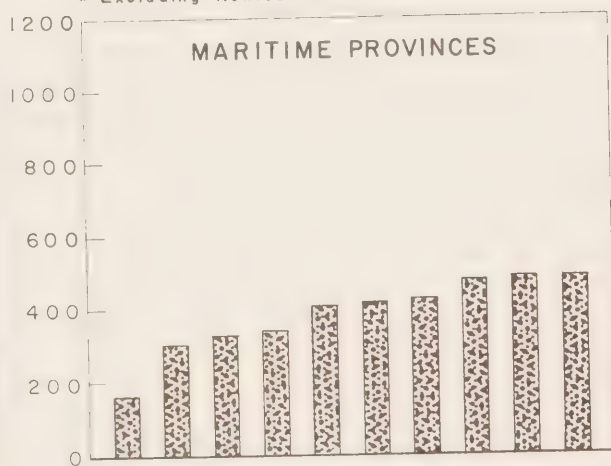


TABLE 7. Net Value of Construction<sup>1</sup>

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	million dollars										
1938 .....	369		2	18	16	107	139	15	23	21	28
1939 .....	373		3	18	16	119	127	15	23	25	27
1940 .....	379		5	21	11	108	129	22	24	29	30
1941 .....	479		2	22	14	132	174	22	25	40	48
1942 .....	618		2	44	12	215	178	22	24	47	74
1943 .....	658		2	41	13	175	229	26	23	45	104
1944 .....	635		3	37	19	166	231	26	27	60	66
1945 .....	594		2	31	17	157	209	34	28	53	63
1946 .....	755		2	35	25	182	274	41	37	65	94
1947 .....	966		3	40	32	245	356	51	47	74	118
1948 .....	1,280		5	45	37	305	472	74	68	122	152
1949 .....	1,371	13	7	51	42	308	515	72	64	140	159
1950 .....	1,475	23	7	44	51	352	560	74	61	142	161
1951 .....	1,738	24	7	49	42	425	648	82	70	180	211
1952 .....	1,977	36	6	55	41	510	679	97	88	196	269
1953 .....	2,454	38	7	73	52	586	853	123	120	291	310

1. See Description of Methods.

TABLE 8. Relation of Net Production to Other Factors

	Net commodity production	Wholesale prices	Volume of industrial production <sup>1</sup>	Gross national product	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	Population as at June 1st	Civilian labour force as at June 1st <sup>2</sup>
	million dollars	1935-39=100	1935-39=100	million dollars	million dollars	thousands	thousands
1938 .....	2,947	102.0	102.0	5,233	2,494	11,152	4,538
1939 .....	3,187	99.2	109.7	5,707	2,575	11,267	4,598
1940 .....	3,719	108.0	131.4	6,872	2,929	11,381	4,556
1941 .....	4,565	116.4	164.8	8,517	3,575	11,507	4,417
1942 .....	6,059	123.0	195.7	10,539	4,242	11,654	4,519
1943 .....	6,478	127.9	208.5	11,183	4,783	11,795	4,522
1944 .....	6,955	130.6	212.4	11,954	4,940	11,946	4,507
1945 .....	6,226	132.1	187.2	11,850	4,953	12,072	4,483
1946 .....	6,581	138.9	171.9	12,026	5,323	12,292	4,862
1947 .....	7,793	163.3	187.8	13,768	6,221	12,551	4,954
1948 .....	9,509	193.4	196.3	15,613	7,170	12,823	5,035
1949 .....	9,990	198.3	199.6	16,462	7,761	13,447	5,092
1950 .....	10,758	211.2	211.5	18,203	8,311	13,712	5,198 <sup>3</sup>
1951 .....	13,075	240.2	226.5	21,474	9,716	14,009	5,236
1952 .....	13,728	226.0	232.9	23,255	10,868	14,430	5,335
1953 .....	14,538	220.7	248.4	24,449	11,706	14,781	5,447
1954 .....		217.0	244.6	24,041	11,989	15,195	5,483

1. Source: "Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1951", D.B.S.

2. Source: Prior to 1946, "Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950", D.B.S. Since 1946, "The Labour Force November 1945 - January 1955", Reference Paper No. 58.

3. Due to flood conditions, estimates for Manitoba for June, 1950, were based on previous experience rather than direct survey.



## SOURCES AND METHODS

1. **Agriculture.** The series on the net value of agricultural production originates in the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The computation is effected in connection with the project on "Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations". The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1944 and January-March 1947, presents the background for the estimates. Gross value of agricultural production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind (not including house rent) and the value of changes in inventories. Income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at their alternative market prices. The inventory figure consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces, and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, wages to paid labour and interest on mortgages and other debt) are deducted from gross farm production (less house rent) to give the net value of production. The net value series, compiled on this basis, is not yet available prior to 1938.

2. **Forestry.** The forestry totals are obtained from the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross value of production resulting from operations in the woods is compiled from consumption data reported by pulp and paper establishments, sawmills and other wood-using industries, together with special estimates for such items as fuel wood, fence posts and rails, round mining timber, etc. The value of materials and supplies used is estimated for Canada on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns which, in 1953, produced about 34 per cent of the total cut. The value of materials and supplies was distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production.

The net value obtained by subtracting the value of materials and supplies from the gross value includes the net value of forest products acquired by farmers from farm wood lots whether retained for own use (income in kind) or sold. Woodcutting of farmers is not generally a main occupation and as the net value of these products is already included in the net value of agriculture, the deduction was made from the net value of forestry to eliminate duplication. The gross value of farm forest products is estimated for Canada and the provinces in the Agriculture Division, and the net value is obtained by applying to the Canada total the "net value"- "gross value" ratio of total operations in the woods and distributing this net total by provinces according to the gross value of farm forest products.

3. **Fisheries.** The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Fisheries Section of the Bureau. It represents the value of the catch of sea and inland fish before processing. No data are available as to the cost of materials and supplies used by fishermen and the values shown, therefore, are somewhat higher than would be obtained if data were available to compile net value figures.

4. **Trapping.** Prior to 1944, the value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in calendar years (as shown in the "Report on Fur Farms") from the total value of fur production (wild life and ranch-raised) during the fur years terminating at the end of June as reported in "Fur Production". The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value for wild life was believed excessive. The Canada total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

From 1945 to 1948, the value was computed from separate volume data on wild life as shown in the report "Fur Production", published by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of ranch-raised types by species multiplied by the corresponding combined unit values was deducted from the total value of pelts produced.

Beginning in 1949, separate values are published in "Fur Production" for wild life pelts produced and these now represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available on materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

5. **Mining.** The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Mineral Statistics Section of the Bureau. The published total of the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from the mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries includes the output of several industries classified to manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification. These industries are non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and salt. The net values of these industries were deducted from the published net aggregate values of the mining industry.

6. **Electric Power.** The gross revenue of the industry is published annually in the Transportation Section's report on "Central Electric Stations". The duplication consisting of inter-station purchases of power within the industry and inter-provincial transfers is eliminated. The provincial revenue figures published in the "Central Electric Stations" report are not adjusted for inter-provincial purchases and differ, therefore, from the provincial figures appearing in the tables of this report. The net value of production is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel consumed from the gross value. The cost of other materials and supplies is not available.

7. **Manufacturing.** The net value of manufacturing for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the General Manufactures Section. No adjustment for duplication is necessary as no manufacturing industries are included in the net value figures of the primary industries. Prior to 1952, the net value of production was obtained by subtracting the cost value of materials, fuel and electricity from that of the gross value of products. Beginning in 1952, Census of Industry questionnaires requested the value of factory shipments rather than the gross value of products, and the net value of the manufacturing industry is now obtained by subtracting the value of materials, fuel and electricity from the value of factory shipments. The figures for 1952 and subsequent years are thus not strictly comparable with those of previous years, although differences are likely to be relatively small.

8. **Construction.** Prior to 1951 the series on value of construction was based entirely on compilations of data supplied by firms and individuals who performed the work. For 1951 and subsequent years the statistics are based largely on information received from firms and individuals paying for the work done. The data represent all new and repair construction undertaken in Canada and thus include work done by the labour force of industrial concerns, institutions, governments and individuals, in addition to that done by general, trade and sub-contractors<sup>1</sup>. The figures on the value of construction include all costs incurred, directly or indirectly, by the firm paying for the work and follow the same concepts and definitions used in the construction estimates which appear in the reports "Private and Public Investment Outlook". Of the total value of construction shown, 76 per cent is the result of direct surveys of business firms, institutions, government-owned enterprises and departments and of residential building activity. The remainder is estimated. Further details on definitions, sources and methods are given on page 44 of the D.B.S. Bulletin "Construction in Canada, 1953-1955".

1. If it is assumed that the value of work done on repairs and maintenance by "own account" workers of individual industries is also reflected in the value of the products of those industries, there is a relatively small amount of duplication between the net value of the construction industry and the net values of the other commodity industries.



The estimates of the cost of materials used are based on an annual survey of construction contractors. These surveys provide ratios of cost of materials used to value of work performed to be applied to total value of work performed as reported in the investment survey. Beginning in 1951, these estimates are available by provinces, and the net figures published in this report are obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used from the total value of construction work performed.

For the years 1948-1950, the value of work performed (or gross value) according to the new definition was available for Canada and for each province. To obtain estimates of net value, the Canada and provincial ratios of net value to gross value derived from the old surveys of construction for these years were applied to the new Canada and provincial bench-marks of gross value. A small adjustment was then applied to the provincial figures so that their sum would equal the Canada total.

Prior to 1948, only the Canada "gross" figures were available and the derived estimates of net value for Canada and each province are only approximate. Tests with construc-

tion labour force provincial distributions in the Census Years 1941 and 1951 indicate, however, that the results appear adequate for purposes of general analysis and that the estimated net values for Canada and the provinces are more realistic than the figures formerly published in this report.

For the period 1938-1947, the annual Canada figures for the value of new construction and repairs and maintenance published in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" (Dept. of Reconstruction) were distributed by provinces according to the provincial data shown in the Bureau construction industry reports for those years. These derived provincial estimates were then adjusted for discrepancies between this method of distribution and the actual provincial figures as revealed by tests for the years 1948 and 1949 when both actual and derived provincial figures were available. (According to the revised system, for instance, the value of construction in the Prairie Provinces is relatively much greater than was formerly shown). These adjusted provincial gross value estimates were then placed on a net basis by multiplying each provincial figure by the ratio of net value to gross value as indicated by the old construction industry surveys for each year of the period.





CANADA

# **SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**

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## **1950 - 1954**



*Published by Authority of*  
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# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1950 - 1954

## Scope of the Series

The scope of the Survey of Production is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the actual production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are excluded except as certain of their costs are indirectly reflected in the value of output of the "commodity-producing" industries. This is in contrast to the scope of the widely-used, "Gross National Product"<sup>1</sup> series which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popularly accepted sense as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical energy, the construction of buildings, and manufacturing and processing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value statistics are not shown in this report<sup>2</sup>. In combining value of production figures for a number of industries, it is essential, in order to assess accurately the contribution of each industry to the total, that inter-industry duplication be eliminated. Thus, only the net value of production, or census "value added" will be considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

## Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, net production, or "value added" is generally considered the most significant measure of production. Net production is computed by deducting from the total value of output (excluding indirect taxes) for each industry, the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar, although not strictly comparable, to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to gross national product at factor cost (net income originating<sup>3</sup> plus depreciation). There are problems of classification as well as conceptual differences.

One of the major problems of classification is that three factor shares of GNP at factor cost, viz., corporation profits, "other investment income" and depreciation are available only on a "company" basis while the other factor shares, viz., salaries, wages and supplementary labour income and net income of unincorporated business are available on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, all the value added data for the commodity-producing industries are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of a company is treated as a separate entity and classified to the industry in which it operates. A company may own several establishments which are classified to different industrial divisions. The nature of available data renders it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of National Income or GNP, to get an accurate breakdown of corporation profits, other investment income and depreciation on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment cannot be made to Net National Income at factor cost or to Gross National Product at factor cost, although, conceptually, it should be made. For instance, the profits, other investment income and depreciation of several major mining companies which operate smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing sector have to be assigned in total to the mining division, while the salaries and wages of these concerns are classified on an establishment basis, i.e., partly to mining and partly to manufacturing.

One of the major advantages of the net value of commodity production series is that the statistics can be broken down by provinces. With the exception of personal income and its major

components, the geographical distribution of gross national product is not available; this is chiefly due to the fact that profits cannot be allocated according to the provinces in which they are generated by productive activity. It must be kept in mind, however, that the value of commodity production estimates by provinces exclude the non-commodity industries and contain statistical and conceptual differences as compared with the national accounts estimates.

The conceptual differences arise from the fact that net value, as computed for each commodity-producing industry, includes the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, transportation, communications, etc. In national income accounting, the contribution of these services to GNP at factor cost is classified to the non-commodity industries from which they originate. For instance, while insurance costs are part of the "net value" of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, they are not included in the contribution of manufacturing to GNP at factor cost, but are part of the contribution of the insurance industry. Thus the measurement of output based on net value of production is mostly "net" within the field covered by this report but contains some duplication if it is used as an element of gross national product.

The cost value of the business services noted above is not, at present, available by industries, and thus it is not possible to arrive at a true figure, for each industry and province, of contribution to GNP. It is possible, for instance, that these costs would constitute a smaller share of "value added" (as herein compiled) for such industries as agriculture and mining than they would for manufacturing and construction. If this were the case, the contribution to GNP of the primary industries and those provinces whose economies are largely dominated by the primary industries would be proportionately greater than the data contained in this report indicate. Unfortunately, the data that would permit such an analysis are not now available. In future, if data on business services can be accumulated, the definition of "net" value of production used herein could be brought into conformity with National Accounts concepts.

## Volume Estimates of Commodity Production

The direct volume measurement methods used in the construction of the Index of Industrial Production are now being extended to cover the other sectors of the economy in conjunction with the project of the deflation of Gross National Expenditure. These methods will yield more accurate results for commodity-producing industries than those published in earlier reports. It is planned to show these volume of production series as soon as they are ready for publication.

1. See "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and "1950-1955", D.B.S.

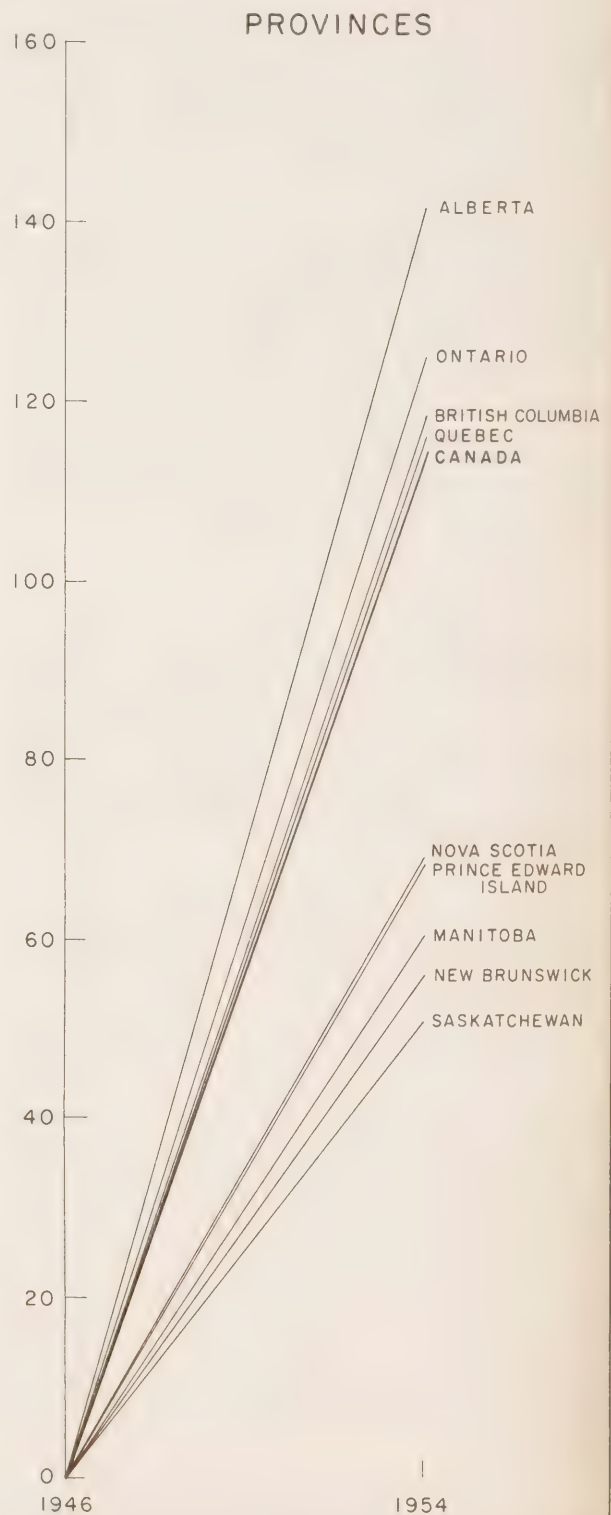
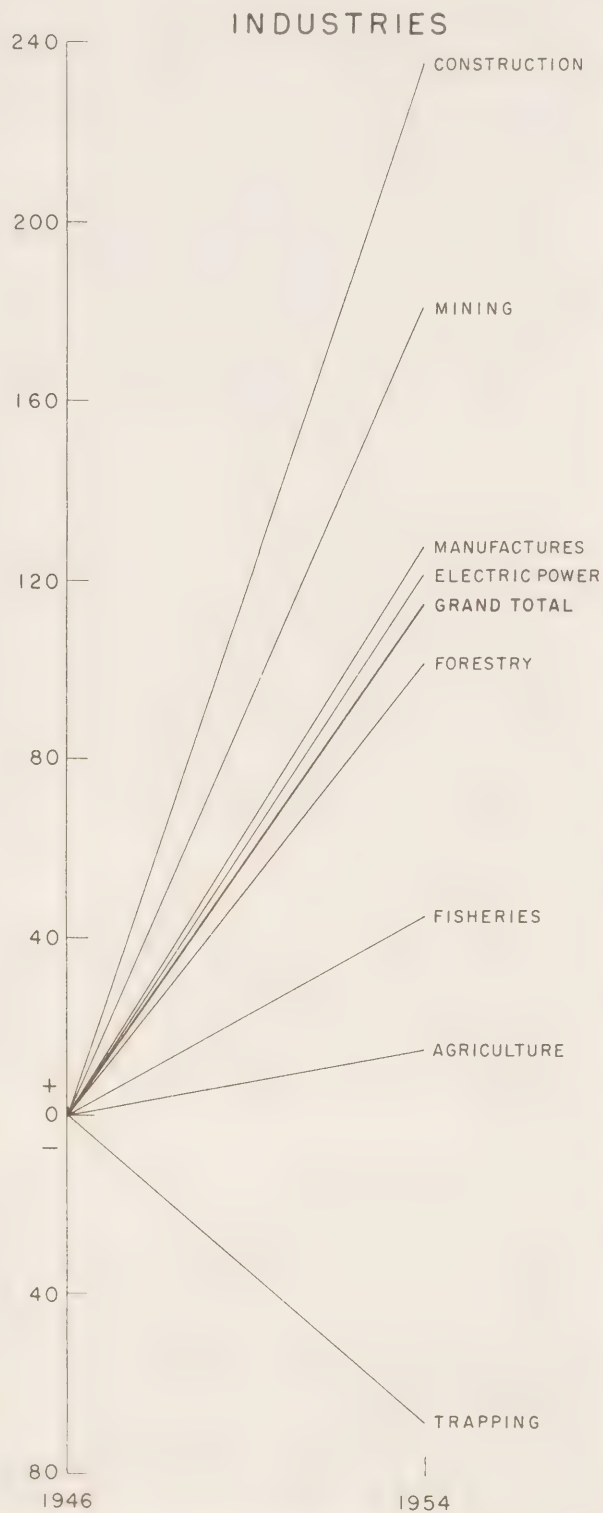
2. As no data on materials and/or fuel are available for some industries, the figures for these industries are, in reality, gross values or gross values partly adjusted but the amounts of materials and fuel involved are believed to be relatively unimportant. See Description of Methods.

3. See Table 20, page 50, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and page 31 of "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-1955". This table shows only net income originating by industry; depreciation charges are not available on an industry-by-industry basis.

Note: Throughout the report, the 1949-1954 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Statistics on fishing for the tenth province are included from 1951 to 1954 and on trapping for 1952, 1953 and 1954. Data on agriculture are not yet available.

CHART-1

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1946 - 1954



# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

7

**TABLE 1. Net Value of Production  
Canada**

Industry	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	1,883,036,000	2,653,678,000	2,489,860,000	2,239,227,000	1,692,014,000
Forestry <sup>1</sup> .....	389,500,000	486,293,276	531,206,730	516,063,339	502,965,062
Fisheries .....	82,191,043	102,026,979	92,746,000	89,832,000	97,542,000
Trapping .....	15,204,419	19,791,933	14,137,820	13,221,035	9,839,383
Mining .....	657,328,669	770,143,233	777,443,771	790,596,855	903,609,249
Electric power .....	313,347,197	363,642,975	402,073,511	449,320,752	488,556,404
<b>Total-Primary production .....</b>	<b>3,340,607,328</b>	<b>4,395,576,396</b>	<b>4,307,467,832</b>	<b>4,098,260,981</b>	<b>3,694,526,098</b>
Manufactures .....	5,942,058,229 <sup>2</sup>	6,940,946,783	7,443,533,199	7,993,069,351	7,902,124,137
Construction <sup>3</sup> .....	1,475,000,000	1,738,274,000	1,976,703,000	2,454,032,000	2,528,557,000
<b>Total-Secondary production .....</b>	<b>7,417,058,229</b>	<b>8,679,220,783</b>	<b>9,420,236,199</b>	<b>10,447,101,351</b>	<b>10,430,681,137</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>10,757,665,557</b>	<b>13,074,797,179</b>	<b>13,727,704,031</b>	<b>14,545,362,332</b>	<b>14,125,207,235</b>

1. Excludes value of forestry production originating on farm wood lots which is included with agriculture. The net values for forestry including farm wood lot production are as follows for the years 1950 to 1954 (million dollars): 491; 608; 661; 643; 629. These data are subject to revision.  
2. Exclusive of fish processing in Newfoundland.  
3. Revised data for period 1938-1949 shown in Table 7.

**TABLE 2. Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production**

Industry	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Agriculture .....	17.5	20.3	18.1	15.4	12.0	93.3	131.4	123.3	110.9	83.8
Forestry .....	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.6	112.4	140.4	153.3	149.0	145.2
Fisheries .....	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	121.8	151.2	137.5	133.2	144.6
Trapping .....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.4	129.4	92.4	86.4	64.3
Mining .....	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.4	115.3	135.1	136.3	138.6	158.5
Electric power .....	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	116.0	134.6	148.8	166.3	180.9
<b>Total-Primary production .....</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>112.3</b>
Manufactures .....	55.2	53.1	54.2	54.9	55.9	111.5	130.2	139.6	149.9	148.2
Construction .....	13.7	13.3	14.4	16.9	17.9	107.6	126.8	144.2	179.0	184.4
<b>Total-Secondary production .....</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>155.6</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>141.4</b>

**TABLE 3. Net Value of Production by Provinces**

Province	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup> .....	97,238,222	136,110,998	149,945,395	153,992,121	167,654,005
Prince Edward Island .....	30,819,330	36,505,157	41,885,235	34,001,503	37,642,359
Nova Scotia .....	259,731,738	296,791,447	315,788,221	329,823,004	339,642,545
New Brunswick .....	242,111,904	268,285,055	266,679,092	262,952,203	258,637,571
Quebec .....	2,816,309,229	3,337,598,876	3,608,147,917	3,806,616,323	3,868,814,062
Ontario .....	4,534,265,812	5,277,350,439	5,478,805,122	5,984,855,226	5,822,444,135
Manitoba .....	483,805,980	569,952,272	580,424,056	573,637,734	539,087,868
Saskatchewan .....	546,960,335	891,151,432	968,227,034	887,195,796	606,504,590
Alberta .....	734,148,363	1,002,712,967	1,059,384,234	1,170,778,383	1,117,208,665
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	995,233,672	1,240,224,661	1,239,008,923	1,320,533,611	1,330,260,712
Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup> .....	17,040,972	18,113,875	19,408,802	20,976,428	37,310,723
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>10,757,665,557</b>	<b>13,074,797,179</b>	<b>13,727,704,031</b>	<b>14,545,362,332</b>	<b>14,125,207,235</b>

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing from 1951 to 1954 and trapping in 1952, 1953 and 1954.  
2. Forestry and construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

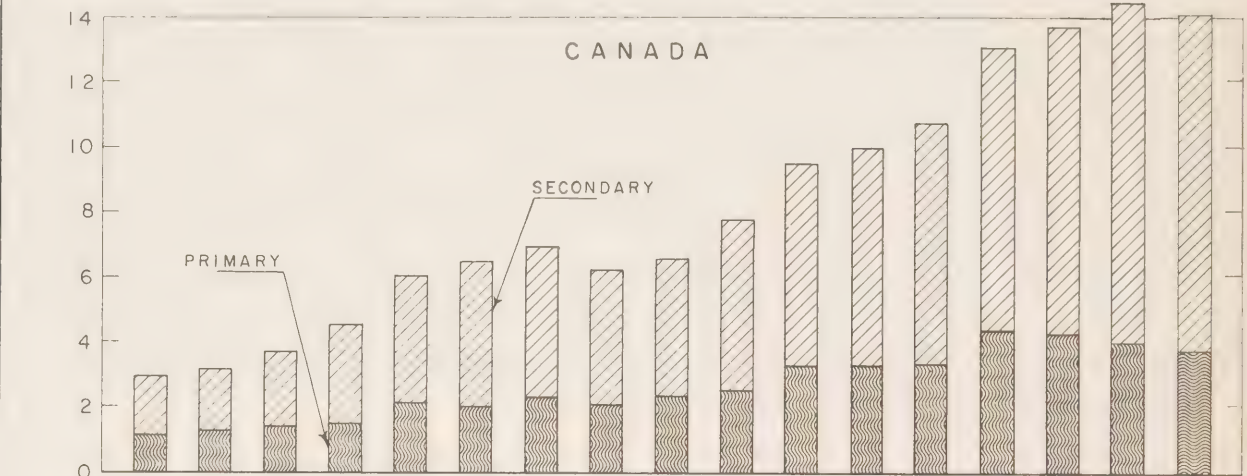


CHART - 2

## NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1938-1954

BILLION DOLLARS



MILLION DOLLARS



MILLION DOLLARS



TABLE 4. Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup> .....	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	122.0	170.8	188.2	193.3	210.4
Prince Edward Island .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	100.3	118.8	136.3	110.6	122.5
Nova Scotia.....	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	98.5	112.6	119.8	125.1	128.9
New Brunswick.....	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	112.6	124.8	124.1	122.3	120.3
Quebec.....	26.2	25.5	26.3	26.2	27.4	109.7	130.0	140.5	148.2	150.7
Ontario.....	42.1	40.4	39.9	41.2	41.2	111.1	129.3	134.2	146.6	142.6
Manitoba.....	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.8	100.4	118.3	120.5	119.0	111.9
Saskatchewan.....	5.1	6.8	7.1	6.1	4.3	85.3	139.0	151.0	138.4	94.6
Alberta.....	6.8	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.9	100.4	137.2	144.9	160.2	152.8
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.1	9.4	112.5	140.2	140.0	149.2	150.3
Yukon & Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup> .....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	134.8	143.3	153.6	166.0	295.2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>141.4</b>

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing from 1951 to 1954 and trapping in 1952, 1953 and 1954.

2. Forestry and construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

TABLE 5. Per Capita Net Value of Production by Provinces Indicating Percentage Variations from National Average

	1950 <sup>1</sup>		1951 <sup>1</sup>		1952 <sup>1</sup>		1953 <sup>1</sup>		1954 <sup>1</sup>	
	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Canada.....	798		948		966		1,000		943	
Prince Edward Island.....	321	- 59.8	372	- 60.8	407	- 57.9	321	- 67.9	358	- 62.0
Nova Scotia.....	407	- 49.0	462	- 51.3	484	- 49.9	497	- 50.3	505	- 46.4
New Brunswick.....	473	- 40.7	520	- 45.1	507	- 47.5	491	- 50.9	473	- 49.8
Quebec.....	710	- 11.0	823	- 13.2	864	- 10.6	892	- 10.8	882	- 6.5
Ontario.....	1,014	+ 27.1	1,148	+ 21.1	1,150	+ 19.0	1,222	+ 22.3	1,154	+ 22.4
Manitoba.....	630	- 21.1	734	- 22.6	727	- 24.7	709	- 29.1	651	- 31.0
Saskatchewan.....	657	- 17.7	1,071	+ 13.0	1,149	+ 18.9	1,030	+ 3.0	691	- 26.7
Alberta.....	804	+ 0.8	1,068	+ 12.6	1,092	+ 13.0	1,168	+ 16.8	1,075	+ 14.0
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	872	+ 9.3	1,057	+ 11.5	1,029	+ 6.5	1,069	+ 6.9	1,058	+ 12.2

1. Excludes Newfoundland.

2. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces

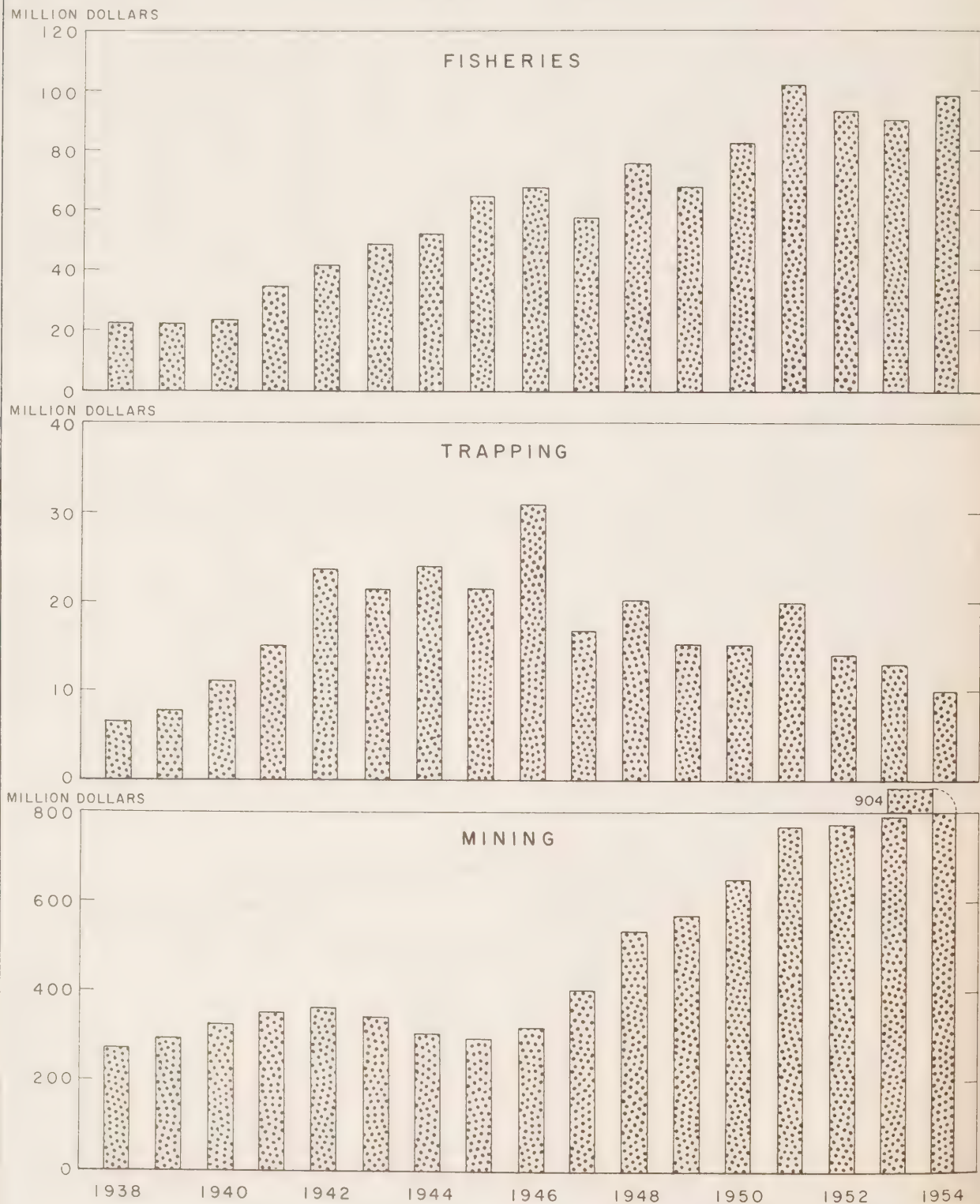
Industry	Newfoundland					Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	\$000					\$000				
Agriculture.....	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry.....	15,203	17,162	20,424	21,460	22,168	—	—	—	—	—
Fisheries.....	1	13,500	12,928	12,015	14,704	612	535	735	470	636
Trapping.....	1	1	141	62	131	1,109	2,400	1,621	1,124	939
Mining.....	20,124	25,295	20,515	20,917	29,879	13,974	13,530	15,053	16,955	32,516
Electric power.....	2,199	2,669	3,390	3,933	4,618	777	890	977	1,415	1,364
Manufactures.....	36,712	53,690	56,109	57,785	59,484	569	759	1,023	1,012	1,856
Construction.....	23,000	23,795	36,438	37,820	36,670	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>136,111<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>149,945<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>153,992<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>167,654<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>17,041</b>	<b>18,114</b>	<b>19,409</b>	<b>20,976</b>	<b>37,311</b>

1. Not available.

2. Forestry and construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

3. Excludes agriculture.

CHART - 3

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
1938 - 1954



### Recent Trends in Commodity Production

The net value of Canadian commodity production during 1954 declined to \$14,125,000,000 or about 3% below the revised 1953 total. It was the first time that the steady postwar growth in the value of production of goods had been interrupted. The major factor in the fall-off was the drop of \$547,000,000 in the net value of agricultural products, the result of adverse weather conditions and severe rust damage to the grain crop. Lower output of durable manufactures also contributed to the decline. On the demand side of the economy, consumers' expenditures continued to increase, rising by nearly 5 per cent, and, together with a 10 per cent rise in residential construction, constituted the important sustaining forces. However, with the exception of government expenditure on goods and services which increased slightly, all other major expenditure categories showed declines relative to 1953, more than offsetting the expansionary movements noted above. Notable among these downward pressures was the change in farm and business inventories from a position of substantial net accumulation to a position of net liquidation in 1954. Outlays for machinery and equipment were also sharply lower than in the preceding year.

Preliminary data for 1955 indicate a sharp increase of more than 12 per cent in the net value of commodity output as compared with 1954. A number of factors lay behind this development. Of primary importance was the rise in consumers' expenditures. In addition substantial advances occurred in residential construction and in exports, and business and farm inventories changed again to a position of net accumulation. Also, government expenditure and business outlays for plant, machinery and equipment were greater than in 1954. This strength in end-product demand was reflected in the expansion of most commodity industries. The advance data by industries indicate that the net value of agricultural output rose by nearly 16 per cent in 1955; forestry production also rose but value of fisheries output declined. Net value of mining output increased by nearly 20 per cent, and volume by over 15 per cent. Both volume and value of electric power production advanced by approximately 10 per cent over 1954. The net value of manufacturing production rose by over 11 per cent, most groups showing advances; in the durables sector, the wood products, iron and steel products, non-ferrous metal products, transportation equipment and electrical apparatus industries all recorded substantial gains. Net value of construction in 1955 showed an increase of almost 12 per cent over the previous year. A further general advance in the value of commodity output is indicated for 1956. During the first nine months of 1956, the index of the volume of industrial production averaged more than 7 per cent higher than during 1955, and the index of wholesale prices rose by 3 per cent in the same comparison.

Despite the decline in 1954, the total net value of commodity production rose by over 41 per cent between 1949 and 1954. Sustained demand for consumer goods both here and abroad, the industrial and resource development programmes, and the expansion of defence industries all contributed to this advance. Only two of the eight industrial groups failed to show increases in the five-year comparison. The net value of agricultural output in 1954 was \$1,692,014,000, the lowest since 1947. The sharp decline from 1953 was largely due to the small wheat crop of 309 million bushels, barely over half the output in the previous year. Operations in the woods recorded a steady advance from 1949 to 1952, and then fell off moderately during the next two years. The net value of forestry production in 1954 was over 45 per cent higher than during 1949, but more than 5 per cent below the peak value of 1952. The value of production in the primary fisheries industry in 1954 was nearly 45 per cent above the 1949 level, but slightly below the post-war peak of 1951. Quantity of seafish landed in 1954 was the highest on record, up to that time, but prices of fisheries products were somewhat lower than in 1951. Since 1951, value of output in the trapping industry has shown a tendency to decline.

Over the period under review, the net value of production of the mining industry rose steadily to a record high of \$903,600,000 in 1954, more than 58 per cent above the 1949 level. The volume of fuel production advanced by almost 129 per cent in the five-year comparison, with petroleum output rising by over 350 per cent. Greater building activity and increased exports of asbestos contributed to a volume gain of 50 per cent in production of non-metals. The volume of metal mining output showed a more moderate 16 per cent advance

over the five-year period. Production of iron ore, by 1954, had doubled in volume since 1949 and is still rising rapidly. The generation of electric power showed a volume increase of over 48 per cent between 1949 and 1954, and in terms of net value the industry advanced by nearly 81 per cent.

The net value of manufacturing production dropped slightly in 1954 as compared with the previous year, to \$7,902,100,000, but was still more than 48 per cent above the value for 1949. The value of durable manufactures advanced by over 53 per cent in this comparison, while the value of non-durables increased by 44 per cent. Among the durables industries, the net value of non-metallic mineral products rose by nearly 79 per cent in the five-year comparison. Value of electrical apparatus advanced by 72 per cent, while output value of non-ferrous metal products increased by over 68 per cent. Value of production of transportation equipment rose by 50 per cent in this comparison with wood products and iron and steel products showing gains of 44 per cent and 43 per cent respectively over 1949. Durable manufactures accounted for just over 45 per cent of manufacturing "net value" in 1954 compared with 43.6 per cent in 1949. In the non-durables sector, petroleum and coal products recorded the largest increase of over 200 per cent over the five year period, followed by chemicals and rubber products with gains of 65 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. By contrast the textiles industry showed a small decline compared with 1949 while clothing, (including knitting mill products,) rose by less than 9 per cent over the five years.

The construction industry showed the largest proportionate gain of the major commodity industries, with value of net output rising by 84 per cent from \$1,371,000,000 in 1949 to \$2,528,600,000 in 1954. Contributing factors were a substantial rise in the amount of building activity, and a sharp advance in construction costs. Investment in new construction for 1954 stood at \$2,825 million, 72% above the corresponding figure for 1949. Much of the increase occurred in the non-residential construction sector, as industrialization and resource development were expanded.

During the five-year period, the contribution of secondary production to total commodity output continued to increase, relatively to primary production. In 1954, secondary production (manufacturing and construction) accounted for almost 74 per cent of all commodity output, as compared with 67 per cent in 1949. The major factor in this relative advance was the large gain in the contribution of construction; in 1954 construction accounted for 18 per cent of total commodity output compared with a share of only 14 per cent in 1949. The share of manufacturing rose from 53.4 per cent to nearly 56 per cent in the five-year comparison.

The contribution of the primary industries to total net value of commodity production declined from 33 per cent in 1949 to a little over 26 per cent in 1954. This was the result of the decline in the contribution of agriculture from over 20 per cent in 1949 to only 12 per cent in 1954. The reduced share of agriculture in the latter year was largely caused by the poor wheat crop.

### Provincial Analysis of Production

All provinces and territories except Saskatchewan recorded a higher net value of production in 1954 than during 1949. Alberta showed the highest proportionate gain among the older provinces with an advance of 53 per cent in the five-year comparison. Quebec and British Columbia both recorded increases of between 50 and 51 per cent. Value of net output in Ontario rose by almost 43 per cent. The other provinces showed more moderate advances, except for Saskatchewan, where value of production declined by 5 per cent over the period.

#### Newfoundland

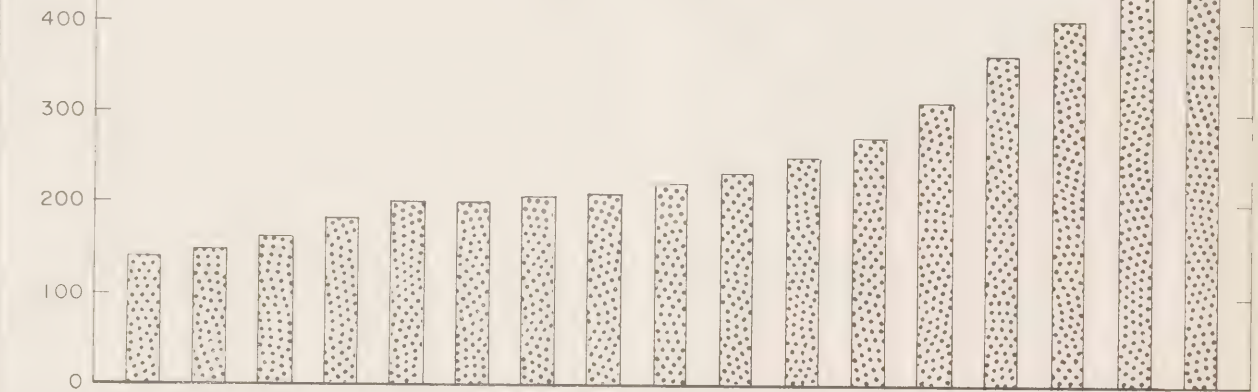
In 1954 the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, (exclusive of agriculture) amounted to nearly \$168,000,000, or about 1.2 per cent of the Canadian total. The leading activity in the province was manufacturing, which accounted, in 1954, for over 35 per cent of commodity production. Pulp and paper production and fish processing were the main manufacturing industries. Construction ranked next in importance with a contribution of 22 per cent to provincial output, followed by mining and forestry. The principal mineral products were iron ore, zinc and lead. Primary fisheries represented nearly 9 per cent of provincial production in 1954.

CHART — 4

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1938—1954

MILLION DOLLARS  
500

## ELECTRIC POWER

BILLION DOLLARS  
9.0

## MANUFACTURES

MILLION DOLLARS  
2800

## CONSTRUCTION





CHART - 5

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938 - 1954

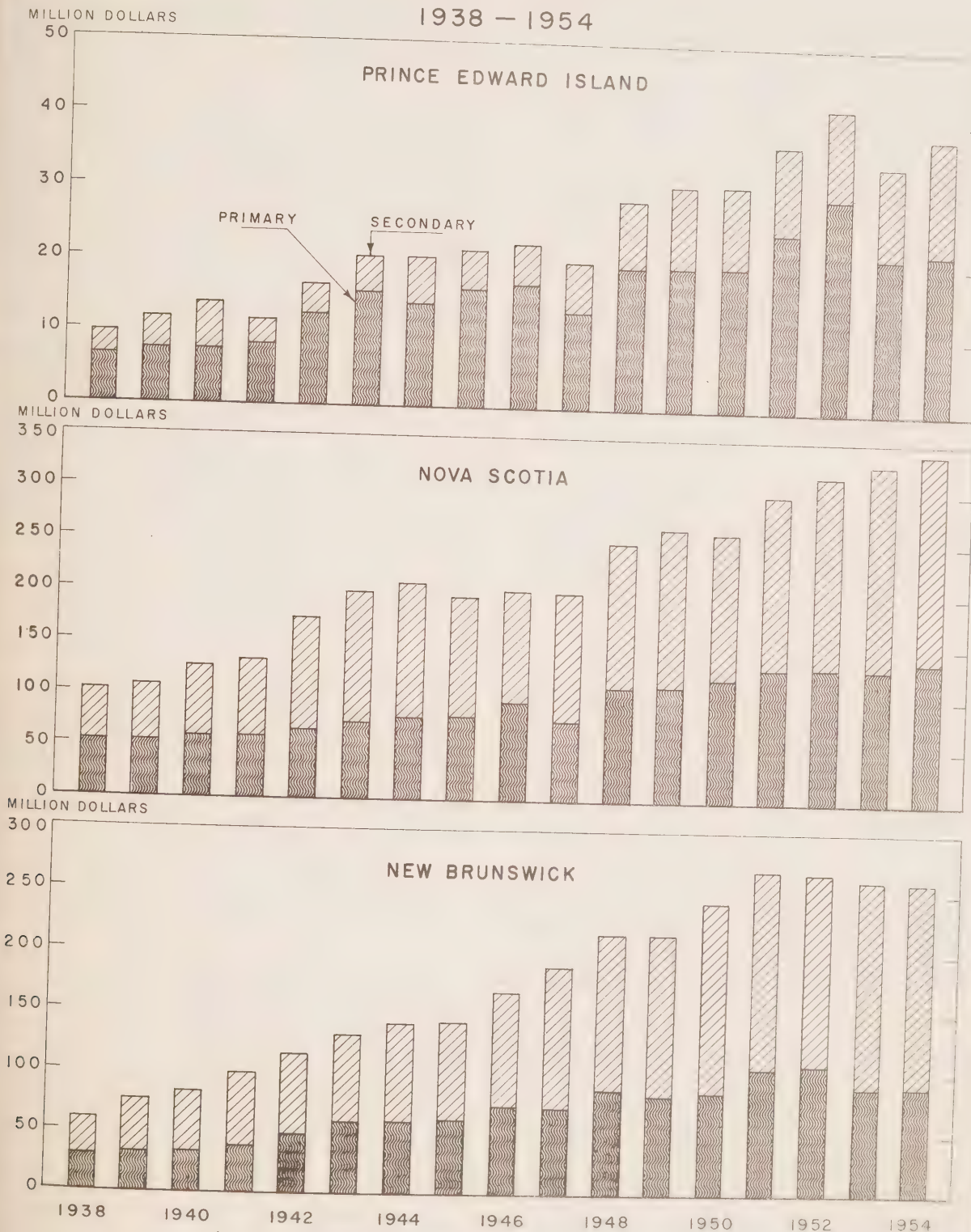




TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces -Continued

Industry	Prince Edward Island									
	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	16,211	52.6	21,215	58.1	25,248	60.3	17,057	50.2	17,515	46.5
Forestry .....	—	—	3	—	568	1.4	173	0.5	159	0.4
Fisheries .....	2,556	8.3	2,240	6.1	2,660	6.3	2,870	8.4	2,948	7.9
Trapping .....	6	—	7	—	2	—	4	—	3	—
Mining .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric power .....	762	2.5	865	2.4	1,055	2.5	1,194	3.5	1,283	3.4
Manufactures .....	4,284	13.9	5,047	13.8	5,957	14.2	5,879	17.3	6,045	16.1
Construction .....	7,000	22.7	7,128	19.6	6,395	15.3	6,824	20.1	9,689	25.7
Grand total .....	30,819	100.0	36,505	100.0	41,885	100.0	34,001	100.0	37,642	100.0
	Nova Scotia									
	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	31,904	12.3	37,386	12.6	32,049	10.1	31,809	9.6	33,742	9.9
Forestry .....	6,410	2.5	10,435	3.5	12,521	4.0	10,282	3.1	7,626	2.2
Fisheries .....	21,400	8.2	21,398	7.2	22,679	7.2	21,928	6.7	23,046	6.8
Trapping .....	140	—	285	0.1	420	0.1	227	0.1	184	0.1
Mining .....	48,549	18.7	46,957	15.8	49,599	15.7	51,234	15.5	56,777	16.7
Electric power .....	9,548	3.7	11,750	4.0	12,863	4.1	13,792	4.2	14,982	4.4
Manufactures .....	97,781	37.7	119,486	40.3	130,715	41.4	127,917	38.8	129,778	38.2
Construction .....	44,000	16.9	49,094	16.5	54,942	17.4	72,634	22.0	73,508	21.7
Grand total .....	259,732	100.0	296,791	100.0	315,788	100.0	329,823	100.0	339,643	100.0
	New Brunswick									
	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	38,145	15.8	45,269	16.9	46,395	17.4	36,644	14.0	40,940	15.8
Forestry .....	21,830	9.0	36,386	13.6	37,468	14.1	28,723	10.9	21,513	8.3
Fisheries .....	6,792	2.8	7,588	2.8	7,825	2.9	6,910	2.6	7,311	2.8
Trapping .....	258	0.1	37	—	131	—	84	—	175	0.1
Mining .....	10,862	4.5	7,378	2.7	7,630	2.9	7,305	2.8	7,890	3.1
Electric power .....	7,021	2.9	8,581	3.2	8,832	3.3	10,217	3.9	11,613	4.5
Manufactures .....	106,204	43.9	120,595	45.0	117,837	44.2	120,617	45.9	118,016	45.6
Construction .....	51,000	21.0	42,451	15.8	40,561	15.2	52,452	19.9	51,180	19.8
Grand total .....	242,112	100.0	268,285	100.0	266,679	100.0	262,952	100.0	258,638	100.0

**Prince Edward Island**

The economy of this province is largely agricultural; farm output, in 1954, constituted nearly 47 per cent of the total value of commodity production. The principal agricultural products were live stock, potatoes and dairy products. Construction contributed about 26 per cent of the total value and accounted for the bulk of non-farm output together with manufactures. Total net value of production rose by 22.5 per cent over the five-year period between 1949 and 1954, and in 1954 represented 3 per cent of Canadian commodity production.

**Nova Scotia**

The net value of production in Nova Scotia advanced by 29 per cent between 1949 and 1954, and accounted for 2.4 per cent of the national total during the latter year. In 1954 manufacturing contributed more than 38 per cent of the province's value of production. Primary iron and steel, fish processing, pulp and paper production and shipbuilding were Nova Scotia's principal manufacturing industries. Construction accounted for almost 22 per cent of the province's total output. Mining and agriculture remained Nova Scotia's principal primary industries contributing 17 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of the 1954 total. In the same year coal mining represented 71 per cent of the total value of mineral output. Livestock, dairy products, poultry and eggs were the principal farm products.

**New Brunswick**

The value of net commodity output in New Brunswick rose by nearly 25 per cent between 1949 and 1951, but declined slightly during the next three years, and stood at 20.3 per cent above the 1949 total in 1954. Over the period, New Brunswick's contribution to the Canadian aggregate fell off from 2.2 per cent to 1.8 per cent. As in Nova Scotia, manufacturing is the principal activity, accounting for nearly 46 per cent of all value of commodity output in 1954. Pulp and paper production was the main manufacturing industry, followed by sawmilling, shipbuilding and fish processing. Agriculture and forestry were the principal primary industries, accounting for 16 per cent and 8 per cent respectively of 1954 net output. The principal agricultural products were live stock, dairy products, potatoes and poultry. The net value of construction represented 20 per cent of provincial output in 1954.

**Quebec**

In 1954 Quebec's net value of production stood at \$3,869,000,000, accounting for over 27 per cent of Canadian value of output, and showing an increase of almost 51 per cent over the five-year period. Manufacturing was by far the most important activity, representing over 63 per cent of provincial production. Pulp and paper was the leading manufacturing industry, accounting for over 10 per cent of factory output; other major industries were non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clothing, petroleum products, textiles and electrical apparatus. In 1954, agriculture's share of provincial output was 8.4 per cent, compared with 11 per cent in 1949. On the other hand, the contribution of the construction industry rose from 12 per cent of provincial output in 1949 to 15.5 per cent in 1954. Dairy products, live stock and poultry accounted for the greater part of agricultural output.

**Ontario**

The net value of commodity production in Ontario rose from \$4,082,000,000 in 1949 to \$5,985,000,000 in 1953, and fell off to \$5,822,000,000 in 1954, still nearly 43 per cent above the 1949 level. The province's contribution to the Canadian total was 41 per cent in 1954, little changed from its share in 1949. The economy of Ontario, like that of Quebec, is dominated largely by manufacturing, which has represented between 66 per cent and 70 per cent of total provincial output throughout the five-year period. Those manufacturing industries which contributed more than \$100,000,000 to the value of net output in 1954 were, in order of importance: pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, motor vehicles, primary iron and steel, rubber products, electrical machinery, aircraft and motor vehicle parts. Agricultural output represented not quite 9 per cent of the province's value of production in 1954, the principal sources of farm income being, live stock, dairy products, tobacco, poultry, eggs and vegetables. The net value of construction accounted for nearly 16 per cent of provincial output in 1954, as compared with 12.6 per cent in 1949.

**Manitoba**

Manitoba's net value of commodity production rose from \$482,000,000 in 1949 to \$580,000,000 in 1952, and then fell off to \$539,000,000 in 1954, still 12 per cent higher than it was five years previously. Manitoba's contribution to the Canadian total, however, declined from 4.8 per cent to 3.8 per cent over this period. As a result of the declines in the value of farm output in recent years, manufacturing replaced agriculture as the dominant industry. In 1954 manufacturing accounted for 43 per cent of total value of output. Slaughtering and meat packing and railway rolling stock were the leading manufacturing industries. Agriculture's share of provincial output, which had been 42 per cent in 1951, fell off to 24 per cent with the poor wheat crop of 1954. As in the other Prairie Provinces, grain and livestock are the principal farm products. The value of construction has risen considerably over the period under review, and in 1954 accounted for 23 per cent of the total output of the province, compared with 15 per cent in 1949.

**Saskatchewan**

The economy of this province is largely dependent upon agriculture and particularly on the wheat crop, and the reduced yield of 1954 brought a sharp decline in the value of the province's commodity output. Net value of production in 1954 was \$607,000,000, 5 per cent below the 1949 level, with the result that Saskatchewan's contribution to the Canadian total declined from 6.4 per cent in 1949 to 4.3 per cent in 1954. The share of the provincial aggregate contributed by agriculture dropped to 46 per cent, as compared with the average of about 75 per cent for the five previous years.

Manufacturing output rose in 1954 to represent over 17 per cent of the reduced production value. Petroleum products, flour milling, brewing, butter and cheese production and slaughtering and meat packing were Saskatchewan's principal manufacturing industries. The net value of construction rose steeply over the period and accounted, in 1954, for over 27 per cent of net commodity output.

**Alberta**

Alberta's net value of production fell off moderately to \$1,117,200,000 in 1954, still nearly 53 per cent above the 1949 total. The province's contribution to the national aggregate was 7.9 per cent in 1954 as compared with 7.3 per cent in 1949. Even apart from the poor crop of 1954, agriculture has declined in relative importance and contributed only 27 per cent to Alberta's net output in 1954, as compared with nearly 48 per cent in 1949. By contrast, the net value of the mining industry rose from \$107,000,000 to \$257,000,000 in the five-year comparison, reflecting the development of petroleum and natural gas resources, and in 1954 represented 23 per cent of commodity production against 14.6 per cent in 1949. Manufacturing output also rose steadily, and accounted for nearly 20 per cent of the provincial total in 1954 as compared with about 16 per cent in 1949. Petroleum refining, meat packing, sawmilling and brewing were the leading manufacturing industries. Construction, which had been the second-ranking industry in value of output throughout the period, accounted for 27 per cent of the provincial aggregate in 1954, fractionally above the total for agriculture, the previous leading industry.

**British Columbia**

The net value of output in British Columbia rose from \$885,000,000 in 1949 to \$1,330,000,000 in 1954, a gain of over 50 per cent. In 1954, British Columbia contributed 9.4 per cent of Canada's output value, ranking third in this respect among the provinces. Manufacturing accounted for nearly half of the provincial total in 1954, with the principal industries being sawmilling, pulp and paper, veneers and plywoods, fish processing and petroleum products. Construction ranked second in value of output and represented over 19 per cent of the total in 1954. Forestry was third in relative importance with a share of over 13 per cent. Considerably lower levels of lead and zinc prices in 1953 and 1954 has resulted in a decline in the relative importance of the mining industry in those years. Zinc, lead, copper, gold and silver are the principal mineral products of British Columbia.



CHART — 6

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938 - 1954

MILLION DOLLARS

4000

## QUEBEC

3000

2000

1000

0

BILLION DOLLARS

6

## ONTARIO

5

4

3

2

1

0

MILLION DOLLARS

600

## MANITOBA

500

400

300

200

100

0

1938

1940

1942

1944

1946

1948

1950

1952

1954

PRIMARY

SECONDARY

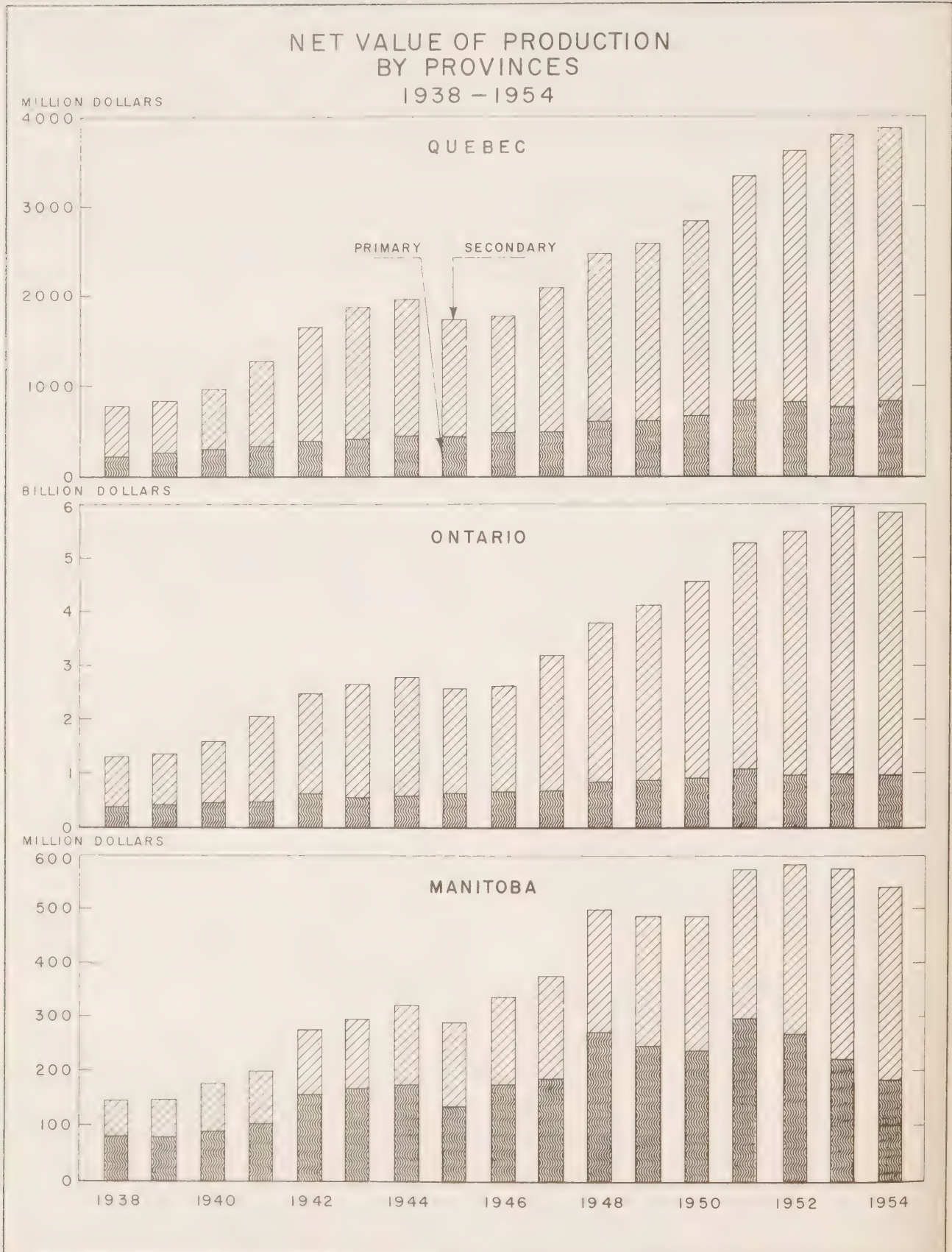
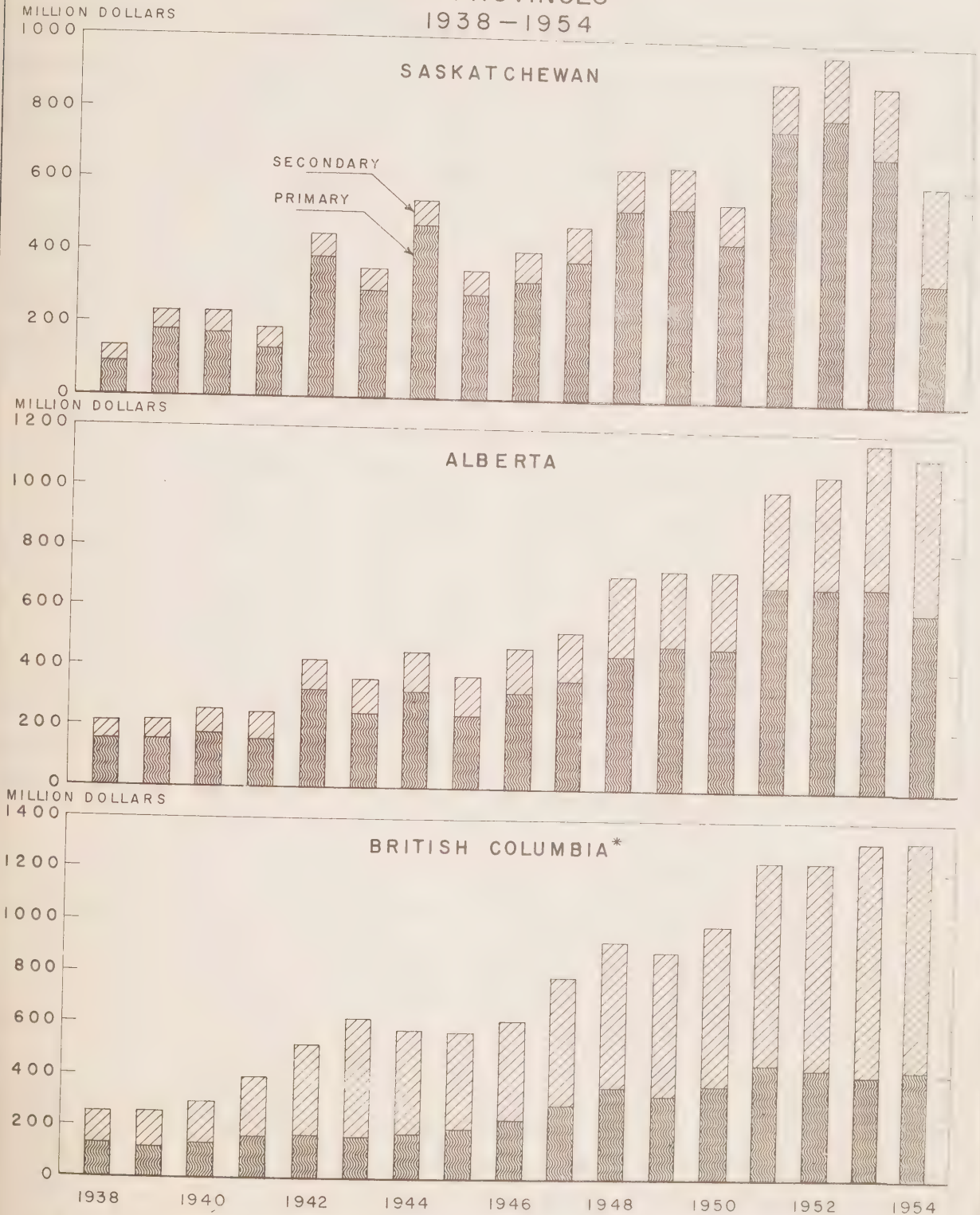




CHART — 7

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938-1954



\* Production in Forestry and Construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included in British Columbia

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces — Continued

Industry	Quebec									
	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	285,604	10.1	377,290	11.3	322,600	9.0	321,478	8.5	323,843	8.4
Forestry .....	119,585	4.2	151,534	4.5	166,976	4.6	167,228	4.4	158,084	4.1
Fisheries .....	3,200	0.1	3,376	0.1	3,572	0.1	3,395	0.1	2,931	0.1
Trapping .....	1,844	0.1	2,350	0.1	1,341	—	1,288	—	1,120	—
Mining .....	141,455	5.0	164,881	4.9	174,105	4.8	152,132	4.0	175,287	4.5
Electric Power .....	114,301	4.1	129,474	3.9	140,816	3.9	150,030	3.9	158,416	4.1
Manufactures .....	1,798,320	63.9	2,083,934	62.5	2,288,643	63.4	2,424,647	63.7	2,448,027	63.3
Construction .....	352,000	12.5	424,760	12.7	510,095	14.2	586,418	15.4	601,106	15.5
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>2,816,309</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,337,599</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,608,148</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,806,616</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,868,814</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Ontario									
	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	547,577	12.1	652,451	12.4	547,082	10.0	537,569	9.0	498,547	8.6
Forestry .....	79,676	1.7	88,765	1.7	107,212	1.9	104,690	1.7	99,669	1.7
Fisheries .....	6,252	0.1	7,035	0.1	7,417	0.1	7,027	0.1	7,012	0.1
Trapping .....	4,097	0.1	5,213	0.1	3,657	0.1	3,869	0.1	2,683	—
Mining .....	161,670	3.6	178,554	3.4	182,085	3.3	184,516	3.1	196,422	3.4
Electric power .....	106,852	2.4	127,319	2.4	140,762	2.6	164,347	2.7	179,979	3.1
Manufactures .....	3,068,142	67.7	3,569,400	67.6	3,811,107	69.6	4,130,127	69.0	3,930,730	67.5
Construction .....	560,000	12.3	648,613	12.3	679,483	12.4	852,710	14.3	907,402	15.6
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>4,534,266</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,277,350</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,478,805</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,984,855</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,822,444</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Manitoba									
	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	184,430	38.1	241,677	42.4	220,766	38.0	174,707	30.5	130,278	24.2
Forestry .....	5,297	1.1	6,645	1.2	8,514	1.5	6,860	1.2	6,267	1.1
Fisheries .....	3,880	0.8	4,263	0.7	3,439	0.6	2,717	0.5	3,088	0.6
Trapping .....	2,942	0.6	3,393	0.6	2,526	0.4	2,116	0.4	1,574	0.3
Mining .....	19,259	4.0	20,804	3.7	12,082	2.1	12,216	2.1	17,100	3.2
Electric power .....	16,947	3.5	18,443	3.2	19,787	3.4	22,084	3.8	24,261	4.5
Manufactures .....	177,051	36.6	192,849	33.8	216,814	37.4	229,797	40.0	232,488	43.1
Construction .....	74,000	15.3	81,878	14.4	96,496	16.6	123,140	21.5	124,032	23.0
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>483,806</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>569,952</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>580,424</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>573,638</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>539,088</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces — Concluded

Industry	Saskatchewan									
	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	393,388	71.9	704,654	79.1	749,574	77.4	632,604	71.3	276,952	45.7
Forestry .....	3,423	0.6	3,083	0.4	4,698	0.5	4,257	0.5	4,450	0.7
Fisheries .....	718	0.1	910	0.1	679	0.1	553	0.1	741	0.1
Trapping .....	1,971	0.4	1,985	0.2	1,720	0.2	2,121	0.2	1,383	0.2
Mining .....	26,938	4.9	38,723	4.3	29,732	3.0	32,891	3.7	35,572	5.9
Electric power .....	10,027	1.9	11,058	1.2	12,812	1.3	14,630	1.6	16,951	2.8
Manufactures .....	49,495	9.0	61,089	6.9	80,934	8.4	79,941	9.0	104,561	17.2
Construction .....	61,000	11.2	69,649	7.8	88,078	9.1	120,199	13.6	165,895	27.4
Grand total .....	546,960	100.0	891,151	100.0	968,227	100.0	887,196	100.0	606,505	100.0
	Alberta									
	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	322,320	43.9	500,210	49.9	481,649	45.5	417,895	35.7	301,616	27.0
Forestry .....	7,204	1.0	9,445	0.9	10,831	1.0	9,813	0.9	8,613	0.8
Fisheries .....	437	0.1	544	0.1	654	0.1	667	0.1	667	0.1
Trapping .....	1,889	0.2	2,531	0.2	1,766	0.2	1,617	0.1	1,080	0.1
Mining .....	122,542	16.7	151,554	15.1	171,119	16.1	227,332	19.4	257,385	23.0
Electric power .....	13,863	1.9	16,591	1.7	19,522	1.8	22,414	1.9	25,622	2.3
Manufactures .....	123,893	16.9	141,650	14.1	178,221	16.8	199,660	17.0	219,328	19.6
Construction .....	142,000	19.3	180,188	18.0	195,622	18.5	291,380	24.9	302,898	27.1
Grand total .....	734,148	100.0	1,002,713	100.0	1,059,384	100.0	1,170,778	100.0	1,117,209	100.0
	British Columbia									
	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	63,457	6.4	73,526	5.9	64,497	5.2	69,464	5.3	68,581	5.2
Forestry <sup>1</sup> .....	130,872	13.1	162,835	13.1	161,994	13.1	162,577	12.3	174,416	13.1
Fisheries .....	36,345	3.7	40,638	3.3	30,158	2.4	31,280	2.4	34,458	2.6
Trapping .....	950	0.1	1,589	0.1	813	0.1	709	0.1	568	—
Mining .....	91,954	9.2	122,467	9.9	115,524	9.3	85,098	6.4	94,781	7.1
Electric power .....	31,050	3.1	36,003	2.9	41,258	3.3	45,265	3.4	49,467	3.7
Manufactures .....	479,606	48.2	592,449	47.8	556,172	44.9	615,686	46.6	651,813	49.0
Construction <sup>1</sup> .....	161,000	16.2	210,718	17.0	268,593	21.7	310,455	23.5	256,177	19.3
Grand total .....	995,234	100.0	1,240,225	100.0	1,239,009	100.0	1,320,534	100.0	1,330,261	100.0

1. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.



CHART — 8

# PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

DOLLARS

200

1000

800

600

400

200

0

CANADA\*

1938

1940

1942

1944

1946

1948

1950

1952

1954

\* Excluding Newfoundland

1200

1000

800

600

400

200

0

MARITIME PROVINCES

1938

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1200

1000

800

600

400

200

0

QUEBEC

1200

1000

800

600

400

200

0

ONTARIO

1938

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1200

1000

800

600

400

200

0

WESTERN PROVINCES

1938

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

TABLE 7. Net Value of Construction<sup>1</sup>

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	million dollars										
1938.....	369		2	18	16	107	139	15	23	21	28
1939.....	373		3	18	16	119	127	15	23	25	27
1940.....	379		5	21	11	108	129	22	24	29	30
1941.....	479		2	22	14	132	174	22	25	40	48
1942.....	618		2	44	12	215	178	22	24	47	74
1943.....	658		2	41	13	175	229	26	23	45	104
1944.....	635		3	37	19	166	231	26	27	60	66
1945.....	594		2	31	17	157	209	34	28	53	63
1946.....	755		2	35	25	182	274	41	37	65	94
1947.....	966		3	40	32	245	356	51	47	74	118
1948.....	1,280		5	45	37	305	472	74	68	122	152
1949.....	1,371	13	7	51	42	308	515	72	64	140	159
1950.....	1,475	23	7	44	51	352	580	74	61	142	161
1951.....	1,738	24	7	49	42	425	648	82	70	180	211
1952.....	1,977	36	6	55	41	510	679	97	88	196	269
1953.....	2,454	38	7	73	52	586	853	123	120	291	310
1954.....	2,529	37	10	74	51	601	907	124	166	303	256

1. See Description of Methods.

TABLE 8. Relation of Net Production to Other Factors

	Net commodity production	Wholesale prices	Volume of industrial production <sup>1</sup>	Gross national product	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	Population as at June 1st	Civilian labour force as at June 1st <sup>2</sup>
	million dollars	1935-39=100	1935-39=100	million dollars	million dollars	thousands	thousands
1938.....	2,947	102.0	102.0	5,233	2,494	11,152	4,538
1939.....	3,187	99.2	109.7	5,707	2,575	11,267	4,598
1940.....	3,719	108.0	131.4	6,872	2,929	11,381	4,556
1941.....	4,566	116.4	164.8	8,517	3,575	11,507	4,417
1942.....	6,059	123.0	195.7	10,539	4,242	11,654	4,519
1943.....	6,478	127.9	208.5	11,183	4,783	11,795	4,522
1944.....	6,955	130.6	212.4	11,954	4,940	11,946	4,507
1945.....	6,226	132.1	187.2	11,850	4,953	12,072	4,483
1946.....	6,581	138.9	171.9	12,026	5,323	12,292	4,862
1947.....	7,793	163.3	187.8	13,768	6,221	12,551	4,954
1948.....	9,509	193.4	196.3	15,613	7,170	12,823	5,035
1949.....	9,990	198.3	199.6	16,462	7,761	13,447	5,092
1950.....	10,758	211.2	211.5	18,203	8,311	13,712	5,198 <sup>3</sup>
1951.....	13,075	240.2	226.5	21,474	9,716	14,009	5,236
1952.....	13,728	226.0	233.0	23,255	10,868	14,430	5,335
1953.....	14,545	220.7	248.4	24,473	11,715	14,781	5,447
1954.....	14,125	217.0	244.6	24,317	11,994	15,195	5,483
1955.....		218.9	265.8	26,769	12,810	15,601	5,615

1. Source: "Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1951", D.B.S.

2. Source: Prior to 1946, "Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950", D.B.S. Since 1946, "The Labour Force November 1945-January 1955", Reference Paper No. 58.

3. Due to flood conditions, estimates for Manitoba for June, 1950, were based on previous experience rather than direct survey.



### Per Capita Net Value of Production

Between 1949 and 1954, the advance of 41 per cent in the net value of commodity production was accompanied by a 13 per cent increase in population and a rise of over 10 per cent in the labour force.

The national per capita net value of commodity output (exclusive of Newfoundland) increased from \$756 in 1949 to \$1,000 in 1953, dropping to \$943 in the following year, but still 25 per cent above the 1949 level. Wholesale prices rose by slightly over 9 per cent in the same period, indicating a "real" gain in per capita production.

Per capita net value of output in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average, and was just over half the national figure in 1954. Quebec's per capita production, which was nearly 13 per cent below the national

average in 1949 stood at just 6.5 per cent under this average in 1954. Per capita output in Ontario, consistently the highest among the provinces, dropped somewhat in 1954 but remained more than 22 per cent above the national average.

Manitoba's production per capita has been well below the national average throughout the period, and, at \$651, was 31 per cent below this average in 1954. The per capita figure for Saskatchewan, which fluctuates very widely with crop conditions, fell from 19 per cent above the Canadian average in 1952 to nearly 27 per cent below it in 1954. In recent years, per capita output in Alberta has been well above the national average, and exceeded it by 14 per cent in 1954, when Alberta ranked second in per capita production. The well diversified economy of British Columbia always ranks high in per capita production, and in 1954 stood close behind Alberta, 12 per cent above the national figure.

### SOURCES AND METHODS

1. **Agriculture.** The series on the net value of agricultural production originates in the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The computation is effected in connection with the project on "Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations". The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1944 and January-March 1947, presents the background for the estimates. Gross value of agricultural production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind (not including house rent) and the value of changes in inventories. Income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at their alternative market prices. The inventory figure consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces, and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, wages to paid labour and interest on mortgages and other debt) are deducted from gross farm production (less house rent) to give the net value of production. The net value series, compiled on this basis, is not yet available prior to 1938.

2. **Forestry.** The forestry totals are obtained from the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross value of production resulting from operations in the woods is compiled from consumption data reported by pulp and paper establishments, sawmills and other wood-using industries, together with special estimates for such items as fuel wood, fence posts and rails, round mining timber, etc. The value of materials and supplies used is estimated for Canada on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns which, in 1954, produced about 37 per cent of the total cut. The value of materials and supplies was distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production.

The net value obtained by subtracting the value of materials and supplies from the gross value includes the net value of forest products acquired by farmers from farm wood lots whether retained for own use (income in kind) or sold. Woodcutting of farmers is not generally a main occupation and as the net value of these products is already included in the net value of agriculture, the deduction was made from the net value of forestry to eliminate duplication. The gross value of farm forest products is estimated for Canada and the provinces in the Agriculture Division, and the net value is obtained by applying to the Canada total the "net value"- "gross value" ratio of total operations in the woods and distributing this net total by provinces according to the gross value of farm forest products.

3. **Fisheries.** The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Fisheries Section of the Bureau. It represents the value of the catch of sea and inland fish before processing. No data are available as to the cost of materials and supplies used by fisher-

men and the values shown, therefore, are somewhat higher than would be obtained if data were available to compile net value figures.

4. **Trapping.** Prior to 1944, the value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in calendar years (as shown in the "Report on Fur Farms") from the total value of fur production (wild life and ranch-raised) during the fur years terminating at the end of June as reported in "Fur Production". The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value for wild life was believed excessive. The Canada total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

From 1945 to 1948, the value was computed from separate volume data on wild life as shown in the report "Fur Production", published by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of ranch-raised types by species multiplied by the corresponding combined unit values was deducted from the total value of pelts produced.

Beginning in 1949, separate values are published in "Fur Production" for wild life pelts produced and these now represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available on materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

5. **Mining.** The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Mineral Statistics Section of the Bureau. The published total of the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from the mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries includes the output of several industries classified to manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification. These industries are non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and salt. The net values of these industries were deducted from the published net aggregate values of the mining industry.
6. **Electric Power.** The gross revenue of the industry is published annually in the Transportation Section's report on "Central Electric Stations". The duplication consisting of inter-station purchases of power within the industry and inter-provincial transfers is eliminated. The provincial revenue figures published in the "Central Electric Stations" report are not adjusted for inter-provincial purchases and differ, therefore, from the provincial figures appearing in the tables of this report. The net value of production is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel consumed from the gross value. The cost of other materials and supplies is not available.
7. **Manufacturing.** The net value of manufacturing for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the General Manufactures Section. No adjustment for duplication is necessary as no manufacturing industries are included in the net value figures of the primary industries. Prior to



1952, the net value of production was obtained by subtracting the cost value of materials, fuel and electricity from that of the gross value of products. For 1952 and 1953, Census of Industry questionnaires requested the value of factory shipments rather than the gross value of products, and the "value added" for the manufacturing industry was obtained by subtracting the value of materials, fuel and electricity from the value of factory shipments.

Beginning in 1954, the manufacturing questionnaires asked for the book value of opening and closing inventories of raw materials, goods in process and finished products as well as the value of factory shipments. The net value now is derived by first adjusting the value of shipments for the change in the value of inventory of finished goods (thus obtaining a gross value of production) and then subtracting the cost of materials and fuel and electricity. The figures for 1952 and 1953 are therefore not strictly comparable with previous and subsequent years although differences are likely to be relatively small.

8. **Construction.** Prior to 1951 the series on value of construction was based entirely on compilations of data supplied by firms and individuals who performed the work. For 1951 and subsequent years the statistics are based largely on information received from firms and individuals paying for the work done. The data represent all new and repair construction undertaken in Canada and thus include work done by the labour force of industrial concerns, institutions, governments and individuals, in addition to that done by general, trade and sub-contractors<sup>1</sup>. The figures on the value of construction include all costs incurred, directly or indirectly, by the firm paying for the work and follow the same concepts and definitions used in the construction estimates which appear in the reports "Private and Public Investment Outlook". Of the total value of construction shown, 76 per cent is the result of direct surveys of business firms, institutions, government-owned enterprises and departments and of residential building activity. The remainder is estimated. Further details on definitions, sources and methods are given on page 44 of the D.B.S. Bulletin "Construction in Canada, 1953-1955".

The estimates of the cost of materials used are based on an annual survey of construction contractors. These surveys provide ratios of cost of materials used to value of work performed to be applied to total value of work performed as reported in the investment survey. Beginning in 1951,

these estimates are available by provinces, and the net figures published in this report are obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used from the total value of construction work performed.

For the years 1948-1950, the value of work performed (or gross value) according to the new definition was available for Canada and for each province. To obtain estimates of net value, the Canada and provincial ratios of net value to gross value derived from the old surveys of construction for these years were applied to the new Canada and provincial bench-marks of gross value. A small adjustment was then applied to the provincial figures so that their sum would equal the Canada total.

Prior to 1948, only the Canada "gross" figures were available and the derived estimates of net value for Canada and each province are only approximate. Tests with construction labour force provincial distributions in the Census Years 1941 and 1951 indicate, however, that the results appear adequate for purposes of general analysis and that the estimated net values for Canada and the provinces are more realistic than the figures formerly published in this report.

For the period 1938-1947, the annual Canada figures for the value of new construction and repairs and maintenance published in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" (Dept. of Reconstruction) were distributed by provinces according to the provincial data shown in the Bureau construction industry reports for those years. These derived provincial estimates were then adjusted for discrepancies between this method of distribution and the actual provincial figures as revealed by tests for the years 1948 and 1949 when both actual and derived provincial figures were available. (According to the revised system, for instance, the value of construction in the Prairie Provinces is relatively much greater than was formerly shown). These adjusted provincial gross value estimates were then placed on a net basis by multiplying each provincial figure by the ratio of net value to gross value as indicated by the old construction industry surveys for each year of the period.

---

1. If it is assumed that the value of work done on repairs and maintenance by "own account" workers of individual industries is also reflected in the value of the products of those industries, there is a relatively small amount of duplication between the net value of the construction industry and the net values of the other commodity industries.





CANADA

# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1951 - 1955

*Published by Authority of*

The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

Research and Development Division

Business Statistics Section





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# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

## 1951 - 1955

### Scope of the Series

The scope of the Survey of Production is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the actual production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are excluded except as certain of their costs are indirectly reflected in the value of output of the "commodity-producing" industries. This is in contrast to the scope of the widely-used, "Gross National Product"<sup>1</sup> series which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popularly accepted sense as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical energy, the construction of buildings, and manufacturing and processing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value statistics are not shown in this report<sup>2</sup>. In combining value of production figures for a number of industries, it is essential, in order to assess accurately the contribution of each industry to the total, that inter-industry duplication be eliminated. Thus, only the net value of production, or census "value added" will be considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

### Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, net production, or "value added" is generally considered the most significant measure of production. Net production is computed by deducting from the total value of output (excluding indirect taxes) for each industry, the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar, although not strictly comparable, to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to gross national product at factor cost (net income originating<sup>3</sup> plus depreciation). There are problems of classification as well as conceptual differences.

One of the major problems of classification is that three factor shares of GNP at factor cost, viz., corporation profits, "other investment income" and depreciation are available only on a "company" basis while the other factor shares, viz., salaries, wages and supplementary labour income and net income of unincorporated business are available on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, all the value added data for the commodity-producing industries are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of a company is treated as a separate entity and classified to the industry in which it operates. A company may own several establishments which are classified to different industrial divisions. The nature of available data renders it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of National Income or GNP, to get an accurate breakdown of corporation profits, other investment income and depreciation on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment cannot be made to Net National Income at factor cost or to Gross National Product at factor cost, although, conceptually, it should be made. For instance, the profits, other investment income and depreciation of several major mining companies which operate smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing sector have to be assigned in total to the mining division, while the salaries and wages of these concerns are classified on an establishment basis, i.e., partly to mining and partly to manufacturing.

One of the major advantages of the net value of commodity production series is that the statistics can be broken down by provinces. With the exception of personal income and its major

components, the geographical distribution of gross national product is not available; this is chiefly due to the fact that profits cannot be allocated according to the provinces in which they are generated by productive activity. It must be kept in mind, however, that the value of commodity production estimates by provinces exclude the non-commodity industries and contain statistical and conceptual differences as compared with the national accounts estimates.

The conceptual differences arise from the fact that net value, as computed for each commodity-producing industry, includes the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, transportation, communications, etc. In national income accounting, the contribution of these services to GNP at factor cost is classified to the non-commodity industries from which they originate. For instance, while insurance costs are part of the "net value" of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, they are not included in the contribution of manufacturing to GNP at factor cost, but are part of the contribution of the insurance industry. Thus the measurement of output based on net value of production is mostly "net" within the field covered by this report but contains some duplication if it is used as an element of gross national product.

The cost value of the business services noted above is not, at present, available by industries, and thus it is not possible to arrive at a true figure, for each industry and province, of contribution to GNP. It is possible, for instance, that these costs would constitute a smaller share of "value added" (as herein compiled) for such industries as agriculture and mining than they would for manufacturing and construction. If this were the case, the contribution to GNP of the primary industries and those provinces whose economies are largely dominated by the primary industries would be proportionately greater than the data contained in this report indicate. Unfortunately, the data that would permit such an analysis are not now available. In future, if data on business services can be accumulated, the definition of "net" value of production used herein could be brought into conformity with National Accounts concepts.

### Volume Estimates of Commodity Production

The direct volume measurement methods used in the construction of the Index of Industrial Production are now being extended to cover the other sectors of the economy in conjunction with the project of the deflation of Gross National Expenditure. These methods will yield more accurate results for commodity-producing industries than those published in earlier reports. It is planned to show these volume of production series as soon as they are ready for publication.

1. See "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and "1950-1956", D.B.S.

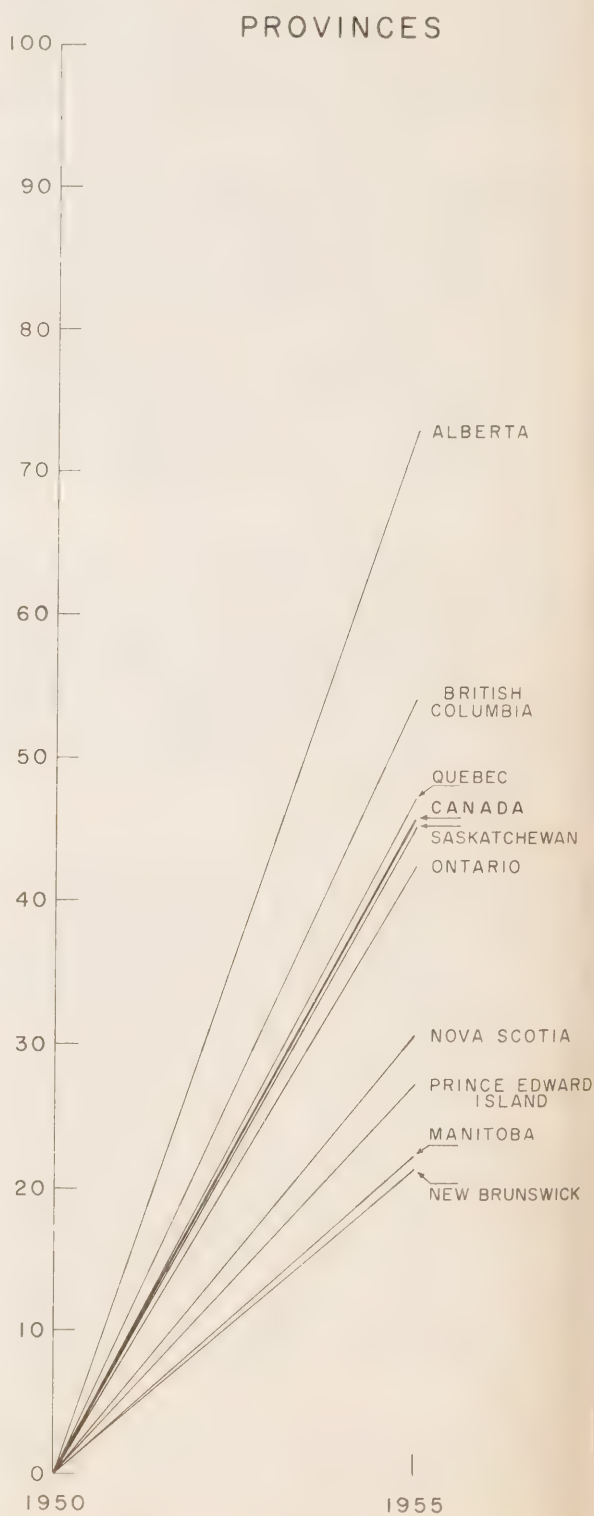
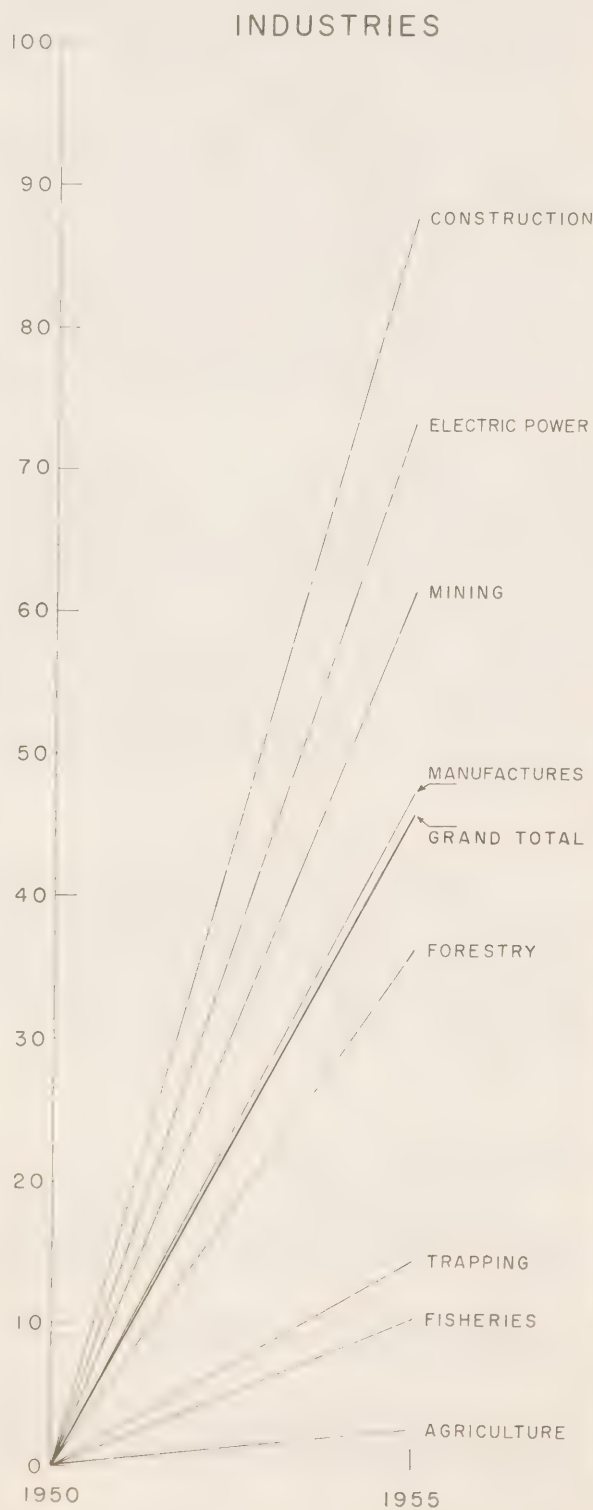
2. As no data on materials and/or fuel are available for some industries, the figures for these industries are, in reality, gross values or gross values partly adjusted but the amounts of materials and fuel involved are believed to be relatively unimportant. See Description of Methods.

3. See Table 20, page 50, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and page 33 of "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-1956".

Note: Throughout the report, the 1951-1955 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, fisheries, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Statistics on trapping are included from 1952. Data on agriculture are not yet available.

CHART I

# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1950 - 1955



**TABLE 1. Net Value of Production  
Canada**

Industry	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture .....	2,653,678,000	2,489,880,000	2,239,227,000	1,665,933,000	1,937,170,000
Forestry (ex. farm woodlots) <sup>1</sup> .....	660,964,921	603,482,562	558,795,751	584,337,805	664,664,738
Fisheries .....	102,027,000	92,746,000	89,832,000	97,542,000	90,891,200
Trapping .....	19,791,933	14,137,820	13,221,035	9,839,383	17,423,973
Mining .....	770,143,233	777,443,771	790,596,855	900,609,249	1,061,430,009
Electric power .....	363,642,975	402,073,511	449,320,752	488,556,404	543,305,000
<b>Total-Primary production</b> .....	<b>4,570,248,062</b>	<b>4,384,743,664</b>	<b>4,140,993,393</b>	<b>3,746,817,841</b>	<b>4,314,884,920</b>
Manufactures .....	6,940,946,783	7,443,533,199	7,993,069,351	7,902,124,137	8,753,450,495
Construction .....	1,738,274,000	1,976,703,000	2,454,032,000	2,528,557,000	2,769,715,000
<b>Total-Secondary production</b> .....	<b>8,679,220,783</b>	<b>9,420,236,199</b>	<b>10,447,101,351</b>	<b>10,430,681,137</b>	<b>11,523,165,496</b>
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>13,249,468,845</b>	<b>13,804,979,863</b>	<b>14,588,094,744</b>	<b>14,177,498,978</b>	<b>15,838,050,416</b>

1. Revised data for period 1940-55 shown in Table 7. See "Sources and methods" for description of revision. These figures exclude value of forestry production originating on farm wood lots which is included with agriculture.  
The net values for forestry including farm wood lot production are as follows for the years 1951 to 1955 (million dollars): 730; 671; 623; 644; 729.

**TABLE 2. Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production**

Industry	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Agriculture .....	20.0	18.1	15.4	11.8	12.2	131.4	123.3	110.9	82.5	95.9
Forestry .....	5.0	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.2	177.6	163.5	150.1	157.0	178.6
Fisheries .....	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	151.2	137.5	133.2	144.6	134.7
Trapping .....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	129.4	92.4	86.4	64.3	113.9
Mining .....	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.3	6.7	135.1	136.3	138.6	157.9	186.1
Electric power .....	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	134.6	148.8	166.3	180.9	201.1
<b>Total-Primary production</b> .....	<b>34.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>130.2</b>
Manufactures .....	52.4	53.9	54.3	55.8	55.3	130.2	139.6	149.9	148.2	164.2
Construction .....	13.1	14.3	16.8	17.8	17.5	126.8	144.2	179.0	184.4	202.0
<b>Total-Secondary production</b> .....	<b>65.5</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>171.9</b>
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>141.5</b>	<b>158.1</b>

**TABLE 3. Net Value of Production by Provinces**

Province	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup> .....	145,545,865	151,070,304	157,415,689	163,905,151	189,777,105
Prince Edward Island .....	37,046,668	42,260,503	34,288,640	37,574,980	39,556,811
Nova Scotia .....	304,644,175	319,858,908	333,690,394	344,953,863	348,963,556
New Brunswick .....	286,732,156	271,424,288	266,700,077	265,572,217	301,500,350
Quebec .....	3,406,124,714	3,628,580,123	3,810,434,557	3,888,597,165	4,205,071,322
Ontario .....	5,307,111,509	5,485,813,501	5,977,076,051	5,812,524,157	6,479,622,022
Manitoba .....	573,842,998	580,066,823	572,582,909	538,994,676	590,478,522
Saskatchewan .....	892,600,420	967,228,965	886,547,107	605,697,656	795,140,719
Alberta .....	1,003,419,110	1,060,251,662	1,170,742,662	1,117,693,012	1,273,176,313
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	1,273,605,549	1,278,277,196	1,357,028,175	1,364,080,561	1,577,870,127
Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup> .....	18,795,681	20,147,585	21,588,483	37,905,540	36,893,569
<b>Total</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	<b>13,249,468,845</b>	<b>13,804,979,863</b>	<b>14,588,094,744</b>	<b>14,177,498,978</b>	<b>15,838,050,416</b>

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture; trapping is excluded in 1951 but included in subsequent years.

2. Construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

3. Data for forestry have been revised back to 1940.



CHART - 2

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1940 — 1955

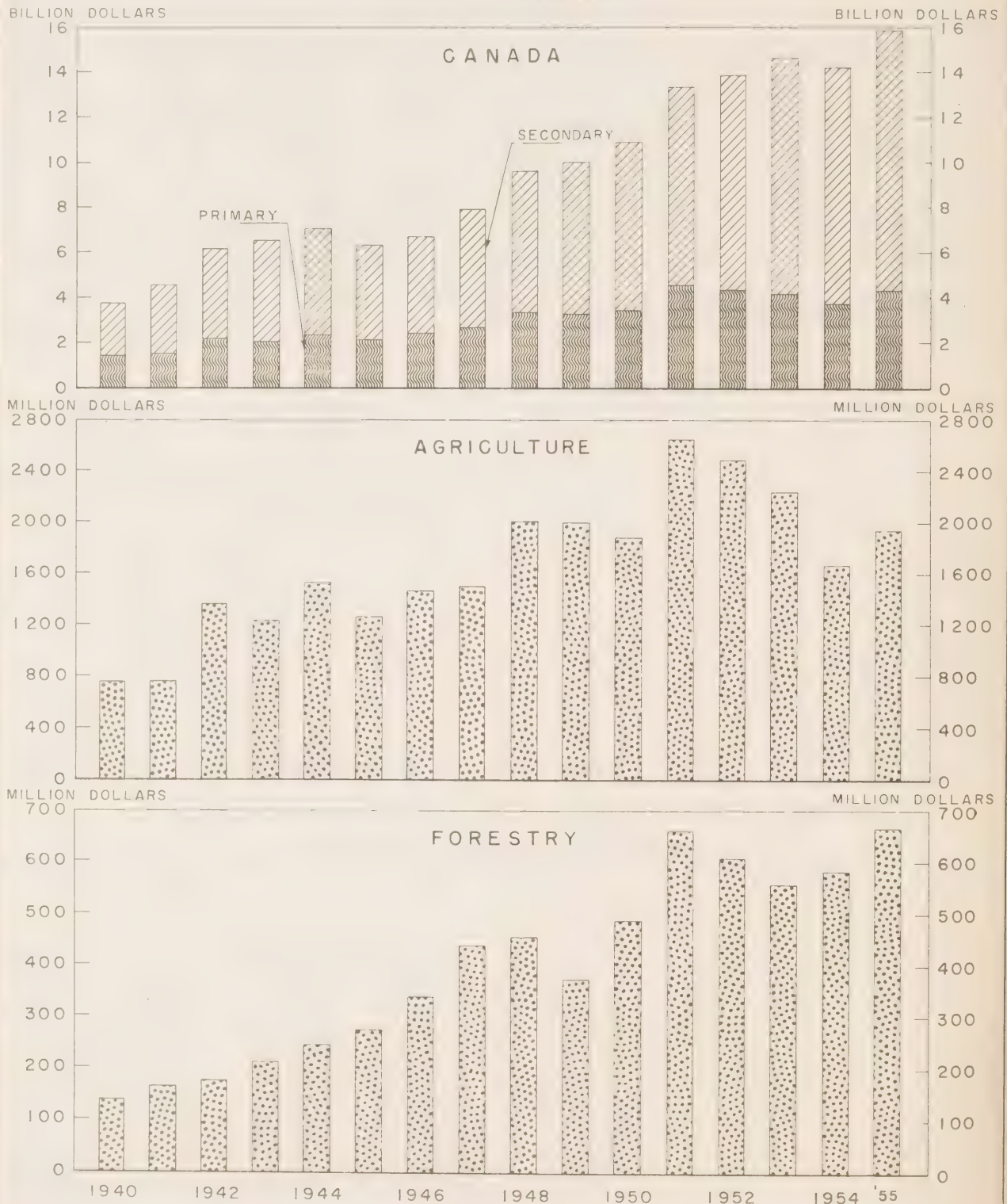


TABLE 4. Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup>	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	180.0	186.8	194.7	202.7	234.7
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	119.4	136.2	110.5	121.1	127.5
Nova Scotia	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	113.9	119.6	124.8	129.0	130.5
New Brunswick	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	131.1	124.1	121.9	121.4	137.8
Quebec	25.7	26.3	26.1	27.4	26.6	132.3	141.0	148.0	151.1	163.4
Ontario	40.1	39.7	41.0	41.0	40.9	130.1	134.4	146.5	142.5	158.8
Manitoba	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	119.2	120.4	118.9	111.9	122.6
Saskatchewan	6.7	7.0	6.1	4.3	5.0	139.2	150.8	138.2	94.4	124.0
Alberta	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	137.1	144.8	159.9	152.7	173.9
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.6	10.0	142.2	142.7	151.5	152.3	176.2
Yukon & Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	142.4	152.6	163.5	287.1	279.4
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>141.5</b>	<b>158.1</b>

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture; trapping is excluded in 1951 but included in subsequent years.

2. Construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

3. Data for forestry have been revised back to 1940.

TABLE 5. Per Capita Net Value of Production by Provinces Indicating Percentage Variations from National Average

	1951 <sup>1</sup>		1952 <sup>1</sup>		1953 <sup>1</sup>		1954 <sup>1</sup>		1955 <sup>1</sup>	
	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>960</b>		<b>969</b>		<b>998</b>		<b>941</b>		<b>1,023</b>	
Prince Edward Island	378	-60.6	423	-56.3	339	-66.0	372	-60.5	396	-61.3
Nova Scotia	474	-50.6	490	-49.4	503	-49.6	513	-45.5	511	-50.0
New Brunswick	556	-42.1	516	-45.8	500	-49.9	492	-47.7	551	-46.1
Quebec	840	-12.5	869	-10.3	893	-10.5	886	-5.8	931	-9.0
Ontario	1,154	+20.2	1,146	+18.3	1,210	+21.2	1,136	+20.7	1,230	+20.2
Manitoba	739	-23.0	727	-25.0	703	-29.1	655	-30.4	704	-31.2
Saskatchewan	1,073	+11.8	1,147	+18.4	1,030	+3.2	694	-26.2	906	-11.4
Alberta	1,069	+11.4	1,090	+12.5	1,157	+15.9	1,057	+12.3	1,167	+14.1
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	1,086	+13.1	1,056	+9.0	1,083	+8.5	1,060	+12.6	1,178	+15.2

1. Excludes Newfoundland.

2. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces

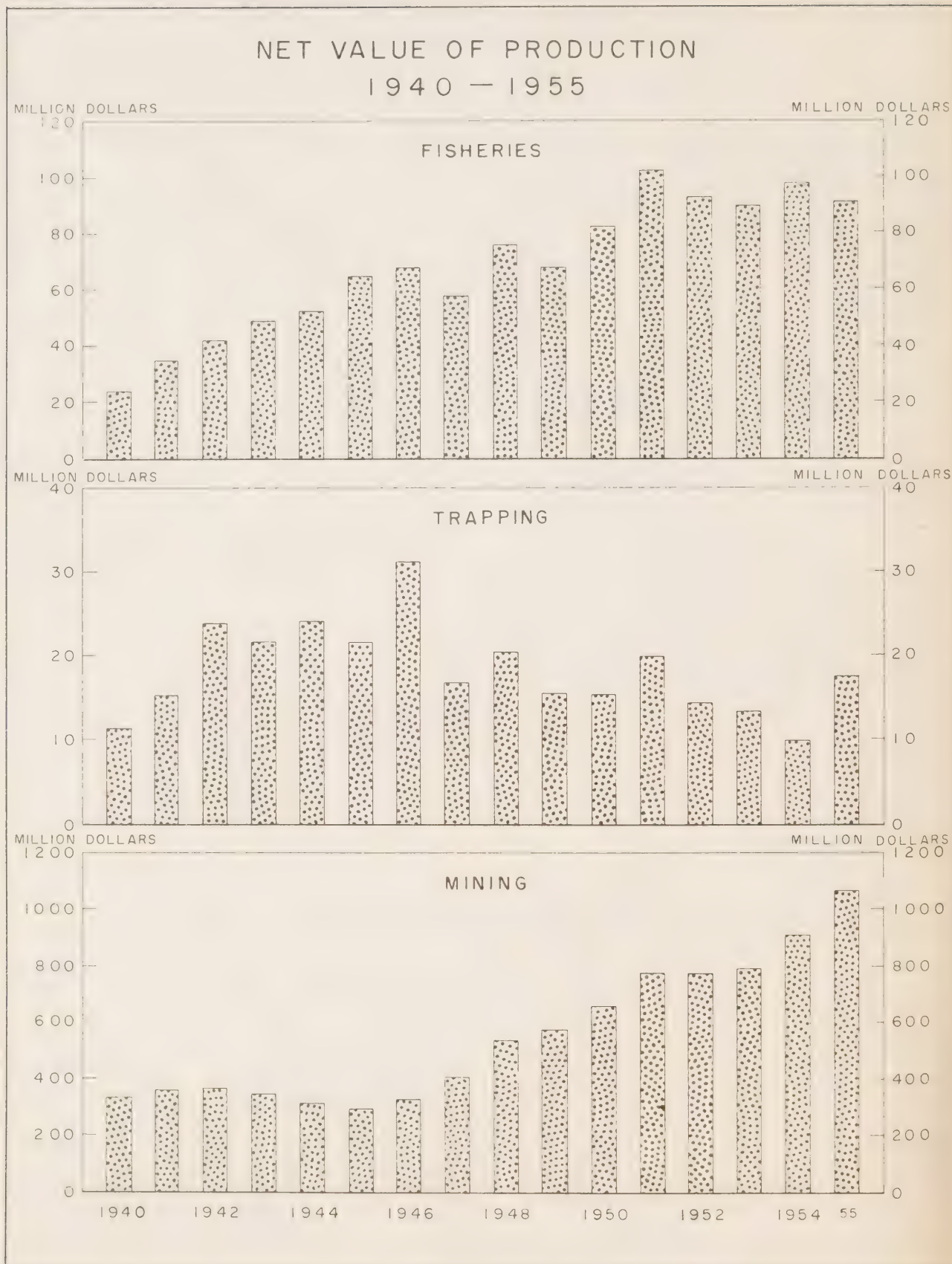
Industry	Newfoundland					Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	\$000					\$000				
Agriculture	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	26,597	21,549	24,884	21,419	24,295	682	739	612	595	449
Fisheries	13,500	12,928	12,015	14,704	13,661	535	735	470	636	742
Trapping	-	141	62	131	48	2,400	1,521	1,124	939	1,410
Mining	25,295	20,515	20,917	26,879	42,625	13,530	15,053	16,955	32,515	31,098
Electric power	2,669	3,390	3,933	4,618	6,698	890	977	1,415	1,364	1,462
Manufactures	53,690	56,109	57,785	59,484	60,587	759	1,023	1,012	1,856	1,733
Construction	23,795	36,438	37,820	36,670	41,863	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>145,546<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>151,070<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>157,413<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>163,905<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>189,777<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>18,796</b>	<b>20,148</b>	<b>21,588</b>	<b>37,905</b>	<b>36,894</b>

1. Not available.

2. Construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

3. Excludes agriculture.

CHART - 3





### Recent Trends in Commodity Production

The net value of Canadian commodity production during 1955 rose to \$15,838,000,000, nearly 12 per cent above the 1954 total. All industries except fisheries shared in this advance. Manufacturing and construction accounted for about two-thirds of the overall increase of \$1,661,000,000 while the primary industries contributed one-third of the advance over 1954.

Among the major expansionary forces were the rise in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services and the sharp increase in residential construction. Other contributing factors were the strong recovery of exports (principally of forestry and mining products) and of business outlays for plant, machinery and equipment. Additional expansionary factors in 1955 were the rise in government expenditures for goods and services, the larger grain crop and the swing in business inventories from liquidation in 1954 to net accumulation in 1955.

Preliminary data for 1956 indicate a further increase over 1955 of more than 10 per cent in the net value of commodity output. This continued strong expansion of economic activity was principally the result of the very large advance of 33 per cent in business investment outlays for new construction, machinery and equipment. In addition, both consumer expenditures and exports continued to show strong gains as compared with the preceding year. By contrast, investment in residential construction recorded only a small increase. This strength in end-product demand was reflected in the expansion of most commodity-producing industries. Advance data indicate that agricultural output rose by 10 per cent over 1955. Mining production showed an appreciable increase of more than 12 per cent. The forestry, fisheries and electric power industries also recorded advances over the high levels of 1955. The net value of the manufacturing industry rose by about 10 per cent in the same comparison as substantial gains were recorded by most durable industries, especially iron and steel products. The construction industry showed the largest increase among the commodity groups in 1956; the net value rose by more than 20 per cent as compared with 1955.

Advance indicators suggest a levelling off in the net value of production for 1957. During the first nine months of 1957, the Index of Industrial Production averaged only 1.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1956; since it reached a peak in February, the seasonally-adjusted index has shown a steadily declining trend. For the first ten months of 1957, the general wholesale price index averaged a little over 1 per cent above its level for the same period of 1956.

### Five-Year Analysis of Production

The total net value of commodity production rose by 46 per cent between 1950 and 1955. Sustained demand for consumer goods both here and abroad, the industrial and resource development programmes and the expansion of defence industries all contributed to this advance. All of the eight industrial groups showed advances in value of output in the five-year comparison. The net value of agricultural production in 1955 was \$1,937,000,000, somewhat higher than in 1950, though far below the total for 1951. A much larger wheat crop of over 500 million bushels contributed to the increase in value from the low point of 1954. The net value of output of forestry operations rose to nearly \$665 million in 1955, \$80 million above the 1954 total, and 36 per cent above the level of 1950; the 1955 total, however, was only slightly above the previous peak in 1951. Value of production in the primary fisheries industry during 1955 was \$91,000,000, about 11 per cent higher than the value in 1950, but lower than the production levels in most intervening years. Quantity of seafish landed fell off in 1955 from the 1954 peak, although prices of fisheries products rose lightly. Value of output in the trapping industry rose sharply in 1955 to somewhat above the 1950 level.

Over the five-year period the net value of production in the mining industry rose steadily to a record high of \$1,061,000,000 in 1955, more than 61 per cent above the 1950 level. The vol-

ume of fuel production advanced by 156 per cent in the five-year comparison, with petroleum output rising by nearly 350 per cent. Volume of metal mining showed a 24 per cent gain over the five year period, and production of non-metals rose by 23 per cent in the same comparison. Shipments of iron ore in 1955, were well over four times the 1950 total and were still rising rapidly. Output in 1955 was well over double the 1954 figure, as operations in the Labrador area covered the first full season. The generation of electric power showed an increase of 50 per cent between 1950 and 1955, and in terms of net value the industry advanced by over 73 per cent.

The net value of manufacturing production rose fairly steadily over the period, reaching \$8,753,000,000 in 1955, 47 per cent above the 1950 total. The value of durable manufactures advanced by over 52 per cent in this comparison, and the value of non-durables increased by nearly 43 per cent. Among the durables industries the net value of non-ferrous metal products rose by 90 per cent in the five year comparison. The net value of non-metallic mineral products increased by over 79 per cent, and value of electrical apparatus rose by 49 per cent over the five-year period.

Net value of production of iron and steel products and of transportation equipment increased by about 47 per cent with value of wood products recording a gain of 36 per cent. Durable manufactures accounted for nearly 48 per cent of manufacturing "net value" in 1955, compared with 46 per cent in 1950. In the non-durables sector, petroleum and coal products recorded the largest increase of 189 per cent over the five year period, followed by chemical products and printing and publishing with gains of 67 per cent and 52 per cent respectively. By contrast, value of output in the textiles industry showed a fractional decline as compared with 1950 and production of clothing (including knitting mill products) rose by less than 14 per cent in the same comparison.

The construction industry showed the largest proportionate gain of the major commodity industries, with value of net output rising by almost 88 per cent from \$1,475,000,000 in 1950 to \$2,770,000,000 in 1955. Contributing factors were a substantial rise in the amount of building activity, and a sharp advance in construction costs. Investment in new construction for 1955 stood at \$3,328 million, 82 per cent above the corresponding figure for 1950. Investment rose steeply in both the residential and the non-residential sectors.

During the five year period, the contribution of secondary commodity output continued to increase, relatively to primary production. In 1955 secondary production (manufacturing and construction) accounted for nearly 73 per cent of all commodity output, as compared with 68 per cent in 1950. The main factor in this change was the large gain in the contribution of construction which accounted for 17.5 per cent of all commodity production value in 1955, as compared with 13.6 per cent in 1950. The share of manufacturing, which was slightly under 55 per cent in 1950, was virtually unchanged in 1955.

The contribution of the primary industries declined from just under 32 per cent in 1950 to slightly over 27 per cent in 1955. The decline of the contribution of agriculture from 17.3 per cent in 1950 to 12.2 per cent in 1955 accounted for the entire drop. The reduced share of agricultural output during the last two years has been largely caused by comparatively smaller wheat crops.

### Provincial Analysis of Production

All provinces and territories recorded a higher net value of production in 1955 than during 1950. Among the older provinces, Alberta and British Columbia showed the highest proportionate gains in this comparison. Value of output in Alberta rose by over 73 per cent during the five years, and value of production in British Columbia advanced by more than 54 per cent. The value of output in Quebec rose by 47 per cent, and in Ontario by 43 per cent. Saskatchewan showed a 45 per cent increase. Other provinces showed more moderate advances.

CHART - 4

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1940-1955

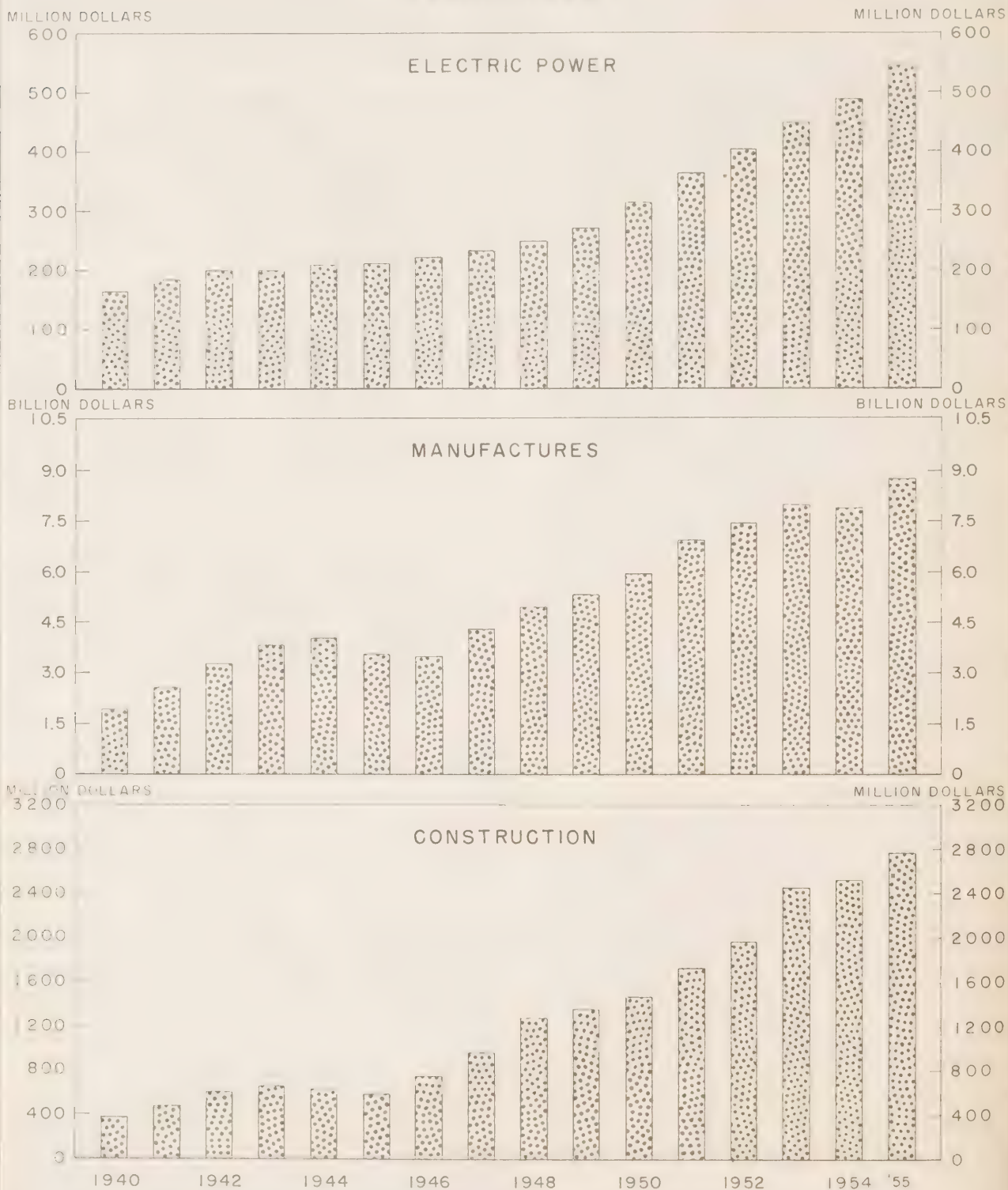




CHART-5

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1940 - 1955

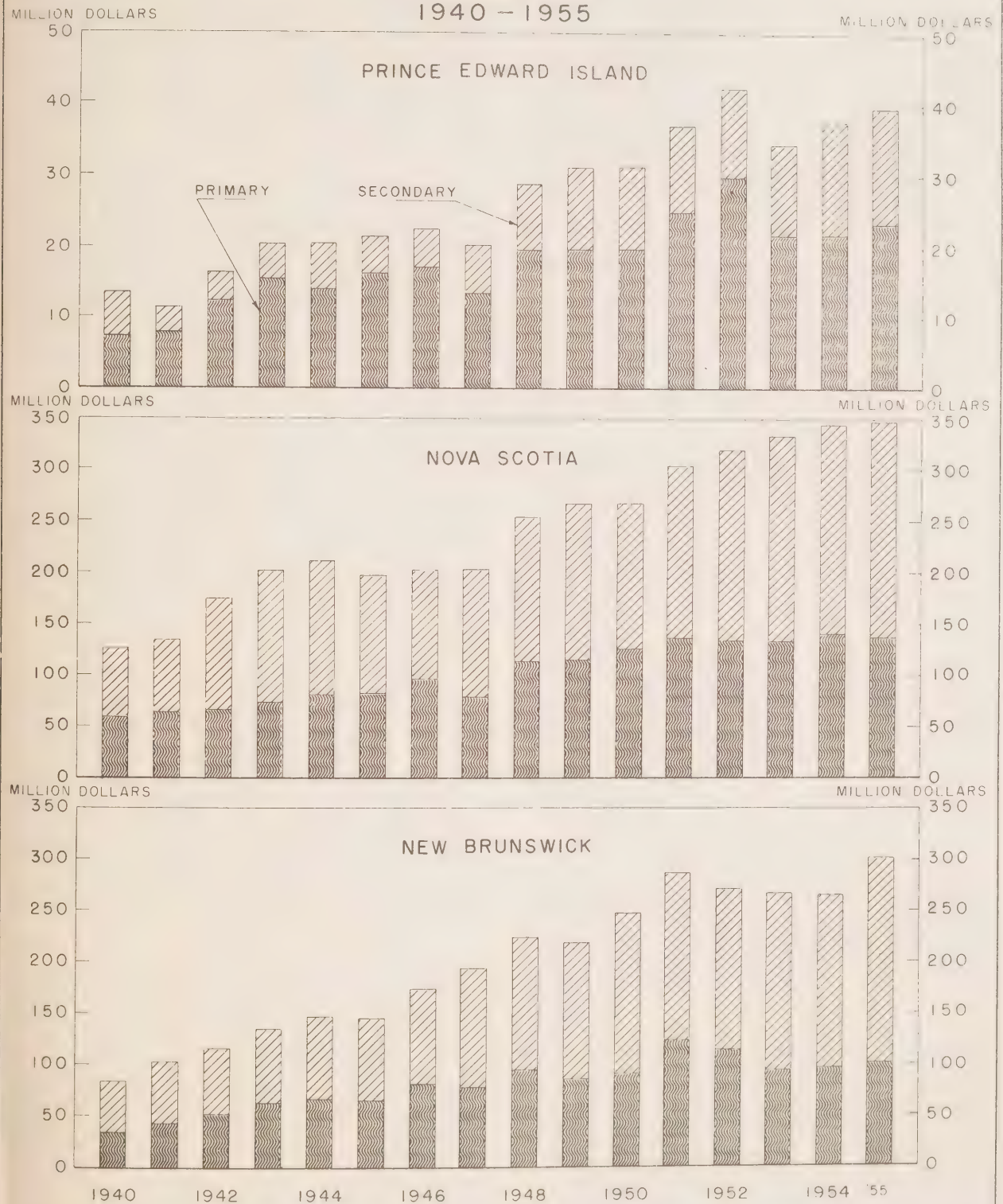




TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces — Continued

Industry	Prince Edward Island									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	21,215	57.3	25,243	59.8	17,057	49.3	17,239	45.9	18,171	45.9
Forestry .....	545	1.5	943	2.2	461	1.3	363	1.0	376	0.9
Fisheries .....	2,240	6.0	2,660	6.3	2,870	8.4	2,948	7.8	3,279	8.3
Trapping .....	7	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Mining .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric power .....	865	2.3	1,055	2.5	1,194	3.5	1,283	3.4	1,367	3.5
Manufactures .....	5,047	13.6	5,957	14.1	5,879	17.1	6,045	16.1	6,432	16.3
Construction .....	7,128	19.3	6,395	15.1	6,324	19.9	9,689	25.8	9,930	25.1
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>37,047</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,231</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,289</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,575</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,557</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Nova Scotia									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	37,386	12.3	32,049	10.0	31,309	9.5	33,066	9.6	30,225	8.7
Forestry .....	18,287	6.0	16,592	5.2	14,150	4.2	13,613	3.9	16,052	4.6
Fisheries .....	21,393	7.0	22,679	7.1	21,928	6.6	23,046	6.7	23,582	6.7
Trapping .....	285	0.1	420	0.2	227	0.1	184	0.1	207	0.1
Mining .....	46,957	15.4	49,599	15.5	51,234	15.4	56,777	16.5	50,850	14.6
Electric power .....	11,750	3.9	12,863	4.0	13,791	4.1	14,932	4.3	16,481	4.7
Manufactures .....	119,487	39.2	130,715	40.8	127,917	38.3	129,778	37.6	139,646	40.0
Construction .....	49,094	16.1	54,942	17.2	72,634	21.8	73,508	21.3	71,920	20.6
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>304,344</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>319,859</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>333,690</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>344,954</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>348,963</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	New Brunswick									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	45,269	15.8	46,395	17.1	36,644	13.8	40,403	15.2	38,375	12.7
Forestry .....	54,333	19.1	42,213	15.5	32,471	12.2	28,986	10.9	32,423	10.8
Fisheries .....	7,588	2.6	7,825	2.9	6,910	2.6	7,310	2.7	6,753	2.2
Trapping .....	37	0.0	131	0.0	84	0.0	175	0.1	184	0.1
Mining .....	7,378	2.6	7,630	2.8	7,305	2.7	7,389	3.0	10,405	3.4
Electric power .....	8,581	3.0	8,332	3.3	10,217	3.8	11,613	4.4	11,986	4.0
Manufactures .....	120,595	42.1	117,837	43.4	120,617	45.2	118,016	44.4	120,803	40.1
Construction .....	42,451	14.8	40,561	15.0	52,452	19.7	51,180	19.3	80,566	26.7
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>286,732</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>271,424</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>266,700</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>265,572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>301,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Newfoundland

In 1955 the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, exclusive of agriculture, amounted to nearly \$190,000,000, or about 1.2 per cent of the Canadian total. The leading activity in the province was manufacturing, which accounted in 1955 for more than 30 per cent of commodity production. Pulp and paper production and fish processing were the main manufacturing industries. Mining ranked next in importance with a contribution of 22 per cent to provincial output. The principal mineral product was iron ore (with a greatly expanded output). Zinc and lead production were also substantial. Construction also contributed 22 per cent of Newfoundland's value of commodity production, with forestry and primary fisheries next in importance.

### Prince Edward Island

The economy of this province is largely agricultural; farm output, in 1955, constituted nearly 46 per cent of the total value of commodity production. The principal agricultural products were live stock, potatoes and dairy products. Construction contributed 25 per cent of the total value and accounted for the bulk of non-farm output together with manufactures. Total net value of production rose by more than 27 per cent between 1950 and 1955, and in the latter year represented 0.3 per cent of Canadian commodity production.

### Nova Scotia

The net value of production in Nova Scotia advanced by nearly 31 per cent between 1950 and 1955, and accounted for 2.2 per cent of the national total during the latter year. In 1955, manufacturing contributed 40 per cent of the province's value of production. Primary iron and steel, fish processing, pulp and paper production and shipbuilding were Nova Scotia's principal manufacturing industries. Construction accounted for almost 21 per cent of the province's total output. Mining and agriculture remained Nova Scotia's principal primary industries, contributing nearly 15 per cent and almost 9 per cent respectively to the 1955 total. In the latter year, coal mining represented nearly three quarters of the total value of mineral output. Dairy products, livestock, poultry and eggs were the principal farm products.

### New Brunswick

The value of net commodity output in New Brunswick rose substantially in 1955 after declining slightly during previous years, and stood at nearly 22 per cent above the 1950 total in 1955. Over the period, New Brunswick's contribution to the Canadian aggregate fell off from 2.3 to 1.9 per cent. As in Nova Scotia, manufacturing is the principal activity, accounting for 40 per cent of all value of commodity output in 1955. Pulp and paper production was the main manufacturing industry, followed by sawmilling, fish processing and shipbuilding. Agriculture and forestry were the principal primary industries, accounting for 13 per cent and 11 per cent respectively of 1955 output. The principal agricultural products were livestock, dairy products, potatoes and eggs. The net value of construction output rose to nearly 27 per cent of the provincial aggregate in 1955.

### Quebec

In 1955 Quebec's net value of production stood at \$4,205,000,000, accounting for nearly 27 per cent of the total Canadian value of output, and showing an increase of more than 47 per cent over the five year period. Manufacturing was by far the most important activity representing over 62 per cent of all provincial production. Pulp and paper was still the leading manufacturing industry, contributing about 11 per cent of total factory output. Other major industries included non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clothing, petroleum products, textiles and electrical apparatus. In 1955, agriculture's share of provincial output fell off to less than 8 per cent, as compared with 10 per cent in 1950. Dairy products, livestock and poultry accounted for the greater part of agricultural output. The contribution of the construction industry to provincial production rose from 12.3 per cent in 1950 to 15.5 per cent in 1955.

### Ontario

The net value of commodity production in Ontario rose from \$4,544,000,000 in 1950 to \$6,480,000,000 in 1955, a gain of 43 per cent. The province's contribution to the Canadian total was just under 41 per cent, in 1955, as compared with 42 per cent in 1950. The economy of Ontario, like that of Quebec is largely dominated by manufacturing, which has represented between 67 per cent and 70 per cent of total provincial commodity output throughout the five year period. Those manufacturing industries which contributed more than \$100,000,000 to the value of net output in 1955 were, in order of importance, motor vehicles, primary iron and steel, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, pulp and paper, rubber products, aircraft and parts, motor vehicle parts, petroleum products and heavy electrical machinery. Agricultural output contributed just over 8 per cent of the province's value of production in 1955, the principal sources of farm income being livestock, dairy products, tobacco, poultry, eggs and vegetables. The net value of construction accounted for 15 per cent of provincial output in 1955, as compared with 12.3 per cent in 1950.

### Manitoba

Manitoba's net value of commodity production rose from \$483,000,000 in 1950 to \$590,000,000 in 1955, a gain of 22 per cent, although the total fluctuated somewhat over the period. Manitoba's contribution to the Canadian aggregate, however, declined from 4.4 per cent to 3.7 per cent over the five years. Partly as a result of the decline in the value of farm output during recent years, manufacturing has displaced agriculture as the province's dominant activity.

During 1955, manufacturing contributed nearly 42 per cent of the total value of commodity output. Slaughtering and meat packing, railway rolling stock and petroleum products were the leading manufacturing industries. Agriculture's share of provincial output, which had been 38 per cent in 1950, fell off to slightly over 25 per cent in 1955. As in the other Prairie Provinces, grains and livestock are the principal farm products. The value of construction, which has risen sharply during the period under review, accounted in 1955 for nearly 23 per cent of the total value of provincial output, as compared with slightly over 15 per cent in 1950.

### Saskatchewan

The economy of this province is largely dependent upon agriculture and particularly on the wheat crop. The poor crop of 1954 was followed by a fair one in 1955, and the province's commodity output rose to \$795,000,000 in the latter year. Although this amount was 45 per cent above the low 1950 output, it was lower than the total value for several of the intervening years. In 1955 Saskatchewan contributed 5.0 per cent of the Canadian aggregate, unchanged from its share in 1950, but distinctly less than in the period 1951-1953 when bumper crops were harvested. The share of total provincial output contributed by agriculture stood at 58 per cent in 1955.

Manufacturing output in 1955 represented more than 14 per cent of the province's value of production. Petroleum products is the province's leading industry, with the slaughtering and meat packing, flour milling, brewing and butter and cheese industries also making significant contributions. The net value of construction showed a decline from 1954 and accounted for nearly 19 per cent of net commodity output.

### Alberta

Alberta's net value of production rose to \$1,273,000,000 in 1955 more than 73 per cent above the 1950 total. The province's contribution to the national aggregate was 8.0 per cent in 1955, as compared with 6.8 per cent in 1950. Agriculture has declined in relative importance in this province, and accounted for slightly over 25 per cent of provincial output in 1955, as compared with 44 per cent in 1950. The net value of mining output on the other hand, rose from \$123,000,000 in 1950 to \$304,000,000 in 1955, reflecting primarily the development of Alberta's petroleum resources. The contribution of mining to the provincial total increased from less than 17 per cent in 1950 to nearly 24 per cent in 1955. Manufacturing output



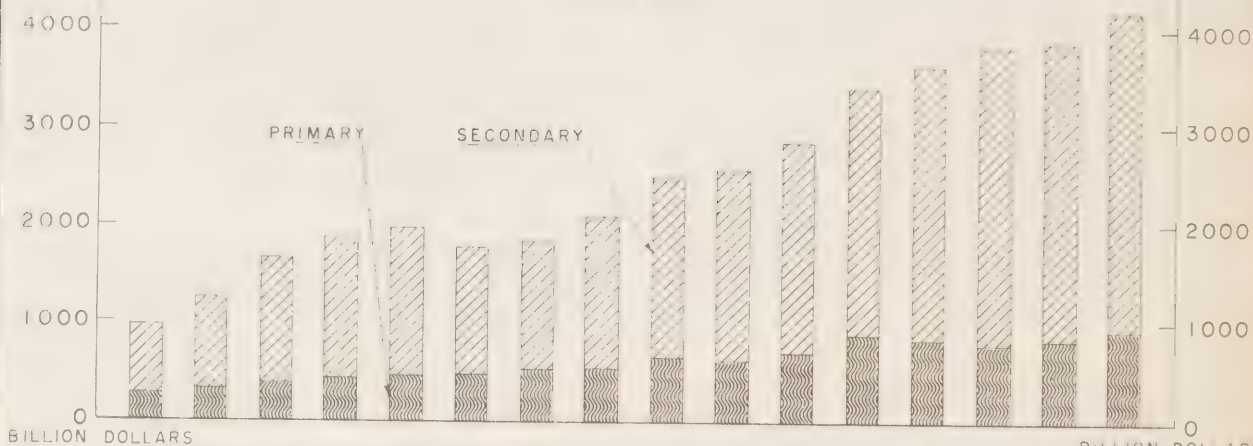
CHART 6

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1940-1955

MILLION DOLLARS  
5000

MILLION DOLLARS  
5000

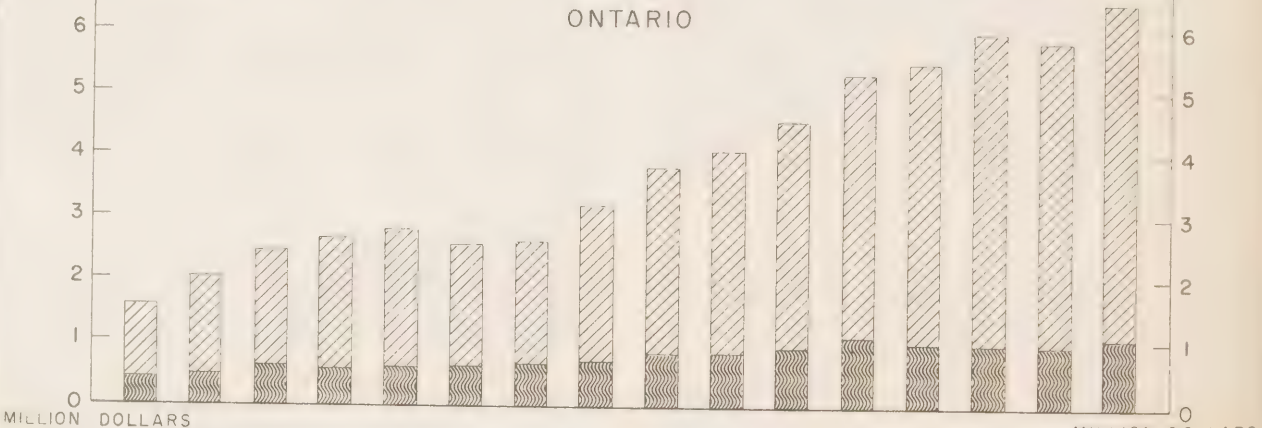
## QUEBEC



BILLION DOLLARS  
7

BILLION DOLLARS  
7

## ONTARIO



MILLION DOLLARS  
600

MILLION DOLLARS  
600

## MANITOBA

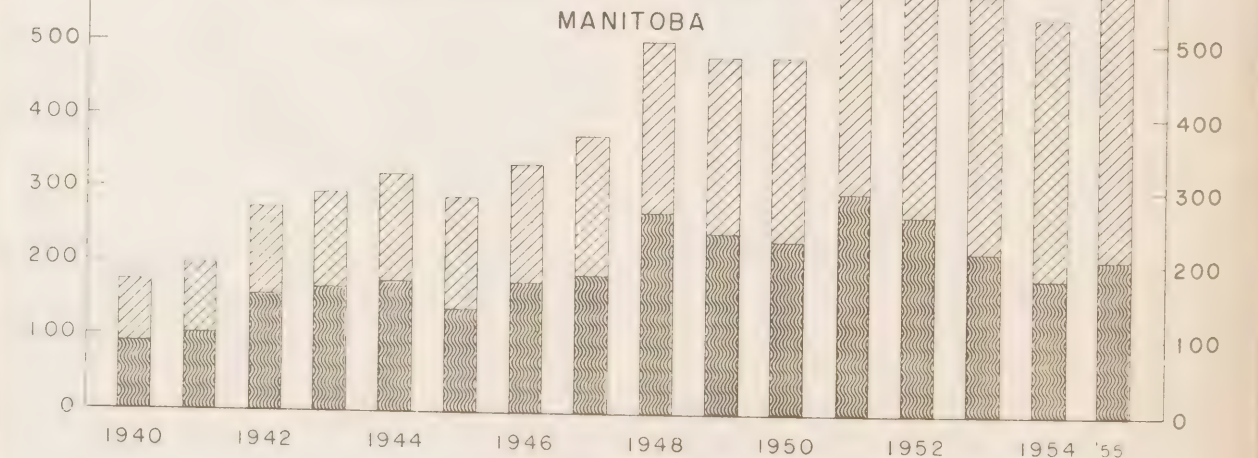
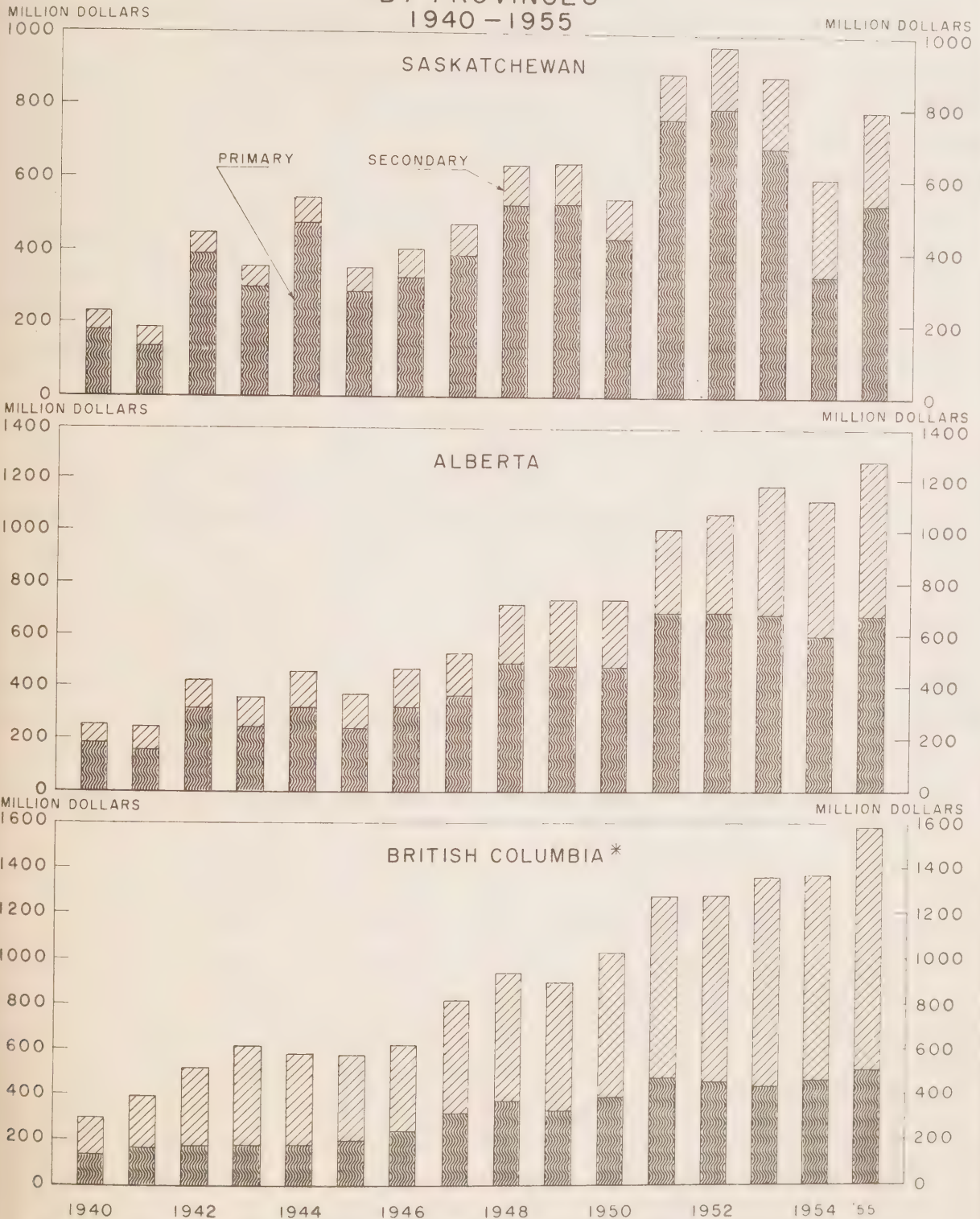




CHART — 7

# NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1940-1955



\* Production in Construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included in British Columbia

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces — Continued

Industry	Quebec									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	377,290	11.1	322,600	8.9	321,478	8.4	316,351	8.1	331,794	7.9
Forestry .....	220,059	6.4	187,408	5.2	171,047	4.5	185,359	4.8	188,859	4.5
Fisheries .....	3,376	0.1	3,572	0.1	3,395	0.1	2,931	0.1	3,453	0.1
Trapping .....	2,350	0.1	1,341	0.0	1,288	0.0	1,120	0.0	1,750	0.1
Mining .....	164,882	4.8	174,105	4.8	152,132	4.0	175,287	4.5	233,120	5.5
Electric Power .....	129,474	3.8	140,816	3.9	150,030	4.0	158,416	4.1	170,064	4.0
Manufactures .....	2,083,934	61.2	2,288,643	63.1	2,424,647	63.6	2,448,027	63.0	2,622,333	62.4
Construction .....	424,760	12.5	510,095	14.0	586,418	15.4	601,106	15.4	653,698	15.5
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>3,406,125</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,628,580</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,810,435</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,888,597</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,205,071</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Ontario									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	652,451	12.3	547,082	10.0	537,569	9.0	489,286	8.4	526,895	8.1
Forestry .....	118,526	2.2	114,220	2.1	96,911	1.6	99,009	1.7	114,483	1.8
Fisheries .....	7,035	0.1	7,417	0.1	7,027	0.1	7,013	0.1	6,783	0.1
Trapping .....	5,214	0.1	3,657	0.0	3,869	0.1	2,683	0.1	4,286	0.1
Mining .....	178,554	3.4	182,085	3.3	184,516	3.1	196,422	3.4	221,263	3.4
Electric power .....	127,319	2.4	140,762	2.6	164,347	2.7	179,979	3.1	208,649	3.2
Manufactures .....	3,569,400	67.3	3,811,107	69.5	4,130,127	69.1	3,930,730	67.6	4,426,655	68.3
Construction .....	648,613	12.2	679,483	12.4	852,710	14.3	907,402	15.6	970,608	15.0
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>5,307,112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,485,813</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,977,076</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,812,524</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,479,622</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Manitoba									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	241,677	42.1	220,766	38.1	174,707	30.5	129,655	24.0	149,866	25.4
Forestry .....	10,536	1.8	8,157	1.4	5,805	1.0	6,797	1.3	6,165	1.1
Fisheries .....	4,263	0.8	3,439	0.6	2,717	0.5	3,088	0.6	3,477	0.6
Trapping .....	3,393	0.6	2,526	0.4	2,116	0.4	1,574	0.3	2,970	0.5
Mining .....	20,804	3.6	12,082	2.1	12,216	2.1	17,100	3.2	22,545	3.8
Electric power .....	18,443	3.2	19,787	3.4	22,085	3.9	24,261	4.5	24,340	4.1
Manufactures .....	192,849	33.6	216,814	37.4	229,797	40.1	232,488	43.1	247,472	41.9
Construction .....	81,878	14.3	96,496	16.6	123,140	21.5	124,032	23.0	133,644	22.6
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>573,843</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>580,067</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>572,583</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>538,995</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>590,479</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces — Concluded

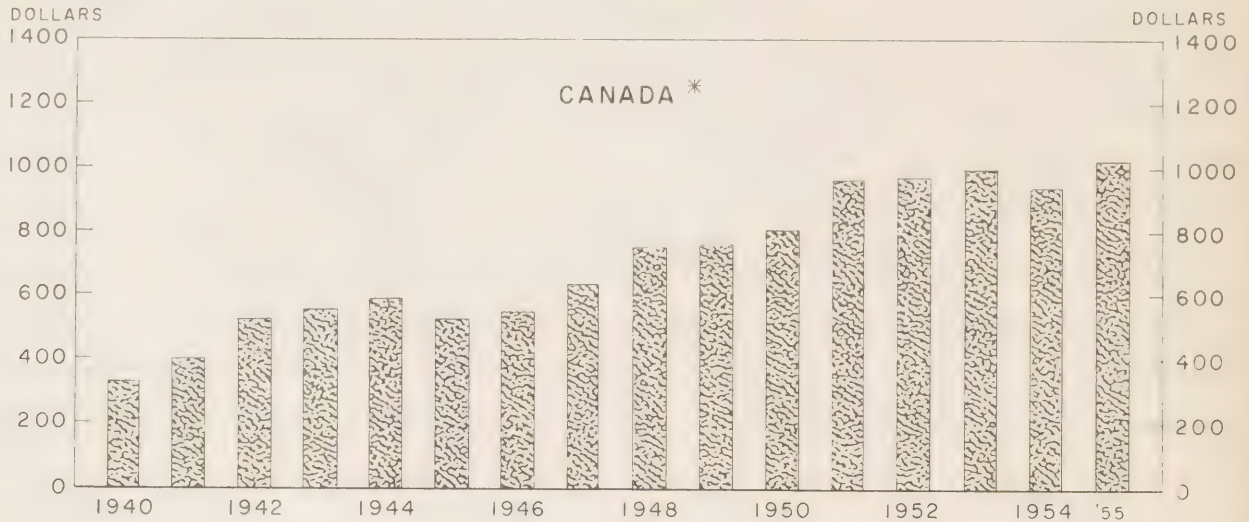
Industry	Saskatchewan									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	704,654	78.9	749,574	77.5	632,604	71.4	276,074	45.6	459,758	57.8
Forestry .....	4,532	0.5	3,700	0.4	3,608	0.4	4,521	0.7	4,166	0.5
Fisheries .....	910	0.1	679	0.1	553	0.1	741	0.1	763	0.1
Trapping .....	1,985	0.2	1,720	0.2	2,121	0.2	1,383	0.2	3,715	0.5
Mining .....	38,723	4.4	29,732	3.0	32,891	3.7	35,572	5.9	45,357	5.7
Electric power .....	11,058	1.3	12,812	1.3	14,630	1.6	16,951	2.8	18,639	2.4
Manufactures .....	61,089	6.8	80,934	8.4	79,941	9.0	104,561	17.3	113,599	14.3
Construction .....	69,649	7.8	88,078	9.1	120,199	13.6	165,895	27.4	149,144	18.7
Grand total .....	892,600	100.0	967,229	100.0	886,547	100.0	605,698	100.0	795,141	100.0
	Alberta									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	500,210	49.8	481,649	45.4	417,895	35.7	298,657	26.7	322,215	25.3
Forestry .....	10,151	1.0	11,698	1.1	9,777	0.8	12,057	1.1	13,163	1.0
Fisheries .....	544	0.0	654	0.1	667	0.1	667	0.1	688	0.1
Trapping .....	2,531	0.3	1,766	0.2	1,617	0.2	1,080	0.1	2,078	0.2
Mining .....	151,554	15.1	171,120	16.1	227,332	19.4	257,385	23.0	303,752	23.8
Electric power .....	16,591	1.7	19,522	1.8	22,414	1.9	25,622	2.3	28,858	2.3
Manufactures .....	141,650	14.1	178,221	16.8	199,661	17.0	219,327	19.6	263,309	20.7
Construction .....	180,188	18.0	195,622	18.5	291,380	24.9	302,898	27.1	339,113	26.6
Grand total .....	1,003,419	100.0	1,060,252	100.0	1,170,743	100.0	1,117,693	100.0	1,273,176	100.0
	British Columbia									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	73,526	5.8	64,497	5.1	69,464	5.1	65,202	4.8	59,871	3.8
Forestry .....	196,216	15.4	201,262	15.7	199,071	14.7	211,615	15.5	264,232	16.7
Fisheries .....	40,638	3.2	30,158	2.4	31,280	2.3	34,458	2.5	27,711	1.8
Trapping .....	1,589	0.1	813	0.1	709	0.1	568	0.1	774	0.0
Mining .....	122,467	9.6	115,524	9.0	85,098	6.3	94,781	6.9	100,415	6.4
Electric power .....	36,003	2.8	41,258	3.2	45,265	3.3	49,467	3.6	54,761	3.5
Manufactures .....	592,449	46.5	556,172	43.5	615,686	45.3	651,813	47.8	750,877	47.6
Construction <sup>1</sup> .....	210,718	16.6	268,593	21.0	310,455	22.9	256,177	18.8	319,229	20.2
Grand total .....	1,273,606	100.0	1,278,277	100.0	1,357,028	100.0	1,364,081	100.0	1,577,870	100.0

1. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.



CHART-8

# PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION



\* Excluding Newfoundland

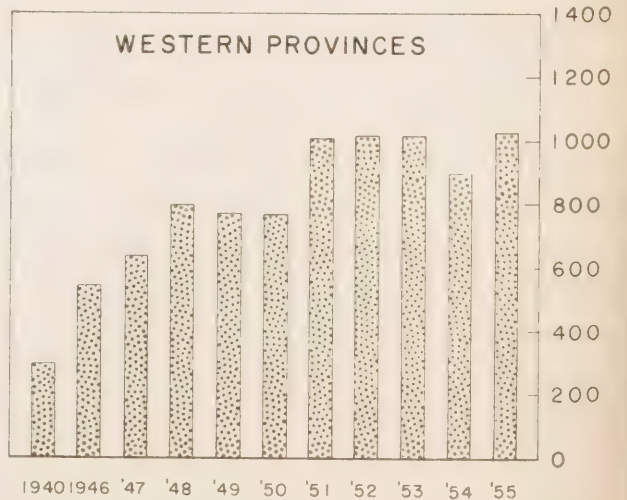
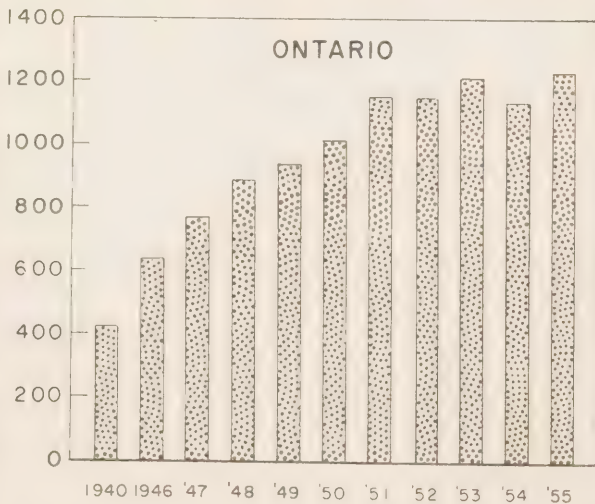
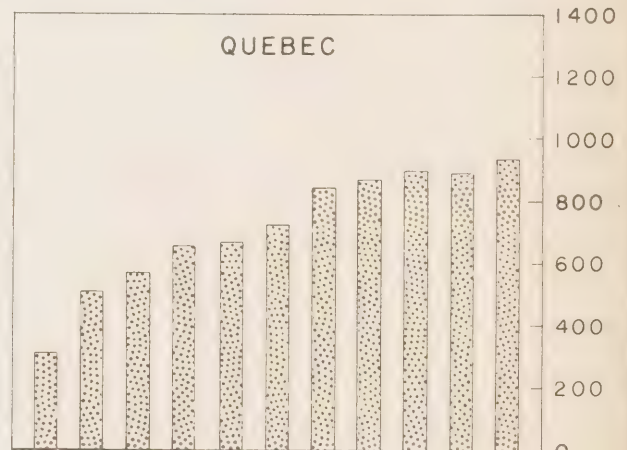
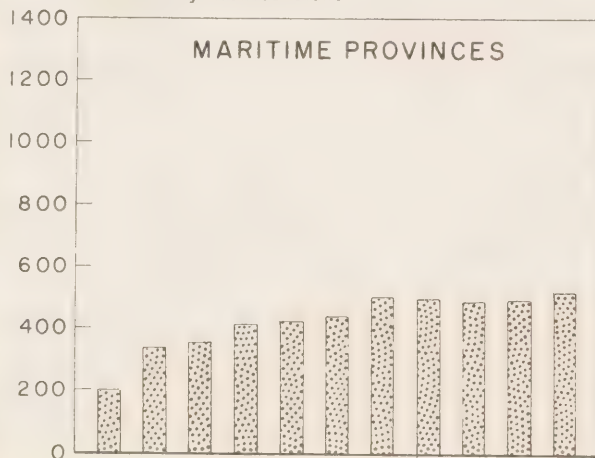


TABLE 7. Net Value of Forestry<sup>1</sup>

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon & N.W.T.
	million dollars											
1940 .....	135.8	—	—	6.6	9.1	47.3	26.5	1.7	2.2	2.4	39.9	0.1
1941 .....	163.8	—	0.1	7.6	12.3	56.7	32.7	2.3	2.5	3.7	45.7	0.2
1942 .....	175.1	—	0.1	6.0	14.1	64.0	38.8	2.2	2.4	4.3	42.9	0.3
1943 .....	201.1	—	0.1	6.9	17.7	77.1	42.4	2.6	3.3	3.5	46.1	1.4
1944 .....	246.3	—	0.1	8.3	22.3	98.1	47.6	3.0	3.9	7.7	54.8	0.5
1945 .....	274.9	—	0.1	9.1	20.5	121.3	55.8	3.1	3.7	6.3	54.8	0.2
1946 .....	338.3	—	0.2	10.8	28.9	137.7	73.1	4.1	3.3	8.6	71.2	0.4
1947 .....	439.0	—	0.3	12.9	33.6	148.8	98.2	5.0	4.1	10.2	125.4	0.5
1948 .....	454.6	—	0.2	12.4	36.0	162.0	97.4	5.8	3.9	9.3	127.1	0.5
1949 .....	372.3	15.6	0.3	9.8	27.0	119.5	75.3	3.9	2.4	6.9	111.1	0.5
1950 .....	487.1	20.8	0.2	13.5	27.8	159.3	89.6	4.1	3.6	8.9	158.8	0.5
1951 .....	661.0	26.6	0.6	18.3	54.8	220.1	118.5	10.5	4.5	10.2	196.2	0.7
1952 .....	608.5	21.6	0.9	16.6	42.2	187.4	114.2	8.2	3.7	11.7	201.3	0.7
1953 .....	558.8	24.9	0.5	14.1	32.5	171.0	96.9	5.8	3.6	9.8	199.1	0.6
1954 .....	584.3	21.4	0.4	13.6	29.0	185.4	99.0	6.8	4.5	12.0	211.6	0.6
1955 .....	664.7	24.3	0.4	16.0	32.4	188.9	114.5	6.2	4.2	13.2	264.2	0.4

1. See Description of Methods.

TABLE 8. Relation of Net Production to Other Factors

	Net commodity production	Wholesale prices	Volume of industrial production <sup>1</sup>	Gross national product	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	Population as at June 1st	Civilian labour force as at June 1st <sup>2</sup>
	million dollars	1935-39 = 100	1935-39 = 100	million dollars	million dollars	thousands	thousands
1940 .....	3,738.0	108.0	131.4	6,872	2,929	11,381	4,556
1941 .....	4,592.5	116.4	164.8	8,517	3,575	11,507	4,417
1942 .....	6,096.0	123.0	195.7	10,539	4,242	11,654	4,519
1943 .....	6,522.4	127.9	208.5	11,183	4,783	11,795	4,522
1944 .....	7,026.8	130.6	212.4	11,954	4,940	11,946	4,507
1945 .....	6,298.1	132.1	187.2	11,850	4,953	12,072	4,483
1946 .....	6,669.3	138.9	171.9	12,026	5,323	12,292	4,862
1947 .....	7,913.7	163.3	187.8	13,768	6,221	12,551	4,954
1948 .....	9,602.3	193.4	196.3	15,613	7,170	12,823	5,035
1949 .....	10,016.2	198.3	199.6	16,462	7,761	13,447	5,092
1950 .....	10,855.3	211.2	211.5	18,203	8,311	13,712	5,198 <sup>3</sup>
1951 .....	13,249.5	240.2	226.5	21,474	9,716	14,009	5,236
1952 .....	13,805.0	226.0	233.0	23,255	10,868	14,459	5,335
1953 .....	14,588.1	220.7	248.4	24,473	11,715	14,845	5,447
1954 .....	14,177.5	217.0	244.6	24,336	11,994	15,287	5,483
1955 .....	15,838.1	218.9	265.8	26,916	12,810	15,698	5,615
1956 .....		225.6	284.4	29,866	14,284	16,081	5,764

1. Source: "Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1951", D.B.S.

2. Source: Prior to 1946, "Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950", D.B.S. Since 1946, "The Labour Force November 1945-January 1955", Reference Paper No. 58. Since 1953, date is nearer the middle of June.

3. Due to flood conditions, estimates for Manitoba for June, 1950, were based on previous experience rather than direct survey.



has also risen steadily, and accounted for nearly 21 per cent of the provincial total in 1955, as compared with 17 per cent in 1950. Petroleum refining, slaughtering and meat packing, sawmilling and brewing were the leading manufacturing industries. Construction accounted for nearly 27 per cent of the provincial aggregate in 1955 to rank as the leading commodity industry. In 1950 its contribution was 19 per cent.

#### British Columbia

The net value of output in British Columbia rose from \$1,023,000,000 in 1950 to \$1,578,000,000 in 1955, a gain of 54.2 per cent. In the latter year the province contributed 10 per cent of the Canadian total, ranking third among the provinces in this respect. Manufacturing accounted for nearly half the provincial total in 1955, as it has for some years. Sawmilling was British Columbia's leading manufacturing industry with pulp and paper second. Other important industries were veneers and plywoods, petroleum products, fertilizers, fish processing and shipbuilding. Construction ranked second in value of output, accounting for over 20 per cent of the provincial total in 1955. Forestry was third in relative importance with a share of nearly 17 per cent. Lower levels of prices for lead and zinc have contributed to a decline in the relative importance of the mining industry since 1952. Zinc and lead, along with copper, are the principal mineral products of British Columbia.

#### Per Capita Net Value of Production

Between 1950 and 1955, the advance of 46 per cent in the net value of commodity production was accompanied by a

14.5 per cent increase in population and a rise of 8 per cent in the labour force.

The national per capita net value of commodity output (exclusive of Newfoundland) increased from \$805 in 1950 to \$1,023 in 1955, a gain of over 27 per cent. Wholesale prices rose by less than 4 per cent in the same period, indicating a substantial gain in "real" per capita production.

Per capita net value of output in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average, and was just over half that figure, at \$519, in 1955. Quebec's per capita production, which was 11 per cent below the national average in 1950, stood at 9 per cent below the average in 1955. Per capita output in Ontario, consistently the highest among the provinces, was more than 20 per cent above the national average in 1955.

Manitoba's production per capita has been well below the national average throughout the period and, at \$704, was 31 per cent below this figure in 1955. The per capita figure for Saskatchewan, which fluctuates very widely with crop conditions, was 11 per cent below the Canadian average in 1955, after rising 18 per cent above it three years earlier in 1952. In recent years per capita output for Alberta has been well above the Canadian average and exceeded it by 14 per cent in 1955, when Alberta ranked third in per capita production. British Columbia, with its well diversified economy, always ranks high in per capita output, and in 1955 stood second among the provinces, 15 per cent above the national figure.

### SOURCES AND METHODS

1. **Agriculture.** The series on the net value of agricultural production originates in the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The computation is effected in connection with the project on "Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations". The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1944 and January-March 1947, presents the background for the estimates. Gross value of agricultural production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind (not including house rent) and the value of changes in inventories. Income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at their alternative market prices. The inventory figure consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces, and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, wages to paid labour and interest on mortgages and other debt) are deducted from gross farm production (less house rent) to give the net value of production. The net value series, compiled on this basis, is not yet available prior to 1938.

2. **Forestry.** The forestry totals are obtained from the Forestry Section of the Bureau, and were recently subjected to a major revision. Revised data for the period 1940-1955 are shown in Table 7 of this report.

Formerly, the estimates for the most part were compiled from consumption data reported by the wood-using industries supplemented by special estimates for such items as fuelwood, fence posts, round mining timber etc.; after adjustment for exports and imports, these estimates represented more "apparent" production than "actual" production, as they did not reflect inventory changes.

The main objectives of the revision were to obtain, whenever possible, estimates based on actual rather than apparent production, more accurate provincial data and valuations closer to the actual operations in the forests, i.e. the value of the standing timber, plus the costs of cutting and processing on site, hauling out to the shipping or col-

lection point, plus overhead and profits. Although the estimating procedures used in the new series vary for each product and for each province, all data available from federal and provincial forestry records, and from Bureau of Statistics surveys were exploited so as to conform as closely as possible with the objectives enumerated above.

The value of materials and supplies used (exclusive of provisions) is estimated for Canada and British Columbia on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns. For the remaining provinces, the total value of materials and supplies is distributed according to the value of gross production, then subtracted from the latter to obtain the net value of production.

The value of forestry operations includes the value of forest products acquired by farmers from farm wood lots whether retained for own use or sold. To avoid duplication with the agriculture industry which also includes this activity, the value of forestry production originating on farm wood lots is deducted from the value of forestry (until more information is available on this classification problem, it is generally assumed that the main occupation of persons engaged in this type of operation is farming.) The estimates of the value of farm forest products are estimated in the Forestry Section and the revised figures are considerably below those used in the past, due largely to the over-estimation of the volume of fuelwood. Although these revised figures are included in the new forestry series, they have not as yet been incorporated in the value of the agriculture industry, as the latter is undergoing a major historical revision which will be published in the next issue of this report.

3. **Fisheries.** The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Fisheries Section of the Bureau. It represents the value of the catch of sea and inland fish before processing. No data are available as to the cost of materials and supplies used by fishermen and the values shown, therefore, are somewhat higher than would be obtained if data were available to compile actual net value figures.



4. **Trapping.** Prior to 1944, the value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in calendar years (as shown in the "Report on Fur Farms") from the total value of fur production (wild life and ranch-raised) during the fur years terminating at the end of June as reported in "Fur Production". The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value for wild life was believed excessive. The Canada total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

From 1945 to 1948, the value was computed from separate volume data on wild life as shown in the report "Fur Production", published by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of ranch-raised types by species multiplied by the corresponding combined unit values was deducted from the total value of pelts produced.

Beginning in 1949, separate values are published in "Fur Production" for wild life pelts produced and these now represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available on materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

5. **Mining.** The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Mineral Statistics Section of the Bureau. The published total of the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from the mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries includes the output of several industries classified to manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification. These industries are non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and salt. The net values of these industries were deducted from the published net aggregate values of the mining industry.

6. **Electric Power.** The gross revenue of the industry is published annually in the Transportation and Public Utilities Section's report on "Central Electric Stations". The duplication consisting of inter-station purchases of power within the industry and inter-provincial transfers is eliminated. The provincial revenue figures published in the "Central Electric Stations" report are not adjusted for inter-provincial purchases and differ, therefore, from the provincial figures appearing in the tables of this report. The net value of production is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel consumed from the gross value. The cost of other materials and supplies is not available.

7. **Manufacturing.** The net value of manufacturing for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the Industry and Merchandising Division. No adjustment for duplication is necessary as no manufacturing industries are included in the net value figures of the primary industries. Prior to 1952, the net value of production was obtained by subtracting the cost value of materials, fuel and electricity from that of the gross value of products. For 1952 and 1953, Census of Industry questionnaires requested the value of factory shipments rather than the gross value of products, and the "value added" for the manufacturing industry was obtained by subtracting the value of materials, fuel and electricity from the value of factory shipments.

Beginning in 1954, the manufacturing questionnaires asked for the book value of opening and closing inventories of raw materials, goods in process and finished products as well as the value of factory shipments. The net value now is derived by first adjusting the value of shipments for the change in the value of inventory of finished goods (thus obtaining a gross value of production) and then subtracting the cost of materials and fuel and electricity. The figures for 1952 and 1953 are therefore not strictly comparable with previous and subsequent years although differences are likely to be relatively small.

8. **Construction.** Prior to 1951 the series on value of construction was based entirely on compilations of data supplied by firms and individuals who performed the work. For 1951 and subsequent years the statistics are based largely on information received from firms and individuals paying for the work done. The data represent all new and repair construction undertaken in Canada and thus include work done by the labour force of industrial concerns, institutions, governments and individuals, in addition to that done by general, trade and sub-contractors<sup>1</sup>. The figures on the value of construction include all costs incurred, directly or indirectly, by the firm paying for the work and follow the same concepts and definitions used in the construction estimates which appear in the reports "Private and Public Investment Outlook". Of the total value of construction shown, 76 per cent is the result of direct surveys of business firms, institutions, government-owned enterprises and departments and of residential building activity. The remainder is estimated. Further details on definitions, sources and methods are given on page 44 of the D.B.S. Bulletin "Construction in Canada, 1953-1955".

The estimates of the cost of materials used are based on an annual survey of construction contractors. These surveys provide ratios of cost of materials used to value of work performed to be applied to total value of work performed as reported in the investment survey. Beginning in 1951, these estimates are available by provinces, and the net figures published in this report are obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used from the total value of construction work performed.

For the years 1948-1950, the value of work performed (or gross value) according to the new definition was available for Canada and for each province. To obtain estimates of net value, the Canada and provincial ratios of net value to gross value derived from the old surveys of construction for these years were applied to the new Canada and provincial bench-marks of gross value. A small adjustment was then applied to the provincial figures so that their sum would equal the Canada total.

Prior to 1948, only the Canada "gross" figures were available and the derived estimates of net value for Canada and each province are only approximate. Tests with construction labour force provincial distributions in the Census Years 1941 and 1951 indicate, however, that the results appear adequate for purposes of general analysis and that the estimated net values for Canada and the provinces are more realistic than the figures formerly published in this report.

For the period 1938-1947, the annual Canada figures for the value of new construction and repairs and maintenance published in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" (Dept. of Reconstruction) were distributed by provinces according to the provincial data shown in the Bureau construction industry reports for those years. These derived provincial estimates were then adjusted for discrepancies between this method of distribution and the actual provincial figures as revealed by tests for the years 1948 and 1949 when both actual and derived provincial figures were available. (According to the revised system, for instance, the value of construction in the Prairie Provinces is relatively much greater than was formerly shown). These adjusted provincial gross value estimates were then placed on a net basis by multiplying each provincial figure by the ratio of net value to gross value as indicated by the old construction industry surveys for each year of the period.

1. If it is assumed that the value of work done on repairs and maintenance by "own account" workers of individual industries is also reflected in the value of the products of those industries, there is a relatively small amount of duplication between the net value of the construction industry and the net values of the other commodity industries.



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# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION 1926 - 1956

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## SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

.. Not available

— Nil



# SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1926 - 1956

## 1. Revised Historical Record

This report contains a new historical record of "value added" statistics by province for the eight commodity-producing industry groups. The figures for six of the industries are extended back to 1926. Data for the forestry and construction industries are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1935, so that a complete record by industry and by province could only be compiled from 1935 to 1956. Canada and provincial totals are, therefore, not available for the years 1926-1934.

Major revisions for the forestry and construction industries were contained in the 1954 and 1955 reports. The present report incorporates a major revision for the agriculture industry covering the period 1926-1956 and supersedes all previous issues of this publication. Additional revisions were applied to the construction estimates for the period 1946-1956.

## 2. Scope of the Series

The scope of the Survey of Production is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are excluded except as certain of their costs are indirectly reflected in the value of output of the "commodity-producing" industries. This is in contrast to the scope of the "Gross Domestic Product" series in the "National Accounts" which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popularly accepted sense as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical energy, the construction of buildings, and the manufacturing and processing of goods. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value of output statistics are not shown in this report.<sup>2</sup> In combining value of production figures for a number of industries, it is essential, in order to assess accurately the contribution of each industry to the total, that inter-industry duplication be eliminated. Thus, only the net value of production, or census "value added" will be considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

## 3. Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, "net" production, or "value added" is generally considered the most significant measure of production. Value added is computed by deducting from the total value of output (excluding indirect taxes) for each industry, the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar, although not strictly comparable, to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to the Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost.<sup>1</sup> There are conceptual differences as well as problems of classification.

The value of gross domestic product at factor cost can be measured either directly by summing the factor incomes and capital consumption allowances paid or charged by each industry, or indirectly by subtracting all intermediate goods and services from the revenue (ex. indirect taxes) arising from

the production of goods and services in each industry. The indirect approach is the one followed in the compilation of the value added statistics contained in this report. These value added residuals for each commodity-producing industry however, are not exactly equivalent to gross domestic product originating in these industries since they still contain the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, communications, etc., which originate in the non-commodity producing industries. For instance, while the cost of insurance incurred by manufacturers is included in the net value of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, it is not included in the contribution of manufacturing to total G.D.P. at factor cost.

The data necessary to make the deduction of these business service costs from value added to arrive at a true figure of G.D.P. for each industry and province are not collected at present. Available data,<sup>3</sup> however, indicate that these costs constitute a smaller share of value added (as herein compiled) for such industries as agriculture and mining than for manufacturing and construction. The contribution to total G.D.P. of the primary industries and those provinces whose economies are largely dominated by the primary industries is thus proportionately greater than the data contained in this report indicate. In future, if data on the cost of business services by industry can be assembled, the definition of value added or "net" value of production used for purposes of this report could be made to conform with National Accounts concepts.

Thus the measurement of the value of output based on net value of production or value added, although mostly "net" within the field covered by this report, contains some duplication if it is used as an approximation of gross domestic product originating. The industry value added figures contained herein are always greater than the corresponding G.D.P. by industry figures published in the latest National Accounts reference document and annual bulletins.

One of the major problems of classification is that the data for three factor shares of the published G.D.P. by industry estimates, viz., net income of unincorporated business, investment income, and capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments are on an "enterprise" basis while data for the other factor shares, viz., wages, salaries and supplementary labour income and the inventory valuation adjustment are on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, most of the value added data for the commodity-producing industries (as published in this report) are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of an enterprise is treated as a separate entity and classified to the industry in which it operates. A company may own several establishments which are classified to different industrial divisions. The nature of the available data makes it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of G.D.P., to get an accurate breakdown of enterprise-type statistics on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment to an establishment basis was not made to the industrial distribution of G.D.P. as published in the National Accounts reference document, although conceptually, it should be made. For instance, the investment income and capital consumption allowances originating in several major mining companies which operate smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing division are assigned in total to the mining division,

<sup>3</sup> Industry value added totals were compared, after adjustment for classification differences, with corresponding G.D.P. at factor cost totals for 1949 contained in the D.B.S. Reference Paper No. 72 "The Inter-Industry Flow of Goods and Services, Canada, 1949". The industry values in the latter report are all on an establishment basis.

**Note:** Throughout the report, the 1949-1956 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Newfoundland statistics on trapping are included from 1952 and on fisheries from 1951. Data on agriculture are not yet available.

<sup>1</sup> See Table 21, Page 56, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956" D.B.S.

<sup>2</sup> Since no data on materials or fuel used are available for some industries, the figures for these industries are, in reality, gross values, or gross values partly adjusted, but the amounts of materials and fuel involved are believed to be relatively unimportant.

while the salaries and wages of these concerns are classified on an establishment basis, i.e., partly to mining and partly to manufacturing.

In the National Accounts, no geographical allocation of data is available for the series which measure production, although a provincial breakdown of personal income and its components is made. One of the major advantages of the net value of commodity production series is that the statistics can be broken down by province. A major difficulty in the National Accounts is the problem of accurately allocating corporation profits according to the provinces in which they are generated by productive activity. It must be borne in mind, however, that the value of commodity production estimates by province excludes the non-commodity producing industries and contains statistical and conceptual differences as compared with the National Accounts estimates.

#### 4. Recent Trends in Commodity Production

The net value of Canadian commodity production during 1956 rose to \$17,706,000,000, 12 per cent above the 1955 total. All industries except trapping shared in this advance. Manufacturing and construction accounted for 74 per cent of the total increase of \$1,936,000,000, while the primary industries contributed 26 per cent of the gain over 1955.

This large advance in the value of production marked the continuation of the vigorous expansion which began in mid-1954 and carried to the end of 1956. Highlights of this expansion were the large gains in consumer expenditure and residential construction and the greatly enlarged scale of business investment in plant and equipment. This was accompanied by a substantial building-up of business inventories.

In 1957, recessionary factors contributed to a levelling off in the rate of increase of commodity output. Preliminary data indicate only a slight increase in the aggregate net value. A decline of 24 per cent occurred in the value of agricultural production reflecting the substantial reduction in output of grains in the western provinces. The forestry and fisheries industries also showed sizeable declines in production. By contrast, both mining and electric power recorded further advances over the high levels of 1956. Higher prices accounted for a moderate increase in the net value of the manufacturing industry in 1957 with the volume of output about 2 per cent lower than in 1956. The construction industry showed a gain of about 11 per cent over the preceding year; a higher average level of non-residential construction more than offset a decline in the residential sector.

Advance data suggest that the value of commodity production for 1958 was little changed as compared with the 1957 total. While the net value of the agriculture and construction industries were higher than in 1957, declines occurred in the manufacturing and mining industries.

#### 5. Ten-year Analysis of Production

Between 1946 and 1956, the total net value of commodity production rose by 163 per cent. Sustained demand for consumer goods both here and abroad, the industrial and resource development programmes and the expansion of defence industries all contributed to this advance. Net value of output rose over the period in all industrial groups except trapping.

The net value of agricultural production in 1956 was \$2,059,000,000, 35 per cent greater than in 1946, although well below the levels of 1951 and 1952. Larger than average wheat crops in 1955 and 1956 contributed to the recovery from the low level of 1954. The net value of forestry operations rose to almost \$762,000,000 in 1956, the highest ever recorded and 125 per cent above the level of 1946. Net value of the primary

fisheries industry rose to nearly \$106,000,000 in 1956, higher than the previous peak in 1951 and 58 per cent above the value for 1946. Total quantity of sea fish landed was the largest on record. Prices of fishery products also reached a new high level. Net value of output in the trapping industry fluctuated considerably over the 10 year period and in 1956 was considerably below that of most earlier years.

Net value of production in the mining industry rose steadily throughout the period and in 1956 reached \$1,224,000,000, 280 per cent above the value in 1946. In terms of physical volume, fuel production advanced by 377 per cent in the ten-year comparison, with petroleum output recording a level 23 times that of 1946. The volume of metal mining showed a gain of 106 per cent over the period and production of non-metals rose by 94 per cent in the same comparison. The generation of electric power increased by 167 per cent between 1946 and 1956 and in terms of net value the gain was 169 per cent.

Except for a slight decline in 1954, the net value of manufacturing production rose steadily throughout the period to a total of \$9,605,000,000 in 1956, 177 per cent above the 1946 total. The value of non-durable manufactures advanced by 141 per cent in this comparison, and the value of durables rose by 232 per cent. In the non-durables grouping, the value of petroleum and coal products industry recorded the largest increase of 519 per cent over the ten-year period. The net value of the printing and publishing industry nearly tripled in this comparison. The paper products and chemical products groups showed increases of 172 per cent and 167 per cent respectively. Other industry groups that recorded gains of more than 100 per cent were foods and beverages, tobacco products and rubber products.

In the durable manufactures field all industry groups showed large advances over the ten-year period. Net value of output of non-ferrous metal products and of electrical apparatus and supplies rose by 350 per cent and 344 per cent respectively. Non-metallic mineral products recorded an advance of 241 per cent and net value of the transportation equipment group increased by 224 per cent. Iron and steel products showed a gain of 210 per cent and the net value of wood products rose by more than 150 per cent. The total net value of durable manufactures accounted for over 47 per cent of manufacturing value added in 1956, as compared with less than 40 per cent ten years earlier.

The construction industry showed the largest proportionate gain of any of the major commodity industries in the ten-year comparison; the net value rose from \$751,000,000 in 1946 to \$3,344,000,000 in 1956 for an increase of 345 per cent. Both a sharp rise in the amount of building activity and a substantial increase in construction costs contributed to this advance. Investment in new construction in 1956 amounted to \$4,115,000,000, more than five times the 1946 total, with non-residential construction showing the largest gain.

During the ten-year period, the net value of the secondary industries (manufacturing and construction) increased proportionately much more than that of the primary industries. As a result, the contribution to total net value of the secondary industries rose from 63 per cent in 1946 to 73 per cent in 1956. The principal factor in this change was the large gain in the net value of construction which accounted for nearly 19 per cent of the total in 1956 as compared with only 11 per cent in 1946. The share of manufacturing rose from 51.6 per cent to 54.2 per cent in the same comparison.

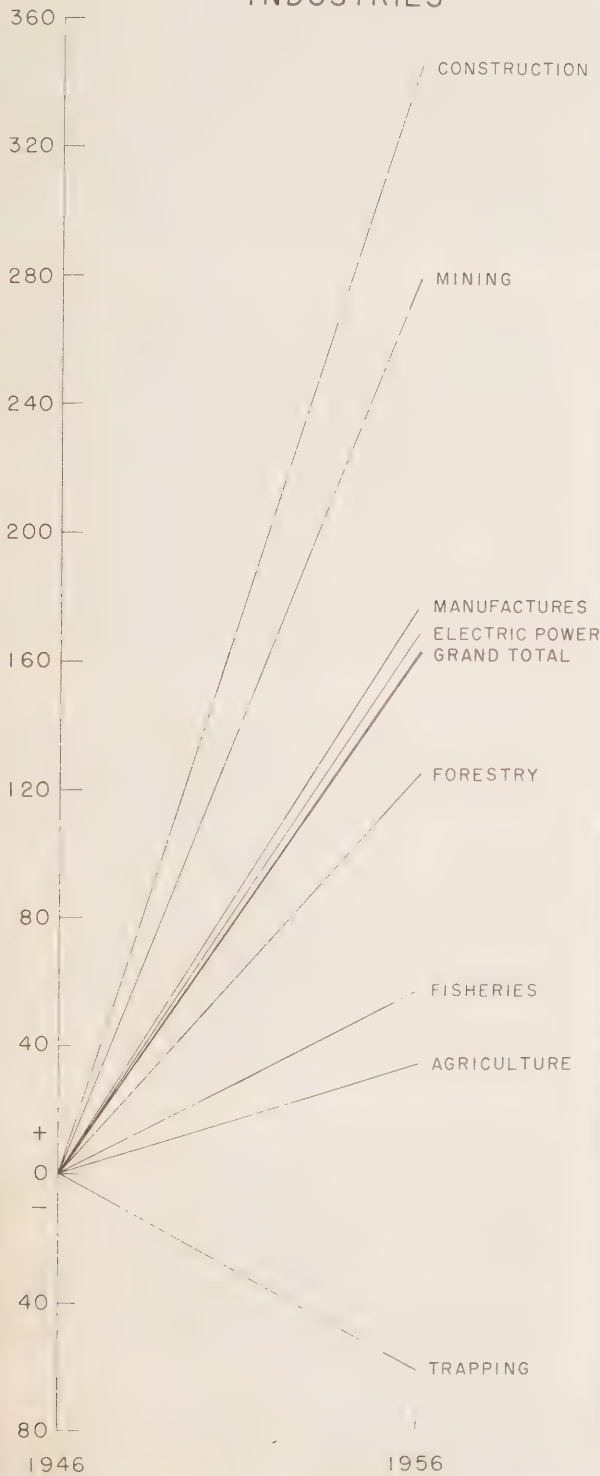
The contribution to the total of the primary industries declined from 37 per cent to 27 per cent in the period under review. The decrease in the contribution of agriculture from 23 per cent in 1946 to 12 per cent in 1956 accounted for the entire drop in relative importance.

CHART-1

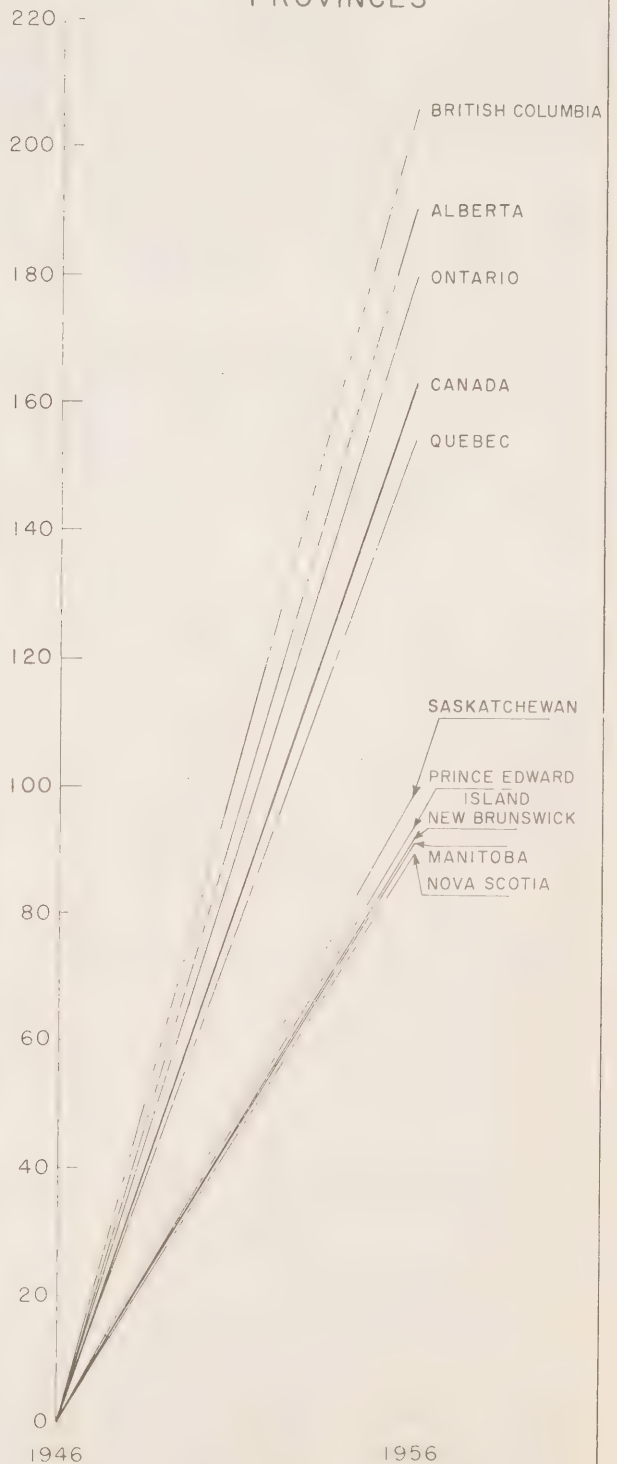
# NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1946-1956

## INDUSTRIES



## PROVINCES





## 6. Provincial Analysis of Production

All provinces and territories showed large increases in the net value of production over the postwar period. British Columbia and Alberta recorded the greatest proportionate gains of 206 per cent and 191 per cent respectively in the ten-year comparison. The economies of Ontario and Quebec also developed rapidly since the Second World War. Value of net output in Ontario rose by 180 per cent and in Quebec by 154 per cent. The other provinces showed more moderate gains.

### (a) Newfoundland

In 1956, the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, exclusive of agriculture, amounted to over \$212,000,000 or about 1.2 per cent of the Canadian total. The leading activity in the province was manufacturing which accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the net value of production in 1956. Pulp and paper and fish processing were the leading manufacturing industries. Mining ranked next to manufacturing in relative importance, accounting for over 24 per cent of the provincial total. The principal mineral product was iron ore, followed by zinc and lead. Construction represented 24 per cent of the province's net value of commodity output, with forestry and fisheries next in importance.

### (b) Prince Edward Island

The economy of this province is largely agricultural, farm output accounting for over 43 per cent of the net value of production in 1956. The principal agricultural products were livestock, potatoes and dairy products. Construction represented 27 per cent of the provincial total net value and, together with manufacturing, accounted for the bulk of non-farm output. Total net value of production advanced by 92 per cent between 1946 and 1956 and in the latter year represented 0.2 per cent of the Canadian total.

### (c) Nova Scotia

In the ten-year period, the net value of commodity production in Nova Scotia increased by 90 per cent and accounted for a little more than 2 per cent of the total for Canada in 1956. In that year, manufacturing represented 42 per cent of the province's net value of output. Primary iron and steel, shipbuilding, pulp and paper and fish processing were Nova Scotia's leading manufacturing industries. Construction accounted for 23 per cent of the province's value of production. Mining continued to rank as Nova Scotia's main primary industry, representing over 13 per cent of the total net value of output. Coal is by far the leading mineral. Agriculture and fisheries each accounted for nearly 7 per cent of the total value; dairy products, livestock and eggs were the principal farm products.

### (d) New Brunswick

The net value of commodity output in New Brunswick rose to \$319,000,000 in 1956, 91 per cent above the 1946 total. The province's share of the Canadian total was 1.8 per cent in 1956. Manufacturing is the principal activity, accounting for more than 39 per cent of the total net value in 1956. Pulp and paper is the leading manufacturing industry, followed by sawmilling, shipbuilding and fish processing. Forestry was the principal primary industry with a share of 14 per cent of the total. Agriculture was next in importance, accounting for 11 per cent of the province's net value of output. The principal agricultural products were dairy products, livestock, potatoes, poultry and eggs. The net value of construction represented nearly 25 per cent of the total net value of production in 1956.

### (e) Quebec

In 1956, the net value of production in Quebec amounted to \$4,544,000,000, a gain of 154 per cent over 1946 and representing nearly 26 per cent of the total for Canada. Manufacturing accounted for nearly 64 per cent of the province's net value of commodity output. Pulp and paper is the leading manufacturing industry contributing about 11 per cent of total factory net output. Other major manufacturing industries are smelting and refining, clothing, textiles, petroleum products and electrical apparatus and supplies. In 1956, the share of agriculture in the provincial total was only 5.5 per cent. Dairy products, livestock

and poultry accounted for the greater part of farm output. The contribution of the construction industry rose to 16.7 per cent of the provincial total net value in 1956.

### (f) Ontario

The net value of commodity production in Ontario rose from \$2,530,000,000 in 1946 to \$7,072,000,000 in 1956, a gain of 180 per cent. The province accounted for 40 per cent of the Canadian total net value. The economy of Ontario, like that of Quebec, is largely dominated by manufacturing which has represented between 68 and 70 per cent of the provincial net value of output in recent years. Those manufacturing industries whose value added exceeded \$100,000,000 in 1956 were, in order of importance, motor vehicles, primary iron and steel, smelting and refining, pulp and paper, rubber products, heavy electrical machinery, motor vehicle parts, petroleum products and aircraft and parts. Agricultural output contributed nearly 7 per cent of the province's value of net output in 1956, the principal sources of farm income being livestock, dairy products, tobacco, poultry, eggs and vegetables. The net value of construction accounted for nearly 16 per cent of the provincial total.

### (g) Manitoba

Manitoba's net value of commodity production advanced from \$360,000,000 in 1946 to \$687,000,000 in 1956, a gain of 91 per cent. The province's contribution to the Canadian aggregate however, declined from 5.3 per cent to 3.9 per cent over the ten-year period. Manufacturing is now the principal activity, accounting for nearly 40 per cent of the province's total net value in 1956. Slaughtering and meat packing, petroleum products and railway rolling stock are the leading manufacturing industries.

Agriculture's share of the province's net value of output declined from 45 per cent in 1946 to only 27 per cent in 1956. As in the other Prairie Provinces, grains and livestock are the principal farm products. The net value of construction has risen sharply during the period under review and in 1956 accounted for 23 per cent of the total net value of production.

### (h) Saskatchewan

The economy of this province is largely dependent on agriculture and particularly on the wheat crop. A larger than average wheat crop combined with substantial increases in the net values of the construction and mining industries raised the total net value of Saskatchewan's commodity output to a record \$1,031,000,000 in 1956, almost double the 1946 total. However, the province's share of the total Canadian net value of production was only 5.8 per cent in 1956 as compared with 7.7 per cent ten years earlier.

The agriculture industry accounted for over 59 per cent of the province's net value of output in 1956. Construction and manufacturing contributed 19 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The principal manufacturing industries were petroleum products, slaughtering and meat packing, flour milling, brewing, and butter and cheese. The leading mining products were copper and uranium.

### (i) Alberta

The net value of commodity production in Alberta rose to \$1,510,000,000 in 1956, 191 per cent above the 1946 total of \$520,000,000. The province's contribution to the Canadian aggregate rose from 7.7 per cent to 8.5 per cent in the ten-year period. Agriculture has declined in relative importance and accounted for only 26 per cent of the provincial total in 1956 as compared with 58 per cent in 1946. The net value of the mining industry, however, rose from 9 per cent to 25 per cent of the total in the same comparison. This sharp advance in mineral production was largely the result of rapidly increasing petroleum output.

Net value of manufacturing production has advanced steadily and in 1956 totalled \$286,000,000 or about 19 per cent of the provincial aggregate. Petroleum refining, slaughtering and meat packing, brewing, printing and publishing and sawmilling were the major manufacturing industries. Construction activity also rose sharply over the ten-year period. While in

1946, the net value of construction accounted for about 12 per cent of the provincial total, the proportion had risen to 27 per cent in 1956.

#### (j) British Columbia

In 1956 the net value of commodity production in British Columbia amounted to \$1,878,000,000, a gain of 206 per cent over the net value in 1946 and the largest percentage increase of any province during the ten-year period. The province's contribution to the Canadian aggregate rose from 9.1 per cent to 10.6 per cent in this comparison. Manufacturing is the leading industry group and accounted for 44 per cent of the province's total net value of output. Sawmilling is the principal manufacturing industry, followed by pulp and paper. Other important industries are smelting and refining, petroleum products and fish processing. Construction accounted for over 25 per cent of the provincial net value aggregate and ranked second in order of importance among the major industry groups. Forestry was third with a share of nearly 16 per cent. The contribution of the mining industry fell below 6 per cent in 1956. Zinc, lead and copper are the principal mineral products.

#### 7. Per Capita Net Value of Production

Between 1946 and 1956, the gain of 160 per cent in the total net value of commodity production (excluding Newfoundland) was accompanied by an increase of 27.4 per cent in the total population of the nine older provinces. Net value of pro-

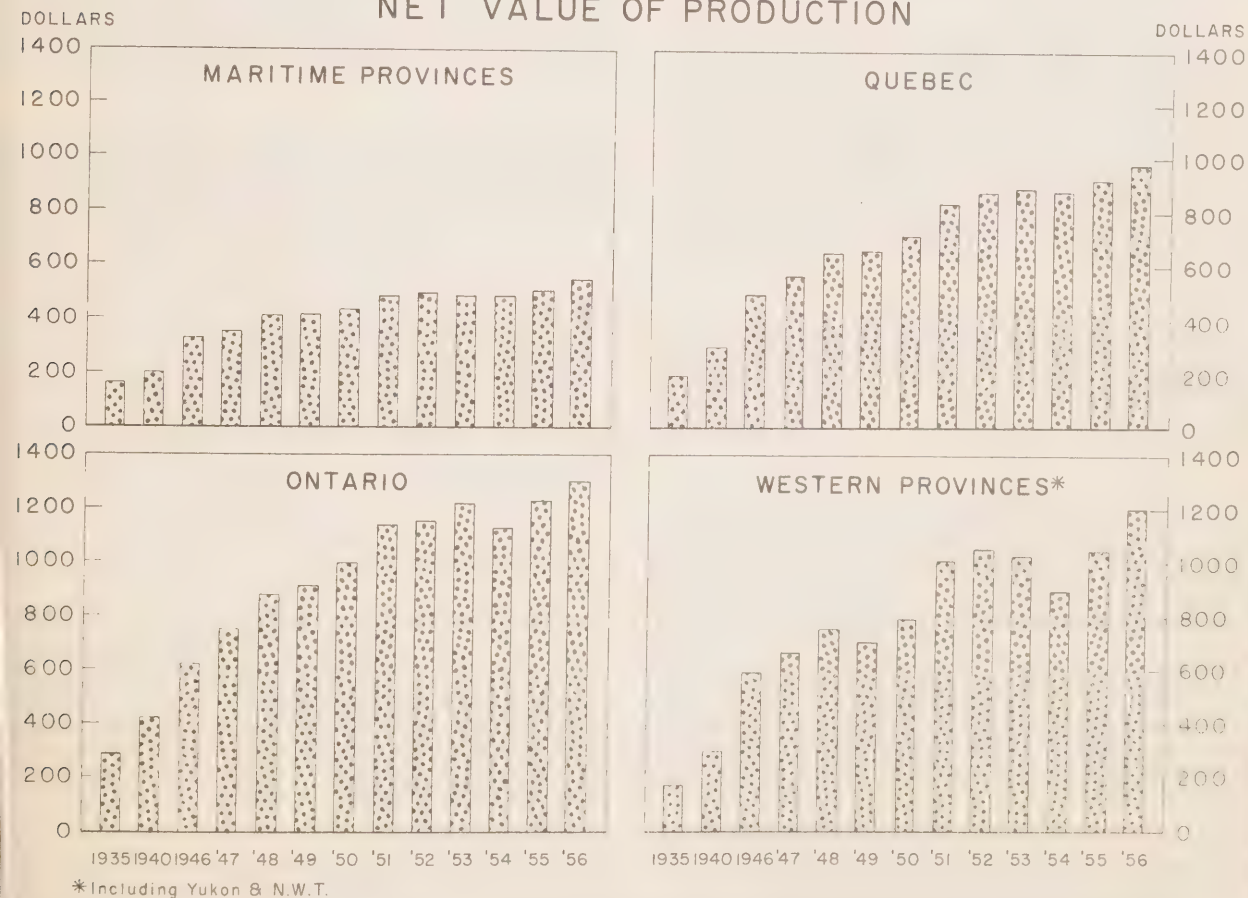
duction per capita more than doubled from \$547 in 1946 to \$1,117 in 1956. During the same period, wholesale prices rose by 62 per cent, indicating a substantial increase in real commodity production per head of population.

Per capita net value of output in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average and in 1956 was \$547, slightly less than half the national figure, compared with a standing of 40 per cent below the Canadian average in 1946. Quebec's per capita production, which was 10 per cent below the national figure in 1946, was 12 per cent below the average ten years later. Per capita net value of output in Ontario ranked third among the provinces in 1956, but, at \$1,309, was 17 per cent above the Canadian average. Ontario had ranked first in per capita output in most previous years.

Manitoba's production per head of population was well below the national average throughout the period under review and at \$808 was nearly 28 per cent below that figure in 1956. The per capita figure for Saskatchewan, which fluctuates widely with crop conditions, was 5 per cent above the Canadian average in 1956, after falling 30 per cent below it two years earlier. In recent years, Alberta has shown a consistently high per capita output and in 1956 ranked first among the provinces with a value per head of \$1,345, 20.4 per cent above the Canadian average. British Columbia ranked second in this comparison with a figure of \$1,336, 20 per cent above the national average.

CHART-2

### PER CAPITA NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION





## 8. Sources and Methods

(a) **Agriculture.** The series on the net value of agricultural production originates in the Agriculture Division of the Bureau and was recently revised from 1926 to date to incorporate data from the 1951 Census of Agriculture. It also reflects improvements in the estimates for several items of farm expenses. The computation is effected in connection with the project on "Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations". The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1958, presents the background for the estimates. Gross value of agricultural production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind (not including house rent) and the value of changes in inventories. Income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at their alternative market prices. The inventory figure consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock, poultry and grain inventories in all provinces.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, depreciation, wages to paid labour and interest on mortgages and other debt) are deducted from gross farm production (less house rent) to give the net value of production.

(b) **Forestry.** The forestry totals are obtained from the Industry and Merchandising Division of the Bureau, and were recently subjected to a major revision.

Formerly, the estimates for the most part were compiled from consumption data reported by the wood-using industries supplemented by special estimates for such items as fuelwood, fence posts, round mining timber, etc.; after adjustment for exports and imports, these estimates represented more "apparent" production than "actual" production since they did not reflect changes in inventory.

The main objectives of the revision were to obtain, whenever possible, estimates based on actual rather than apparent production, more accurate provincial data and valuations closer to the actual operations in the forests, i.e., the value of the standing timber, plus the costs of cutting and processing on site, hauling out to the shipping or collection point, plus overhead and profits. Although the estimating procedures used in the new series vary for each product and for each province, all data available from federal and provincial forestry records, and from Bureau of Statistics surveys were exploited so as to conform as closely as possible with the objectives enumerated above.

The value of materials and supplies used (exclusive of provisions) is estimated for Canada and British Columbia on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns. For the remaining provinces, the total value of materials and supplies is distributed according to the value of gross production, then subtracted from the latter to obtain the net value of production.

The value of forestry operations includes the value of forest products acquired by farmers from farm wood lots whether retained for own use or sold. To avoid duplication with the agriculture industry which also includes this activity, the value of forestry production originating on farm wood lots is deducted from the value of forestry (until more information is available on this classification problem, it is generally assumed that the main occupation of persons engaged in this type of operation is farming). The estimates of the value of farm forest products are compiled in the Forestry Section and the revised figures are considerably below those used in the past, due largely to the over-estimation of the volume of fuelwood. These revised figures are included in the new forestry series and have been incorporated in the revised series on the net value of agricultural production.

(c) **Fisheries.** The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Industry and Merchandising Division of the Bureau. It represents the value of the catch of sea and inland fish before processing. No data are available as to the cost of materials and supplies used by

fishermen and the values shown, therefore, are somewhat higher than would be obtained if data were available to compile net value figures.

(d) **Trapping.** Prior to 1944, the value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in calendar years (as shown in the "Report on Fur Farms") from the total value of fur production (wild life and ranch-raised) during the fur years terminating at the end of June as reported in "Fur Production". The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value for wild life was believed excessive. The Canada total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

From 1945 to 1948, the value was computed from separate volume data on wild life as shown in the report "Fur Production", published by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of ranch-raised types by species multiplied by the corresponding combined unit values was deducted from the total value of pelts produced.

Beginning in 1949, separate values are published in "Fur Production" for wild life pelts produced and these now represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available on materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

(e) **Mining.** The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Industry and Merchandising Division of the Bureau. The published total of the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from the mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries includes the output of several industries classified to manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification. These industries are metal smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and salt. In order to avoid duplication with the manufacturing industry the net values of these industries are deducted from the published net values of the mining industry.

(f) **Electric Power.** Prior to 1956, the gross revenue of the industry was published annually in the Transportation and Public Utilities Section's report on "Central Electric Stations". In 1956, the name of the report was changed to "Electric Power Statistics" and changes were made in the content of the industry. Statistics are now classified into two major categories: utilities and industrial establishments. The latter are defined as companies or individuals which generate electricity mainly for use in their own plants. Whereas in the old series certain industrial establishments were treated as central electric stations and were tabulated as selling power to own industry, in the new series these establishments are classified with industry and what was formerly counted as disposal of energy to industry is now shown as generated for use in own plant. Only the revenue from power actually sold is now included in the total value for the industry as herein presented. This change in coverage results in a break of continuity of the industry's statistics in 1956. If the 1956 value added for the electric power industry were compiled on the old basis, the total for Canada would be \$613,778,000 instead of \$593,493,000 as compiled on the revised basis.

The duplication consisting of inter-station purchases of power within the industry and inter-provincial transfers is eliminated. The provincial revenue figures published in the "Central Electric Stations" and "Electric Power Statistics" reports are not adjusted for inter-provincial purchases and differ, therefore, from the provincial figures appearing in the tables of this report. The net value of production is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel consumed from the gross value. The cost of other materials and supplies is not available.

(g) **Manufacturing.** The value added by manufacturing industries for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the Industry and Merchandising Division. No adjustment for duplication is necessary as no manufacturing industries are included



in the net value figures of the primary industries. Prior to 1952, the net value of production was obtained by subtracting the cost value of materials, fuel and electricity from that of the gross value of products. For 1952 and 1953, Census of Industry questionnaires requested the value of factory shipments rather than the gross value of products, and the "value added" for the manufacturing industry was obtained by subtracting the value of materials, fuel and electricity from the value of factory shipments; no correction for changes in inventory of finished goods and goods in process was made.

Beginning in 1954, the manufacturing questionnaires asked for the book value of opening and closing inventories of raw materials, goods in process and finished products as well as the value of factory shipments. The value added for 1954 and 1955 was derived by first adjusting the value of shipments for the change in the value of inventory of finished goods and then subtracting the cost of materials and fuel and electricity. The figures for 1952 and 1953 are therefore not strictly comparable with previous and subsequent years although differences are likely to be relatively small. Beginning with 1956 the adjustment is made for both finished goods and goods in process.

**(h) Construction.** Prior to 1951 the series on value of construction was based entirely on compilations of data supplied by firms and individuals who performed the work. For 1951 and subsequent years the statistics are based largely on information received from firms and individuals paying for the work done. The data represent all new and repair construction undertaken in Canada and thus include work done by the labour force of industrial concerns, institutions, governments and individuals, in addition to that done by general, trade and sub-contractors.<sup>1</sup> The figures on the value of construction include all costs incurred, directly or indirectly, by the firm paying for the work and follow the same concepts and definitions used in the construction estimates which appear in the reports "Private and Public Investment Outlook". Of the total value of construction shown, 77 per cent is the result of direct surveys of business firms, institutions, government-owned enterprises and

departments and of residential building activity. The remainder is estimated. Further details on definitions, sources and methods are given on page 44 of the D.B.S. Bulletin "Construction in Canada, 1956-1958".

The estimates of the cost of materials used are based on an annual survey of construction contractors. These surveys provide ratios of cost of materials used to value of work performed to be applied to total value of work performed as reported in the investment survey. Beginning in 1951, these estimates are available by provinces, and the net figures published in this report are obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used from the total value of construction work performed.

For the years 1948-1950, the value of work performed (or gross value) according to the new definition was available for Canada and for each province. To obtain estimates of net value, the Canada and provincial ratios of net value to gross value derived from the old surveys of construction for these years were applied to the new Canada and provincial bench-marks of gross value. A small adjustment was then applied to the provincial figures so that their sum would equal the Canada total.

Prior to 1948, only the Canada "gross" figures were available and the derived estimates of net value for Canada and each province are only approximate. Tests with construction labour force provincial distributions in the Census Years 1941 and 1951 indicate, however, that the results appear adequate for purposes of general analysis and that the estimated net value for Canada and the provinces are more realistic than the figures published in earlier issues of this report.

For the period 1934-1947, the annual Canada figures for the value of new construction and repairs and maintenance published in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" (Dept. of Reconstruction) were distributed by provinces according to the provincial data shown in the Bureau construction industry reports for those years. These derived provincial estimates were then adjusted for discrepancies between this method of distribution and the actual provincial figures as revealed by tests for the years 1948 and 1949 when both actual and derived provincial figures were available. (According to the revised system, for instance, the value of construction in the Prairie Provinces is relatively much greater than was formerly shown). These adjusted provincial gross value estimates were then placed on a net basis by multiplying each provincial figure by the ratio of net value to gross value as indicated by the old construction industry surveys for each year of the period.

<sup>1</sup> If it is assumed that the value of work done on repairs and maintenance by "own account" workers of individual industries is also reflected in the value of the products of those industries, there is a relatively small amount of duplication between the net value of the construction industry and the net values of the other commodity-producing industries.

TABLE 1. Net Value of Production in Canada by Industry, 1952-1956

Industry	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	dollars				
Agriculture <sup>1</sup>	2,544,355,000	2,182,781,000	1,494,519,000	1,867,767,000	2,059,121,000
Forestry (excluding farm woodlots)*	608,482,562	558,795,751	584,337,805	664,664,738	761,476,569
Fisheries	92,746,600	89,832,500	97,542,000	91,390,400	105,836,600
Trapping	14,137,820	13,221,035	9,839,383	17,423,973	12,360,709
Mining	777,443,771	790,596,855	900,609,249	1,061,430,009	1,224,102,003
Electric power	402,073,511	449,320,752	488,556,404	543,305,000	593,493,000 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total - Primary production</b>	<b>4,439,239,264</b>	<b>4,084,547,893</b>	<b>3,575,403,841</b>	<b>4,245,981,120</b>	<b>4,756,389,881</b>
Manufactures	7,443,533,199	7,993,069,351	7,902,124,137	8,753,450,496	9,605,424,579
Construction	2,103,400,000	2,554,000,000	2,607,800,000	2,770,200,000	3,343,700,000
<b>Total - Secondary production</b>	<b>9,546,933,199</b>	<b>10,547,069,351</b>	<b>10,509,924,137</b>	<b>11,523,650,496</b>	<b>12,949,124,579</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>13,986,172,463</b>	<b>14,631,617,244</b>	<b>14,085,327,978</b>	<b>15,769,631,616</b>	<b>17,705,514,460</b>
* Forestry including farm woodlot production	671,400,000	622,500,000	644,000,000	720,100,000	841,300,000

<sup>1</sup> Revised series. See table 7 for revised historical record 1926-51.<sup>2</sup> For change in method of compilation see Sources and Methods.

TABLE 2. Industry Analysis, 1952-1956

Industry	Percentage contribution to total value					Index of net value, 1949=100				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Agriculture	18.2	14.9	10.6	11.8	11.6	154.0	132.1	90.4	113.0	124.6
Forestry	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	163.5	150.1	157.0	178.6	204.6
Fisheries	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	137.5	133.2	144.6	135.5	156.9
Trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	92.4	86.4	64.3	113.9	80.8
Mining	5.5	5.4	6.4	6.7	6.9	136.3	138.6	157.9	186.1	214.7
Electric power	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	148.8	166.3	180.9	201.1	219.7
<b>Total - Primary production</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>161.4</b>
Manufactures	53.2	54.6	56.1	55.5	54.2	139.6	149.9	148.2	164.2	180.2
Construction	15.1	17.5	18.5	17.6	18.9	149.5	181.5	185.3	196.9	237.6
<b>Total - Secondary production</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>156.5</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>192.2</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>182.8</b>

TABLE 3. Net Value of Production in Canada by Province, 1952-1956

Province	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	dollars				
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup>	153,332,004	159,195,289	165,435,551	190,913,405	212,468,130
Prince Edward Island	41,509,708	33,012,540	35,797,380	37,740,811	39,137,112
New Brunswick	316,761,208	329,766,794	340,205,863	343,263,556	379,902,715
Newfoundland	265,014,288	260,996,477	256,293,717	289,916,350	319,198,678
Quebec	3,630,958,323	3,803,883,257	3,859,422,065	4,154,735,222	4,543,660,524
Ontario	5,546,771,401	5,990,989,151	5,789,142,757	6,426,947,022	7,072,489,377
Manitoba	587,533,623	563,662,409	528,832,576	585,219,522	686,871,514
Saskatchewan	1,019,208,365	911,956,307	570,274,356	837,778,719	1,031,415,033
Alberta	1,098,215,562	1,180,122,362	1,121,204,812	1,278,233,313	1,510,380,076
British Columbia	1,306,720,096	1,376,443,675	1,380,813,161	1,587,990,127	1,877,857,488
Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	20,147,885	21,588,983	37,905,740	36,893,569	32,133,813
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,986,172,463</b>	<b>14,631,617,244</b>	<b>14,085,327,978</b>	<b>15,769,631,616</b>	<b>17,705,514,460</b>

<sup>1</sup> Newfoundland data exclude agriculture.<sup>2</sup> Construction figures for Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

TABLE 4. Provincial Analysis, 1952-1956

Province	Percentage contribution to total value					Index of net value, 1949=100				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Newfoundland <sup>1</sup> .....	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	189.6	196.9	204.6	236.1	262.7
Prince Edward Island .....	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	136.4	108.5	117.6	124.0	128.6
Nova Scotia .....	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	121.4	126.3	130.3	131.5	145.6
New Brunswick .....	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	124.9	123.0	120.8	136.7	150.5
Quebec .....	26.0	26.0	27.4	26.4	25.7	143.1	149.9	152.1	163.7	179.0
Ontario .....	39.7	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.0	138.3	149.4	144.4	160.3	176.4
Manitoba .....	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	129.8	124.6	116.9	129.3	151.8
Saskatchewan .....	7.3	6.2	4.0	5.3	5.8	190.2	170.2	106.4	156.3	192.5
Alberta .....	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.5	167.8	180.3	171.3	195.3	230.7
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.1	(10.6)	145.7	153.5	154.0	177.0	209.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>1 2</sup> .....	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	152.6	163.5	287.1	279.4	243.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>182.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes agriculture.<sup>2</sup> Construction figures for Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

TABLE 5. Per Capita Net Value of Production by Province with Percentage Variations from National Average, 1952-1956

	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
<b>Canada<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>982</b>		<b>1,001</b>		<b>935</b>		<b>1,019</b>		<b>1,117</b>	
Prince Edward Island .....	415	-57.7	327	-67.3	354	-62.1	377	-63.0	395	-64.6
Nova Scotia .....	485	-50.6	497	-50.4	506	-45.9	503	-50.6	547	-51.0
New Brunswick .....	504	-48.7	490	-51.0	475	-49.2	530	-48.0	575	-48.5
Quebec .....	870	-11.4	891	-11.0	880	- 5.9	920	- 9.7	982	-12.1
Ontario .....	1,158	+17.9	1,213	+21.2	1,132	+21.1	1,220	+19.7	1,309	+17.2
Manitoba .....	736	-25.1	697	-30.4	643	-31.2	698	-31.5	808	-27.7
Saskatchewan .....	1,209	+23.1	1,059	+ 5.8	653	-30.2	954	- 6.4	1,171	+ 4.8
Alberta .....	1,129	+15.0	1,166	+16.5	1,061	+13.5	1,172	+15.0	1,345	+20.4
British Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	1,079	+ 9.9	1,098	+ 9.7	1,073	+14.8	1,185	+16.3	1,336	+19.6

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Newfoundland.<sup>2</sup> Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6 A. Net Value of Production by Industry - Newfoundland, 1949-1956

Industry	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	thousands of dollars							
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .....	15,597	20,776	26,597	21,549	24,884	21,419	24,295	23,954
Fisheries .....	..	..	13,500	12,928	12,015	14,704	14,161	14,970
Trapping .....	..	..	..	141	62	131	48	158
Mining .....	17,437	20,124	25,295	20,515	20,917	26,879	42,625	51,332
Electric power .....	1,911	2,199	2,668	3,390	3,933	4,618	6,698	8,446
Manufactures .....	32,919	36,712	53,690	56,109	57,785	59,484	60,587	62,608
Construction .....	13,000	24,400	25,100	38,700	39,600	38,200	42,500	51,000
<b>Grand total<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>153,332</b>	<b>159,196</b>	<b>165,435</b>	<b>190,914</b>	<b>212,468</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes agriculture.



TABLE 6B. Net Value of Production by Industry and Percentage Analysis by Province, 1952-1956

Industry	Prince Edward Island									
	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	24,192	58.3	15,405	46.7	15,050	42.1	16,085	42.6	16,856	43.1
Forestry .....	943	2.3	461	1.4	368	1.0	376	1.0	350	0.9
Fisheries .....	2,660	6.4	2,870	8.7	2,948	8.2	3,279	8.7	3,949	10.1
Trapping .....	3	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Mining .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Power .....	1,055	2.5	1,194	3.6	1,283	3.6	1,367	3.6	1,418	3.6
Manufactures .....	5,957	14.4	5,879	17.8	6,045	16.9	6,432	17.1	6,162	15.7
Construction .....	6,700	16.1	7,200	21.8	10,100	28.2	10,200	27.0	10,400	26.6
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>41,510</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,013</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,797</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,741</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,137</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Nova Scotia										
Agriculture .....	25,193	8.0	24,819	7.5	25,426	7.5	23,445	6.8	25,266	6.7
Forestry .....	16,592	5.2	14,150	4.3	13,613	4.0	16,052	4.7	15,912	4.2
Fisheries .....	22,679	7.1	21,929	6.7	23,046	6.8	23,582	6.9	25,039	6.6
Trapping .....	420	0.1	227	0.1	183	0.0	207	0.1	158	0.0
Mining .....	49,599	15.7	51,234	15.5	56,777	16.7	50,850	14.8	50,119	13.2
Electric power .....	12,863	4.1	13,791	4.2	14,982	4.4	16,481	4.8	17,989	4.7
Manufactures .....	130,715	41.3	127,917	38.8	129,778	38.1	139,646	40.7	159,820	42.1
Construction .....	58,700	18.5	75,700	22.9	76,400	22.5	73,000	21.2	85,600	22.5
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>316,761</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>329,767</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>340,206</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>343,263</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>379,903</b>	<b>100.0</b>
New Brunswick										
Agriculture .....	37,146	14.0	28,692	11.0	29,504	11.5	26,257	9.1	35,743	11.2
Forestry .....	42,213	15.9	32,471	12.4	28,986	11.3	32,423	11.2	45,759	14.3
Fisheries .....	7,825	3.0	6,910	2.7	7,310	2.9	6,753	2.3	8,146	2.6
Trapping .....	131	0.0	84	0.0	175	0.1	184	0.1	148	0.0
Mining .....	7,630	2.9	7,305	2.8	7,890	3.1	10,405	3.6	12,028	3.8
Electric power .....	8,832	3.3	10,217	3.9	11,613	4.5	11,986	4.1	13,061	4.1
Manufactures .....	117,837	44.5	120,617	46.2	118,016	46.0	120,808	41.6	125,314	39.3
Construction .....	43,400	16.4	54,700	21.0	52,800	20.6	81,100	28.0	79,000	24.7
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>265,014</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>260,996</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>256,294</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>289,916</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>319,199</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Quebec										
Agriculture .....	288,073	7.9	286,845	7.5	267,582	6.9	282,256	6.8	250,145	5.5
Forestry .....	187,408	5.2	171,046	4.5	185,359	4.8	188,859	4.6	226,076	5.0
Fisheries .....	3,572	0.1	3,395	0.1	2,931	0.1	3,453	0.1	4,440	0.1
Trapping .....	1,341	0.0	1,288	0.0	1,120	0.0	1,750	0.0	1,162	0.0
Mining .....	174,105	4.8	152,132	4.0	175,286	4.6	233,120	5.6	243,074	5.3
Electric power .....	140,816	3.9	150,030	4.0	158,416	4.1	170,064	4.1	171,415	3.8
Manufactures .....	2,288,643	63.0	2,424,647	63.7	2,448,028	63.4	2,622,333	63.1	2,888,149	63.6
Construction .....	547,000	15.1	614,500	16.2	620,700	16.1	652,900	15.7	759,200	16.7
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>3,630,958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,803,883</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,859,422</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,154,735</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,543,661</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Ontario										
Agriculture .....	562,623	10.1	515,492	8.6	436,607	7.6	476,728	7.4	466,188	6.6
Forestry .....	114,220	2.1	96,911	1.6	99,009	1.7	114,483	1.8	127,067	1.8
Fisheries .....	7,417	0.1	7,027	0.1	7,013	0.1	6,783	0.1	7,927	0.1
Trapping .....	3,657	0.1	3,869	0.1	2,683	0.0	4,286	0.1	2,990	0.0
Mining .....	182,085	3.3	184,516	3.1	196,422	3.4	221,263	3.4	246,454	3.5
Electric power .....	140,762	2.5	164,347	2.7	179,979	3.1	208,649	3.3	236,993	3.4
Manufactures .....	3,811,107	68.7	4,130,127	69.0	3,930,730	67.9	4,426,655	68.9	4,868,570	68.8
Construction .....	724,900	13.1	888,700	14.8	936,700	16.2	968,100	15.0	1,116,300	15.8
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>5,546,771</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,990,989</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,789,143</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,426,947</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,072,489</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 6B. Net Value of Production by Industry and Percentage Analysis by Province, 1952-1956 — Concluded

Industry	Manitoba									
	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	221,929	37.8	160,727	28.5	115,225	21.8	143,851	24.6	187,510	27.3
Forestry .....	8,157	1.4	5,805	1.0	6,797	1.3	6,165	1.0	9,223	1.4
Fisheries .....	3,439	0.6	2,717	0.5	3,088	0.6	3,477	0.6	2,947	0.4
Trapping .....	2,526	0.4	2,116	0.4	1,574	0.3	2,970	0.5	2,240	0.3
Mining .....	12,082	2.0	12,216	2.2	17,100	3.2	22,545	3.8	27,486	4.0
Electric power .....	19,787	3.4	22,084	3.9	24,261	4.6	24,340	4.2	27,548	4.0
Manufactures .....	216,814	36.9	229,797	40.8	232,488	44.0	247,472	42.3	270,018	39.3
Construction .....	102,800	17.5	128,200	22.7	128,300	24.2	134,400	23.0	159,900	23.3
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>587,534</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>563,662</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>528,833</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>585,220</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>686,872</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Saskatchewan									
	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	796,131	78.1	652,912	71.6	235,946	41.4	500,940	59.8	611,681	59.3
Forestry .....	3,700	0.4	3,608	0.4	4,521	0.8	4,166	0.5	5,071	0.5
Fisheries .....	679	0.1	553	0.1	741	0.1	763	0.1	784	0.1
Trapping .....	1,720	0.2	2,121	0.2	1,383	0.3	3,715	0.5	2,837	0.3
Mining .....	29,732	2.9	32,891	3.6	35,572	6.2	45,357	5.4	76,450	7.4
Electric power .....	12,812	1.2	14,630	1.6	16,951	3.0	18,639	2.2	21,564	2.1
Manufactures .....	80,934	7.9	79,941	8.8	104,560	18.3	113,599	13.5	113,628	11.0
Construction .....	93,500	9.2	125,300	13.7	170,600	29.9	150,600	18.0	199,400	19.3
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>1,019,208</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>911,956</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>570,274</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>837,779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,031,415</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Alberta									
	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	510,235	46.5	418,455	35.5	295,267	26.3	327,685	25.6	389,091	25.8
Forestry .....	11,698	1.1	9,777	0.8	12,056	1.1	13,163	1.0	13,789	0.9
Fisheries .....	654	0.0	667	0.0	667	0.0	688	0.0	790	0.0
Trapping .....	1,766	0.1	1,617	0.1	1,080	0.1	2,078	0.2	1,132	0.1
Mining .....	171,119	15.6	227,332	19.3	257,385	23.0	303,752	23.8	380,800	25.2
Electric power .....	19,522	1.8	22,414	1.9	25,622	2.3	28,858	2.3	32,847	2.2
Manufactures .....	178,221	16.2	199,660	16.9	219,328	19.6	263,309	20.6	285,831	18.9
Construction .....	205,000	18.7	300,200	25.5	309,800	27.6	338,700	26.5	406,100	26.9
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>1,098,215</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,180,122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,121,205</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,278,233</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,510,380</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	British Columbia									
	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	78,833	6.0	79,434	5.8	73,912	5.4	70,520	4.4	76,641	4.1
Forestry .....	201,262	15.4	199,071	14.4	211,615	15.3	264,232	16.6	293,169	15.6
Fisheries .....	30,158	2.3	31,281	2.3	34,458	2.5	27,711	1.7	36,058	1.9
Trapping .....	813	0.1	709	0.0	568	0.0	774	0.1	572	0.0
Mining .....	115,524	8.8	85,098	6.2	94,781	6.9	100,415	6.3	109,816	5.9
Electric power .....	41,258	3.2	45,265	3.3	49,466	3.6	54,761	3.5	60,552	3.2
Manufactures .....	556,172	42.6	615,686	44.7	651,813	47.2	750,877	47.3	824,249	43.9
Construction <sup>1</sup> .....	282,700	21.6	319,900	23.3	264,200	19.1	318,700	20.1	476,800	25.4
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>1,306,720</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,376,444</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,380,813</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,587,990</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,877,857</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Yukon and Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>									
	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .....	739	3.7	612	2.8	595	1.5	449	1.2	1,106	3.4
Fisheries .....	735	3.7	471	2.2	636	1.7	742	2.0	788	2.5
Trapping .....	1,621	8.0	1,124	5.2	939	2.5	1,410	3.8	961	3.0
Mining .....	15,053	74.7	16,955	78.5	32,516	85.8	31,098	84.3	26,543	82.6
Electric power .....	977	4.8	1,415	6.6	1,364	3.6	1,462	4.0	1,660	5.2
Manufactures .....	1,023	5.1	1,012	4.7	1,856	4.9	1,733	4.7	1,076	3.3
Construction .....	<sup>3</sup>	—	<sup>3</sup>	—	<sup>3</sup>	—	<sup>3</sup>	—	<sup>3</sup>	—
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>20,148</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,589</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,906</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,894</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,134</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.<sup>2</sup> Excludes agriculture and construction.<sup>3</sup> Included with British Columbia.

TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, Canada and Provinces, 1926-1951

Industry	Canada								
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	920,185	943,532	963,855	732,923	649,892	385,789	365,719	338,310	436,860
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	35,327	32,518	33,749	33,700	29,763	18,383	15,061	16,214	19,715
Trapping	14,291	17,639	16,604	16,350	9,853	8,708	7,120	7,258	8,637
Mining	178,891	174,495	183,588	206,015	181,110	159,604	142,933	153,264	181,993
Electric power	86,796	101,730	110,046	119,868	123,443	120,418	119,379	115,686	122,462
Manufactures	1,305,169	1,427,649	1,597,888	1,755,387	1,522,737	1,252,017	955,961	919,671	1,087,302
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309,000
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	473,505	485,273	545,899	598,378	671,505	724,537	715,478	1,288,000	1,075,487
Forestry	67,423	82,621	104,793	93,532	100,483	135,826	163,785	175,142	201,117
Fisheries	20,756	22,084	23,193	22,830	21,931	23,630	34,378	41,735	48,713
Trapping	8,877	9,214	10,477	6,573	7,919	11,208	15,138	23,801	21,580
Mining	169,066	209,195	256,631	273,688	297,733	330,329	356,244	365,278	342,616
Electric power	125,123	133,561	140,964	142,321	149,864	163,781	183,146	200,345	200,833
Manufactures	1,153,485	1,289,593	1,508,925	1,428,287	1,531,052	1,942,471	2,605,120	3,309,974	3,816,414
Construction	316,000	332,000	391,000	369,000	373,000	379,000	479,000	618,000	658,000
Grand total	2,334,235	2,563,541	2,981,882	2,934,609	3,153,487	3,710,782	4,552,289	6,022,275	6,364,760
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	1,459,460	1,248,146	1,526,354	1,566,458	1,840,070	1,652,424	1,832,886	2,414,217	
Forestry	246,341	274,903	338,263	439,029	454,555	372,255	487,120	660,965	
Fisheries	52,078	64,839	67,162	57,517	75,375	67,458	82,191	102,027	
Trapping	23,989	21,505	31,078	16,843	20,178	15,297	15,204	19,792	
Mining	310,065	299,118	322,214	402,538	538,762	570,215	657,329	770,143	
Electric power	209,758	210,007	220,511	232,245	248,963	270,127	313,347	363,643	
Manufactures	4,015,776	3,564,316	3,467,005	4,292,056	4,938,787	5,330,566	5,942,058	6,940,947	
Construction	635,000	594,000	751,200	963,100	1,263,600	1,407,000	1,544,700	1,831,900	
Grand total	6,952,467	6,276,834	6,723,787	7,969,786	9,380,290	9,685,342	10,874,835	13,103,634	
Prince Edward Island									
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	9,512	10,388	9,459	9,825	7,740	4,097	3,377	3,885	4,278
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	924	964	849	934	844	765	714	520	695
Trapping	3	4	6	9	3	2	1	2	2
Mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric power	121	136	156	166	181	229	227	235	241
Manufactures	1,175	1,367	1,400	1,467	1,367	1,396	1,232	1,127	1,018
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	4,982	6,352	6,101	5,028	6,033	6,091	6,507	10,188	11,563
Forestry	27	28	42	37	14	44	51	58	85
Fisheries	641	725	714	649	683	554	759	1,148	1,869
Trapping	3	4	8	6	4	2	3	3	5
Mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric power	238	252	250	260	266	283	344	364	401
Manufactures	1,099	1,055	1,117	1,132	1,244	1,270	1,348	1,974	3,022
Construction	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Grand total	8,990	10,416	9,232	9,112	11,244	13,244	11,012	15,735	18,945



TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, 1926-1951 - Continued

Industry	Prince Edward Island — concluded								
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture.....	10,909	12,333	11,170	12,285	15,440	15,881	14,866	18,572	
Forestry .....	111	142	198	251	236	291	237	545	
Fisheries .....	1,797	2,309	3,086	1,880	2,201	2,055	2,556	2,240	
Trapping.....	3	14	19	9	8	7	6	7	
Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electric power.....	399	384	344	395	539	655	762	86	
Manufactures .....	3,571	3,178	3,469	3,849	4,218	4,338	4,284	5,044	
Construction .....	3,000	2,000	2,100	3,000	5,000	7,200	7,300	7,500	
Grand total.....	19,790	20,360	20,386	21,669	27,642	30,427	30,011	34,776	
	Nova Scotia								
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture.....	17,895	17,274	18,304	18,035	18,135	13,539	11,228	14,039	14,058
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries .....	8,670	7,149	7,396	7,343	6,843	4,834	3,856	3,406	4,619
Trapping.....	254	207	220	239	383	230	207	244	270
Mining.....	28,379	27,348	27,620	27,565	24,298	18,568	14,690	15,427	21,357
Electric Power .....	1,985	2,227	2,398	2,872	3,309	3,730	3,946	3,928	4,171
Manufactures .....	28,425	27,027	34,638	35,676	33,566	29,821	20,194	19,988	23,776
Construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,000
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture.....	15,803	16,492	18,993	18,751	13,899	14,871	16,286	20,946	24,236
Forestry .....	2,377	2,493	2,961	3,010	3,436	6,586	7,571	5,992	6,880
Fisheries .....	4,762	5,492	6,015	5,324	5,308	5,800	6,930	8,875	12,828
Trapping.....	425	349	504	267	180	106	143	532	609
Mining.....	13,804	18,602	21,957	19,700	22,953	25,467	23,710	24,235	21,319
Electric power.....	4,332	4,318	4,623	4,855	5,072	5,447	6,263	6,592	6,945
Manufactures .....	26,186	27,789	33,147	31,375	35,886	46,548	51,318	63,616	84,910
Construction .....	23,000	20,000	24,000	18,000	18,000	21,000	22,000	44,000	41,000
Grand total.....	90,689	95,535	112,200	101,282	104,734	125,825	134,221	174,788	198,727
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture.....	25,507	21,776	28,142	23,474	24,865	23,506	23,476	26,786	
Forestry .....	8,270	9,069	10,826	12,879	12,358	9,840	13,496	18,288	
Fisheries .....	14,851	19,223	20,560	15,156	19,071	18,691	21,399	21,398	
Trapping.....	354	231	733	303	254	428	140	285	
Mining.....	24,649	23,175	25,668	25,020	42,788	45,560	48,549	46,957	
Electric power.....	7,282	6,963	7,077	7,193	7,835	8,381	9,548	11,750	
Manufactures .....	93,377	84,358	71,739	84,936	95,774	102,294	97,781	119,487	
Construction .....	37,000	31,000	34,800	39,900	44,600	52,300	46,400	51,900	
Grand total.....	211,290	195,795	199,545	208,861	247,545	261,000	260,789	296,851	
	New Brunswick								
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture.....	20,836	17,285	16,820	15,715	15,028	11,114	9,091	9,190	10,198
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries .....	2,877	2,462	2,618	3,002	2,520	2,007	1,505	1,619	1,916
Trapping.....	131	235	190	194	105	112	77	86	138
Mining.....	1,539	1,871	1,951	2,073	2,053	1,867	2,008	1,907	1,952
Electric power.....	1,265	1,372	1,709	2,017	2,631	2,760	3,129	3,022	2,910
Manufactures .....	25,891	26,071	23,660	26,641	24,052	23,533	20,282	18,167	23,172
Construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000

TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, 1926-1951 - Continued

Industry	New Brunswick—concluded								
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	11,878	14,059	14,370	12,760	14,374	16,176	18,278	23,552	27,861
Forestry	4,885	5,105	8,566	8,209	8,221	9,040	12,342	14,074	17,703
Fisheries	1,883	2,100	1,911	1,799	2,186	2,028	2,828	3,649	5,193
Trapping	80	69	87	603	755	631	627	835	352
Mining	2,321	2,153	2,239	3,323	3,390	2,761	2,961	2,850	2,974
Electric power	3,025	3,144	3,425	3,357	3,595	3,845	4,092	4,248	4,443
Manufactures	24,287	23,781	28,771	23,866	27,041	38,253	47,297	53,920	58,957
Construction	15,000	17,000	21,000	16,000	16,000	11,000	14,000	12,000	13,000
Grand total	63,359	67,411	80,369	69,917	75,562	83,734	102,425	115,128	130,483
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	28,727	28,376	29,433	29,801	33,741	32,315	30,644	30,630	
Forestry	22,264	20,513	28,932	33,637	36,010	27,028	27,833	54,833	
Fisheries	5,404	5,477	7,146	5,996	7,885	6,437	6,792	7,588	
Trapping	222	382	240	260	105	256	257	37	
Mining	3,314	3,312	3,807	4,598	5,396	5,529	10,862	7,378	
Electric power	4,541	4,870	4,867	5,078	5,156	6,255	7,021	8,581	
Manufactures	62,258	63,380	67,783	83,488	91,404	91,187	106,204	120,595	
Construction	19,000	17,000	24,800	31,900	36,700	43,100	53,100	44,300	
Grand total	145,730	143,310	167,008	194,758	216,397	212,107	242,713	273,942	
	Quebec								
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	113,002	109,145	117,377	113,811	97,003	76,251	60,179	59,313	71,324
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	2,470	2,146	2,320	2,467	2,199	1,636	1,452	1,764	2,071
Trapping	2,150	2,924	3,276	2,350	1,243	1,415	1,756	936	657
Mining	17,427	19,343	23,263	29,964	23,510	19,512	12,877	14,301	17,034
Electric power	25,855	33,727	36,128	40,873	43,149	41,976	44,695	44,505	46,815
Manufactures	399,991	447,810	489,964	537,796	479,054	404,034	301,758	288,505	330,154
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,000
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	73,602	85,123	91,393	92,645	103,703	113,747	130,224	157,573	169,099
Forestry	22,985	27,674	36,417	23,539	34,654	47,331	56,696	64,045	77,071
Fisheries	1,790	1,877	1,643	1,714	1,690	1,611	2,080	2,747	3,879
Trapping	1,050	1,449	1,428	1,059	1,081	1,338	1,391	3,895	3,255
Mining	18,006	26,651	36,567	42,828	48,561	56,243	64,570	69,131	67,769
Electric power	47,805	45,913	50,511	52,930	56,121	61,095	69,461	78,325	78,804
Manufactures	342,616	377,515	445,886	428,614	470,385	595,553	815,087	1,059,874	1,280,098
Construction	85,000	84,000	114,000	107,000	119,000	108,000	132,000	215,000	175,000
Grand total	592,854	650,202	777,845	750,329	835,195	984,918	1,271,509	1,650,590	1,854,975
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	190,343	173,537	191,666	201,192	260,373	239,508	248,567	303,624	
Forestry	98,116	121,290	137,673	148,796	161,960	119,475	159,288	220,059	
Fisheries	3,974	4,988	4,475	2,767	3,435	3,295	3,200	3,376	
Trapping	4,325	3,364	5,308	2,737	1,866	1,664	1,843	2,350	
Mining	58,621	59,238	55,974	70,140	98,686	101,079	141,455	164,881	
Electric power	86,992	80,350	84,822	93,855	96,131	104,107	114,301	129,474	
Manufactures	1,350,519	1,149,391	1,125,992	1,324,398	1,533,798	1,651,630	1,798,320	2,083,934	
Construction	166,000	157,000	181,000	243,900	300,900	317,100	371,400	452,700	
Grand total	1,958,890	1,749,158	1,786,910	2,087,785	2,457,149	2,537,858	2,838,374	3,360,398	

TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, 1926-1951 — Continued

Industry	Ontario								
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	214,786	221,719	224,739	221,021	196,592	142,349	106,740	105,934	133,511
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries .....	2,522	2,804	3,477	3,051	2,693	2,041	1,708	1,677	1,832
Trapping .....	3,429	3,799	4,117	4,020	2,516	1,789	1,356	1,578	1,576
Mining .....	53,289	56,381	55,063	60,667	62,852	64,912	66,780	75,108	90,843
Electric power .....	39,552	43,980	47,591	50,970	49,201	46,415	42,803	40,270	43,478
Manufactures .....	667,059	726,502	818,129	916,972	776,910	624,809	481,980	465,104	562,399
Construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,000
Grand total .....	1,019,006	1,123,502	1,313,510	1,256,156	1,305,034	1,547,773	2,000,271	2,412,123	2,598,750
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	139,797	140,756	169,091	165,401	171,394	171,659	203,936	291,400	267,512
Forestry .....	15,642	18,307	23,184	21,061	22,080	26,468	32,696	38,837	42,418
Fisheries .....	2,372	2,714	3,140	2,851	2,515	2,560	3,031	3,574	4,704
Trapping .....	1,604	1,796	2,023	824	1,550	2,188	2,775	3,965	4,547
Mining .....	84,303	97,474	112,667	119,445	136,966	153,097	158,461	153,898	136,890
Electric power .....	43,646	51,984	52,702	49,953	52,100	58,271	65,316	71,319	69,028
Manufactures .....	609,642	686,471	804,703	757,621	791,429	1,004,530	1,360,056	1,671,130	1,844,651
Construction .....	122,000	124,000	146,000	139,000	127,000	129,000	174,000	178,000	229,000
Grand total .....	1,019,006	1,123,502	1,313,510	1,256,156	1,305,034	1,547,773	2,000,271	2,412,123	2,598,750
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	320,444	320,119	330,948	361,214	457,947	452,939	447,669	554,100	554,100
Forestry .....	47,637	55,744	73,149	98,222	97,360	75,282	89,649	118,526	118,526
Fisheries .....	4,389	6,484	5,597	4,803	5,683	5,497	6,252	7,035	7,035
Trapping .....	5,336	5,088	7,793	4,602	5,357	3,964	4,097	5,214	5,214
Mining .....	122,873	108,845	106,809	123,910	136,076	149,501	161,670	178,554	178,554
Electric power .....	69,259	72,394	73,547	79,367	82,896	86,256	106,852	127,319	127,319
Manufactures .....	1,930,044	1,720,938	1,659,284	2,136,014	2,486,008	2,708,554	3,068,142	3,569,400	3,569,400
Construction .....	231,000	209,000	272,600	355,100	466,900	528,000	585,300	684,300	684,300
Grand total .....	2,730,982	2,498,612	2,529,727	3,163,232	3,738,227	4,009,993	4,469,631	5,244,448	5,244,448
Manitoba									
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	91,178	53,608	86,452	52,545	53,019	16,905	27,946	21,982	34,929
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries .....	1,745	1,423	1,621	2,039	1,377	908	858	725	966
Trapping .....	1,813	1,558	1,316	1,144	667	520	530	712	1,076
Mining .....	997	1,063	1,887	2,350	2,948	9,376	6,644	3,714	3,174
Electric power .....	4,599	5,213	5,667	6,222	6,345	6,681	6,454	6,139	6,310
Manufactures .....	48,879	53,099	60,678	63,925	56,008	52,236	40,304	37,390	41,078
Construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,000
Grand total .....	102,668	120,672	169,188	142,091	141,702	172,220	198,475	263,908	280,129
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	29,852	39,189	81,738	54,821	55,756	64,771	76,097	122,298	128,544
Forestry .....	607	819	1,063	725	962	1,729	2,290	2,218	2,641
Fisheries .....	920	1,262	1,372	1,307	1,228	1,555	2,448	2,727	3,428
Trapping .....	968	936	1,161	510	583	1,196	2,002	2,596	2,251
Mining .....	8,104	7,279	11,296	13,569	10,969	9,901	9,861	7,380	7,753
Electric power .....	6,658	7,171	7,608	7,851	8,393	8,715	9,326	9,832	10,365
Manufactures .....	39,559	45,016	49,950	48,308	48,811	62,353	74,451	94,857	99,147
Construction .....	16,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	26,000
Grand total .....	102,668	120,672	169,188	142,091	141,702	172,220	198,475	263,908	280,129





TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, 1926-1951 — Continued

Industry	Alberta—Concluded								
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture .....	76,885	69,210	113,213	130,471	114,170	144,744	113,208	261,348	165,732
Forestry .....	1,310	1,269	1,364	1,322	1,379	2,409	3,714	4,347	3,487
Fisheries .....	139	214	268	262	196	222	197	213	393
Trapping .....	1,065	1,143	1,483	506	737	1,893	1,952	5,163	3,503
Mining .....	16,096	19,415	20,233	24,010	24,959	27,851	34,129	38,162	39,661
Electric power .....	4,572	4,684	4,860	5,253	5,543	5,810	6,323	6,686	7,726
Manufactures .....	23,769	25,000	28,923	30,756	32,618	37,747	45,958	57,480	65,797
Construction .....	21,000	18,000	19,000	21,000	25,000	29,000	40,000	47,000	45,000
Grand total .....	144,836	138,935	189,344	213,580	204,602	249,676	245,481	420,399	331,299
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture .....	251,925	207,439	302,819	326,737	352,233	269,297	337,613	495,948	
Forestry .....	7,671	6,299	8,564	10,173	9,272	6,864	8,954	10,151	
Fisheries .....	465	742	600	449	375	342	437	544	
Trapping .....	3,313	2,067	2,974	1,538	2,702	1,927	1,889	2,531	
Mining .....	40,162	41,713	47,634	54,960	76,930	106,806	122,543	151,554	
Electric power .....	7,995	8,227	9,011	9,708	10,947	11,961	13,863	16,591	
Manufactures .....	77,416	78,548	83,735	89,290	107,124	114,681	123,893	141,649	
Construction .....	60,000	53,000	64,600	73,800	120,200	142,700	147,700	187,400	
Grand total .....	448,947	398,035	519,937	566,655	679,783	654,578	756,892	1,006,368	
	British Columbia								
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture .....	26,848	27,576	31,765	32,119	26,124	18,771	16,030	19,429	19,418
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries .....	15,332	14,842	14,634	14,070	12,873	5,881	4,732	6,296	7,330
Trapping .....	1,094	1,779	1,527	1,363	755	572	493	583	871
Mining .....	49,292	39,389	41,556	48,017	33,138	20,247	16,657	20,857	25,677
Electric power .....	8,036	9,354	9,908	9,649	10,483	10,544	9,964	9,790	10,626
Manufactures <sup>1</sup> .....	92,751	102,236	115,236	113,082	98,470	75,209	58,036	59,035	70,619
Construction <sup>2</sup> .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture .....	21,643	23,574	25,262	25,791	26,909	28,197	31,448	37,444	46,522
Forestry .....	19,245	26,662	30,916	35,268	29,407	39,923	45,702	42,901	46,080
Fisheries .....	8,082	7,504	7,838	8,669	7,891	9,067	15,836	18,415	15,644
Trapping .....	692	1,076	1,234	661	896	1,080	1,625	1,655	1,576
Mining .....	22,484	31,470	43,225	42,207	39,724	45,225	51,108	52,750	41,816
Electric power .....	11,177	12,126	12,991	13,748	14,338	15,620	17,066	17,864	17,806
Manufactures <sup>1</sup> .....	73,291	87,780	99,359	90,472	103,263	130,206	181,233	272,926	341,699
Construction <sup>2</sup> .....	22,000	30,000	34,000	28,000	27,000	30,000	48,000	74,000	104,000
Grand total .....	178,614	220,192	254,825	244,816	249,428	299,318	392,018	517,955	615,143
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture .....	55,677	58,655	58,879	61,846	66,059	70,151	61,255	77,281	
Forestry <sup>1</sup> .....	54,851	54,776	71,167	125,430	127,126	111,068	158,793	196,216	
Fisheries .....	17,333	21,201	21,372	22,355	32,644	27,251	36,345	40,638	
Trapping .....	2,306	2,718	2,894	1,617	1,507	835	950	1,589	
Mining .....	34,352	36,615	50,200	82,092	110,713	88,660	91,953	122,467	
Electric power .....	16,798	19,737	22,256	15,922	23,554	26,189	31,050	36,003	
Manufactures .....	337,137	307,955	293,353	388,702	417,601	409,665	479,606	592,448	
Construction <sup>2</sup> .....	66,000	63,000	93,300	117,600	149,500	163,100	168,000	219,400	
Grand total .....	584,454	564,657	613,421	815,564	928,704	896,919	1,027,952	1,286,042	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, 1926-1951 — Concluded

Industry	Yukon and Northwest Territories								
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries .....	13	9	41	19	23	23	20	17	15
Trapping .....	1,947	3,344	2,594	2,579	1,928	2,091	1,158	1,236	1,633
Mining .....	1,751	1,599	2,335	2,980	2,583	2,253	1,845	1,516	1,091
Electric power .....	30	70	105	123	125	61	69	55	49
Manufactures .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Construction .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	142	205	276	1,398
Fisheries .....	21	13	9	5	5	5	7	3	2
Trapping .....	1,909	1,461	1,518	1,599	1,543	1,516	2,672	2,912	3,496
Mining .....	1,187	1,927	2,629	2,568	5,397	4,631	5,302	6,327	3,958
Electric power .....	54	66	90	94	105	104	66	125	125
Manufactures .....	3	3	3	3	92	153	200	263	238
Construction .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Grand total <sup>5</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	—	6,551	8,452	9,906	9,217
thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .....	563	228	440	531	510	564	453	682	682
Fisheries .....	3	115	293	150	387	549	612	535	535
Trapping .....	2,665	2,413	3,428	2,032	2,102	1,679	1,109	2,400	2,400
Mining .....	2,087	1,429	1,951	3,450	6,272	9,155	13,975	13,530	13,530
Electric power .....	99	181	248	366	451	651	777	890	890
Manufactures .....	281	518	409	525	380	605	569	759	759
Construction .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Grand total <sup>5</sup> .....	5,698	4,884	6,769	7,054	10,102	13,203	17,495	18,796	18,796

<sup>1</sup> Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories prior to 1939.<sup>2</sup> Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.<sup>3</sup> Included with British Columbia prior to 1939.<sup>4</sup> Included with British Columbia.<sup>5</sup> Excludes agriculture and construction.



















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